

The Hindu Organ.

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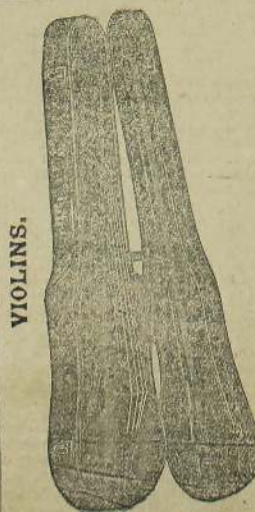
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Applications are invited for the post of Manager of the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd., Vannarponnai. Salary Rs. 75/- per mensem. Security required—Rs. 5000/- in cash or Rs 8000/- in Landed Property. Must be able to assume work on June 1st.

Apply with testimonials to the Secretary. Mis. 1195

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1928

THE RE-OPENING OF TAVERNS.

LOCAL OPTION IS A GREAT POPULAR privilege which has been wrung from an unwilling Government. It is a great weapon in the hands of the people which can be used either for the promotion of good or for the restoration of an evil, once abolished. By the exercise of this right all the taverns and liquor shops in the Jaffna District have been abolished. This triumph of local option is mainly due to the fact that total abstinence, temperance men and even drunkards are all agreed that drink is an evil and that every kind of facility for obtaining it should be abolished. Nobody more keenly feels the demoralisation brought about by drink than the drunkards themselves.

In view of the abolition of taverns the temperance workers have rightly claimed that the logical outcome of the success of the local option polling is that the Jaffna Peninsula and the Islands should be declared "dry". The subject of prohibition has been debated in the Legislative Council. We are now in sight of having prohibition in respect of foreign liquor and arrack. Though the rules relating to better control of illicit trade in toddy have not been passed in the Legislative Council yet its manufacture and sale are absolutely prohibited. The only way by which licensed toddy drinking can be brought back is by the re-opening of taverns by local option polls. No doubt there is at present a great illicit trade in toddy in the country. If it was not suppressed it was rather due to the supineness and lukewarmness than to any inherent elusiveness of this illicit trade. But the existence of illicit tapping cannot be urged as a reason for the restoration of taverns.

The abolition of taverns has been attended with considerable improvement in the social life of the people. Crimes have decreased. Noisy drunken brawls in the streets have now altogether disappeared. It is only now that the family of the working man is enjoying prosperity and happiness. It is now his wife and children are leading a happy and comfortable life. They have now enough to spend and enough to spare. Re-introduction of toddy taverns will not only mar the happiness of families but it will convert Jaffna into a country of toddy-drinkers. It is the duty of the temperance workers to do everything in their power to prevent the undoing of the great work accomplished by them.

There is now a movement on foot to bring back the taverns. It is backed by those who have direct interest in the toddy trade. These are now moving heaven and earth to hoodwink the people and to defeat the cause of temperance. The Jaffna urban area and the Maniagar's Division of Tenmaracchi have been selected for their attacks. The polling for the re-opening of taverns in these two divisions will take place in the course of this month. Temperance organisations and temperance workers cannot sit still and tamely submit to the forces of evil when they are organising their strength against temperance work. We invite the Central Temperance Union to wake up betimes and to carry on vigorous propaganda in these two areas and avert the calamity that will befall Jaffna by the re-opening of taverns.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER.—Though there is hard-blowing of the South-West monsoon, yet the days are unbearably hot and the nights are equally warm.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. Inthirajah of the Goods Office, (Railways), Singapore, is leaving for Ceylon during the 1st part of May, on 8 months leave. He will spend his holidays in Jaffna at his residence in Chulipuram. —Cor.

A FAREWELL DINNER.—Mr. S. Selvadurai, Stenographer, Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Pahang, was the guest of honour at a dinner party given to him by a number of his friends on Sunday, the 22nd April, on the eve of his departure on furlough to Ceylon. After justice had been done to the excellent menu that was served and the customary toasts duly given several of those present spoke and made excellent references to Mr. Selvadurai, who, replied suitably in a lengthy and humorous speech. The company dispersed at about 10-30 p. m. After spending a pleasant evening, Mr. Selvadurai left for Penang the next morning, and will sail by the N. Y. K. "Saws Maru" on or about the 23rd April. —Cor.

NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR.—Mr. George R. de Silva of Colombo has been duly elected as Member of the Legislative Council for the Constituency of the Ratnapura Revenue District in place of the late Mr. A. H. E. Moiamura.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN CEYLON.—The total number of motor vehicles of the various types imported and are in use in Ceylon as registered up to the February 29, 1928 are said to be 18,139 of which there were 9,495 cars, 1,394 cabs, 2,195 omnibuses, 1,961 lorry vans, 20 tractors, 70 trailers and 3,003 motor cycles. The total for the various countries of origin is as follows:—American—8,021, Britain—5,989, British Possessions (Canada)—2,400, French—860, Italian—736, German—126, Belgian—80, Swiss and Austrian three each, while eight vehicles are unspecified and three are unassigned.

SUDDHI AT TELLIPPALAI.—A Christian family belonging to the Parish community of Tellippalai was reclaimed to the Hindu religion on Monday, the 23rd April, 1928. The Suddhi ceremony was performed at the Keerimalai Sivan Temple in the presence of the priests and Messrs. T. S. Thuraiappah, T. A. Thuraiappahpillai & M. S. Rasaratham.

GURUPOOJA AT VADDUKKODAI.—The Gurupooja of St. Appar was performed at the Thiru Ganasambacha Vidyasalai, Vaddukkodai on the 16th ultimo. Dr. S. Annamalai, First Hospital Assistant, Kuala Lumpur, defrayed the expenses of the pooja. —Cor.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

The College re-opens on the 10th inst. Boarders return on the 9th evening. Classes for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of the London University will be opened. Applications should be sent to the Principal.

V. R. VENKATARAMAN, M. A., Principal.

The Namasivaya Vidyasalai.

OPENING OF NEW BUILDING.

Monday, 23rd April, was a gala day at Koodady. It was the day fixed for the opening of the new building of the aforesaid Vidyasalai which has been founded by Mr. C. S. K. Kandiah Chettiar and his brothers for the promotion of Saiva education at Koodady. The school building has cost more than Rs. 6000/- for this meritorious family. In the early morning of the 23rd ultimo an Apeshekam was performed at the Villandy Pinnar Temple wherefrom the picture of Shiva Peruman together with those of Lakshmi and Saraswathi was taken in procession attended by a band of Oriental music to the school where they were permanently installed. There was present a large gathering of people of the urban area. Mr. C. Mutucumar, the popular Ayurvedic Physician, declared the new building opened and performed the inaugural ceremony by teaching the students of the school. The morning meeting terminated with the distribution of Pansupari lavishly.

WANT OF AN ORPHANAGE.

In the evening there was a public meeting. The Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam presided. Among the speakers were the Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam, Mr. M. S. Rasaratham and Mr. C. Aiyadurai. All the speakers commended the philanthropy of Mr. Kandiah Chettiar and his brothers and urged the Manager to open an orphanage for the poor children. The meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram.

Earlalai Saiva Balia Sangam.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

The fourth annual meeting of the above Association was celebrated on the 29th ultimo at the Earlalai Saivite School hall at 7.30 p. m. with great splendour. The school hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with streamers and festoons. There was a large audience present including the members of the Sangam. The Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam presided over the meeting. He was garlanded amidst applause and was accommodated on a dais erected for the occasion. The meeting began with the singing of Thevaram.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. C. Sionathurai to deliver the Welcome Address. Then Mr. M. Sivagnanasundaram, the Secretary read the report for the year. Mr. R. Eilathambiy, the Treasurer presented his report. Selected pieces of poetry were recited by Masters S. Kumaraswamy and M. Kanapathippillai. Three songs from Peria Puranam were read and explained by Masters N. Ratnasabhai and M. Kandiah. Then Mast K. Sundaram delivered a speech on "Temple Worship". There was an interesting dialogue on the abuses of drink. Masters K. Kumaraswamy, N. Sivagnanasundaram and E. Kunsaratnam took part in it. Then came the most interesting and instructive item a lecture by Mas. M. Goppragasam. Remarks were offered by Messrs. T. A. Thuraiappahpillai, T. S. Thuraiappah, Notary Public, and N. Thambiah.

This was followed by the Chairman's address. He exhorted the members to put in more vigour in their work and carry on the meeting with success. He spoke also on the drink question. With the singing of Thevaram the meeting terminated at 10 p. m. Cor.

How to Get Rid of Rat.

The following are cuttings from the latest Health Communique issued by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.—

- 1. Starve him—This is done indirectly by keeping grain (e. g. rice) in rat proof granaries.
2. Poison him.—For a continuous war on rats poisoning is essential. Arsenic, Barium, Carbonate Phosphorous, Strychnine and Squills are the bases of the chief poisons sold under proprietary names. It is important to note that poison cannot be laid or strewn about indiscriminately, owing to the danger to children, poultry, dogs, cats and other livestock.
3. Trap him—For this purpose, the common or garden wire cage "Wonder Trap" is useful, although there are several more ingenious but less familiar devices on the market.
4. Snare him—Professional rat-catchers and keen amateurs can often snare or loop over a rat hole or rat run, then again the precaution should be taken of not setting the snare with uncovered fingers.
5. Flood him out—Rat holes are flooded with water and kept filled for four or five minutes at least. As a result the rats have either to run out of their shelters or be drowned.
6. Use dogs, ferrets or mongoose—Many domestic animals can be trained to hunt rats. Dogs and cats are useful in their own way.
7. Fumigate rat holes.—Methods of fumigation are extremely effective in driving rats out of their holes.
8. Varnish and Rat-lime.—Lithographic varnish or rat lime daubed on plates has been reported upon as successful.

MEAT EATING BUDDHISTS.—In Colombo alone 26,958 cattle, 102,199 goats and 3,164 pigs were killed last year. These figures and the fact that about 65 per cent. of the inhabitants are Buddhists is emphasised in a pamphlet issued by the Maha Bodhi Society. The non-observance of the precept in Buddhism, says the pamphlet, is hindering the propagation of Buddhism among the unenlightened peoples of the world. Every man who habitually eats meat is encouraging the taking of life, for if no meat is eaten, no life will be taken. An appeal is made to Buddhists for an organized effort to refrain from meat-eating by reducing it. They are desired to begin by refraining from meat-eating on Vesak day and the day following.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Mr. R. Tagore, son of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and Mrs. Tagore arrived in Colombo on Monday last on their way to England and are the guests of the Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva and Mrs. Silva, at "Srivasti", Colombo. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mr. C. E. Andrews are expected in Colombo on May 11th.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC TRUSTEES.—It is understood that Dr. Paul E. Pieris will be shortly take up duties as Public Trustee and the vacancy at Kandy will, it is expected, be filled by an Advocate of the Unofficial Bar in large practice.

LADY BARRISTER OF CHINA.—Miss. Soomey Oeng who is 33, is said to be first Chinese lady to be admitted to the French Bar. She arrived at Marseilles on an official visit, as the representative of the Government of Nanking. She is to make a tour of the capitals of Europe and discuss Chinese affairs with the European Governments.

BASAVA.

THE REVIVER OF LINGAYATISM.

(By Mr. V. C. Yagati, B. A., L. L. B.)

The following article appears in the "Indian Social Reformer" of April 7, giving the life and character of one of the sublimest spirits that ever graced the ranks of high souls:—

Basava is one of those dazzling lights that bursting forth from amid the impenetrable cloud which enveloped the fate of a people, rose to lead his religionists to a better type of national existence, and to display in his own life and character an example of mighty self-sacrifice, of noble self-endurance, of ardent love for mankind, of steadfast hatred for tyranny and of ineffable devotion to the Almighty. The Lingayats look upon Basava as the incarnation of Nandi, the vehicle of Shiva.

HIS BIRTH AND EARLY CAREER.

There is a town named Bagewadi in Bijapur district which forms part of the Karusask. In this town there lived a pappy couple named Madarasa Madalambika who belonged to the Shaiva Brahmin sect. As they had no male issue for a long time they fervently prayed God in order that they may be blessed with a son. Three years after such prayer, Shiva, for whose kind blessing they had been longing and aspiring for years together, appeared on one night to Madalambika in her vision and told her that Nandi himself would be born as her son. When she saw Shiva in her vision her joy knew no bounds. She gave birth to Basava in the year 1139 A. D. The child's face dazzled with divine splendour. God Sangameshwar of Kappadi assuming the form of a saunt came to Madalambika's house and initiated her child into the Veerasaiva religion (popularly called Lingayatism), by investing him with a Linga on his body. Shiva acted as a guardian angel to Basava in the form of Sangameshwar of Kappadi.

MASTERY OVER THE VEDAS OF UPANISHADS.

In his boyhood Basava often resorted to the temple at Kappadi to seek instruction and inspiration. The riddle of the universe presented to him in a serious and solemn form "what is this universe? Where have we come from? Whither are we going?" were such of the problems that engaged his mind. He was no more than eight years old when he pondered over such problems and sat in contemplation of them for months together in the temple of Kappadi which was situated at the confluence of the rivers, Malapahari and Krishna. But this stage of scepticism was only transitory. A flash of light shone across his mind burning forth divine splendour which fully enlightened him. It is amazing to know that as a boy of eight he had acquired mastery over the Vedas and Upanishads. The attention of the readers may be drawn to a close analogy between the life of Basava and Jesus of Nazareth. No one community can claim them as theirs but they are world-figures. Both of them came as saviours of mankind as a whole. Both of them suffered severe persecution for the cause of truth, right and justice. Basava was a son of God like Christ.

HIS FIRST MIRACLE.

When Basava was playing with his playmates near a river a boy named Krishna fell into the river and was drowned. Basava was accused of drowning him. Krishna's parents fell upon Basava with great rage. Basava pleaded his innocence in vain and at last called out Krishna to come out of the water. To the great surprise of the crowd the boy rose up and came to him. This miracle spread his name abroad. Basava often indulged in the worship of the Linga to such an extent that he became unconscious of surrounding objects and fell into spiritual ecstacy. His parents were much troubled at observing his peculiar habits. Now the turning point in his life was drawing near. As Basava had completed his eighth year, his parents thought of investing him with the sacred thread. Priests were called for the purpose but Basava made a stout protest against undergoing the ceremony. He said that he was bound by the Veerashaiva oath and not by the Brahmin oath. He showed his profound knowledge by expounding to his father the superiority of Veerashaiva doctrines. He resolved to forsake the comforts of a happy home for the sake of his faith. He made a fair bid for liberty with his elder sister Nayalambika and came to the temple of Kappadi. Here he is said to have become conscious of a call to revive Veerashaiva faith. Here he gained a large number of followers by his preaching.

Basava and Christ were messengers of God. They had no attachment for worldly things. They had forsaken everything, even father and mother. Basava said, "Fire believe in God and everything accompanies you of its own accord." When Shiva's votaries approached him for when Basava gave even his wife's garment to them. He regarded worldly life with great horror, for he said, "I am like a frog basking shelter under a serpent's head not knowing that the serpent will make a meal of me." "I am afraid of two things," says he, "I am afraid of other's woman and other's wealth for they are like serpents to me and I have no fear for anything else." Same is the attitude

London Matriculation Results.

JANUARY, 1928, EXAMINATION.

The following are among the successful candidates in the Matriculation Examination of the University of London held in Ceylon in January last:-

COLOMBO CENTRE.

C. Taramakulasingam, Ananda College. (1st Division); K. Chintamparappillai, Private tuition and study; V. J. R. Muttucumar, and T. Nagendra, Royal College; K. K. Ramani, Ananda College and Private study; T. Saravanaswami, Ananda College. (2nd Division)

JAFFNA CENTRE.

M. Kathiravelu, Private study; A. H. A. B. Kumarakulasinghe, Private tuition and study; K. Mylvaganam, Private study; T. Navaratnarajah, St. Patrick's College and Private study; G. B. D. Nesamaucam, Hartley College and Private tuition and C. Panchadharan, Parameswara College and Private tuition. (2nd Division)

M. Kanagasundaram, Private study, obtains Supplementary Certificate for Latin.

of Christ towards riches. When a young man came to him and asked him, "Good master, what good thing shall I do that I may have eternal life?" "Go and sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." (Matthew 19) was the reply. Like Christ, Basava was accused of keeping company with piousness and sinners. But Basava, making an emphatic defence of it, said, "The humble and the downtrodden and not the well-to-do that required good company." Even the thieves who on one occasion had entered Basava's house dressed like Lingayats wearing artificial Lingas on their body, were turned into real sinners by the magnetic influence of Basava. They repented for their past sins and swore to follow the path of virtue.

Basava's intellectual qualities were undoubtedly of an extraordinary kind. He had a quick apprehension, a retentive memory, a vivid imagination and an inventive genius. His ordinary discourse was lively and was abounding with aptitudes which are even now popular among all. He was austere in his diet, simple in dress and moderate in other habits. Basava had in him an attractive personality. His face was so symmetrical and beautiful that it disclosed his greatness. He had resolved to be zealous in discharge of the precepts of his religion, not to injure his coreligionists, never to swerve from promise, to be the steady friend of the pious, to be humble and obedient to Shiva's volities, never to give room to the feelings of lust and to constantly defeat the six enemies, viz., desire, passion, hatred etc.

MARRIAGE AND MINISTERSHIP.

The pilgrims used to come to the temple of Hampi and spread the glory of Basava far into the corner regions of the country. Baladeva who was the prime minister to king Bijjala of Kalyan churi dynasty ruling at Kalyan, heard Basava's fame and sent an offer to Basava to give his daughter Gangambika in marriage to him. Baladeva being a Lingayat resolved to give his daughter to Basava who was also a shannon Lingayat. Basava accepted the offer and his marriage was celebrated at Kalyan with great pomp. Within a short time after marriage Baladeva died and the post of prime minister fell vacant. Bijjala having heard of Basava's genius invited him to accept the post. In response to the king's offer Basava came to Kalyan from Hampi. At that time when he paid a visit to the king a letter fell from heaven. All learned men of the court declared their inability to read the letter. But Basava was successful in deciphering it. The letter contained that eight hundred and eighty million gold coins were buried by the former kings beneath the throne. When the king ordered the ground to be dug up, he found the treasure. His admiration for Basava increased and he confirmed his ministership. The king gave his foster sister Neelambika in marriage to Basava who converted her to Lingayatism from Jainism before marriage. Certain Jain and Brahmin authors have thrown aspersions on Basava by inventing fictitious stories. One of them is that Bijjala had married Basava's sister, a daughter of whose existence no Lingayat writer has referred. Another story is that Bijjala had illicit connection with Basava's elder sister, Nagalambika. Nagalambika was a non of high order and an adherent of a moral work. Another story is that Basava caused the death of Bijjala by a poisonous drink. All these stories are based on grandmothers' tales as the story-writers themselves say, 6, 91 Dharanipandit, Jain author of Bijjalacharitha.

As was from 1160 to 1168 A. D. that Basava wielded the power of premier. During a period he introduced great reforms. He increased and established the army. He started irrigation work, encouraged foreign trade, built bridges and canals, levied tolls, patronised great scholars and artists and brought finance to a rising condition. At the same time Basava was also vigorously engaged in his religious propaganda. He had carried on to Lingayat priests, viz., the dogmatic and he was reading 1,00,000 of them every day. Certain people became jealous of Basava's day. Certain they told the king that Basava had embezzled money from the treasury. The king listened to the words of the sycophants and took Basava to task. But Basava on every such occasion proved before the king that he was free from such corruption. But there were other folk who worked that brought Basava into was an eye-Bijjala. Basava's probably working was an eye-Bijjala. But it is recorded the climax when Basava married an intercaste marriage to be gone through between the daughter of Karalaya an outcaste and Basava's son, a Brahmin. The king on hearing this occasion was so pelted out, ordered the eyes of Karalaya to be pulled out. Basava could no longer bear to see his followers persecuted in such a cruel manner. While leaving persecuted in such a cruel manner that he said, the Basava Form mentions that he ordered his followers, Jayaraja and Hemaya, to protect his followers. A short time after Basava's departure from Kalyan, Bijjala was murdered. Basava went to Hampi and became ppe with the God. (To be continued)

Letter To The Editor

THE ALL CEYLON ORIENTAL MUSIC CONFERENCE.

Sir, It is a great pity that the first Oriental Music Conference held at Colombo, last week, under the direction of Pandit Vishnu Digambar of the Gaonaurva Maha Vidyaaya, ended without creating much interest in the minds of Oriental Music lovers in Ceylon. But the blame cannot be attached to the Pandit squire who had only come on a missionary tour to the Island. It was anticipated that the General Secretary of the Conference would communicate with the local Musical bodies and invite delegates from them. But it was surprising to note that the Conference was held suddenly and those who wished to take part in its deliberations were precluded from expressing their views and demonstrating their talents. Regarding the proceedings of the sessions one would like to know:-

- (a) Why Messrs. Rinasamy Iyer, M. G. Perera and W. Sathasivam did not deliver their lectures.
(b) Why the other prominent musicians in the Island particularly in Jaffna and Colombo did not cooperate by taking part in the various activities.
(c) Why the printed programme was not strictly followed.

Pandit Vishnu Digambar's attempt at notation of Oriental Music has been highly complimented as the best and only one published so far. But it is left for the students of Indian Music, who have perused the monumental works of the celebrated Professors Mutusamy Dikshita, S. Maniokandalar, K. Varadachariar, Veena Krishnamachariar, K. V. Srinivasa Iyengar, V. Appadurai, A. Muniswamy Naidu, P. D. Thacawala, A. S. Chinnasamy Mudaliar and a host of others to judge whether this compliment is deserving.

Thanking you for your valuable space, Colombo, Youts etc. "VISHWANATH"

Girl Falls Off Jaffna Train.

DEFECTIVE COMMUNICATION CORD.

Last Friday night a little girl of about eight years of age was thrown off from a second class compartment of the Jaffna Night Mail between Gagamawa and Tambuttegama.

It appears the girl who was in the company of her father and mother came up to the door to exprostate, when the door, which had not been locked, opened and threw out the girl, causing severe injuries on her face and hands.

The communication cord was pulled in two compartments but as they did not work a passenger passed on to a first class compartment and pulled the cord and brought the train to a halt. By this time the train had gone two miles. The train was reversed and picked up the girl in an unconscious condition and removed her to Anuradapura where Dr. A. H. T. de Silva who had been phoned for brought the girl in his car to the hospital and dressed up the wounds.

The father of the girl is Mr. Chinniah, a clerk at the Accountant's Office in the F.M.S. and the accident occurred on his way home to Jaffna from Singapore.—"U. D. N."

Registration of Marriage.

SUNDERAMPILLAI—RUCKMANIE.

The registration ceremony of the marriage of Miss. Ruckmanie Cartbiges, daughter of Mr. V. Cartbiges, brother of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., with Mr. K. Sunderampillai, son of Gate Mucalhyar T. Karalappillai, took place on the night of Monday last at the residence of the bride's parents, "Barnes Hall," Barnes Place Colombo, in the presence of a large gathering.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

PROTECTION OF GIRLS IN MALAYA.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Committee to examine and report upon two measures for the protection of women and girls known as the Straits Protective Ordinance, number 15, of 1927. The appointment of the Committee follows upon a report received from the two Ordinances concerned upon which they were passed.

HINDU MUSLIM RIOT IN BENGAL.—Thirty-seven persons including ten constables, were injured in the Hindu—Muslim riot at Chaurur Bichwa. It is reported that the riot was the result of Muslims seeing a Shivali procession from inside the mosque, tearing (snatch) the photo and looting Hindu shops.

FRANCE WAS DEBT TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Notification has been received from the French Government that they have arranged to pay the British Government in respect of London War Debt to Great Britain during the financial year 1928 the sum of 88,000,000 in two equal instalments on the 15th of September, 1928.

WESAK.

BUDDHIST GREAT FESTIVAL DAY.

The following are excerpts from a specially contributed article to the "Times of Ceylon" Sunday Illustrated:—".....In a Siamese Dictionary the definition of Wesak reads as follows: "Month in which the moon is full in the constellation Visakha (April-May)." but this precise visakha does not mention the real significance of the Festival which is observed to celebrate the Birth of Buddha, an event that occurred, according to Sir J. Emerson Tennent, in 624, B. C.

"The Light of Asia," a poem written by Edwin Arnold, describes the incidents attending this great occasion in admirable verse, that should be read by all who wish to grasp the significance of the Feast. Reduced to the medium of prose, the story discloses that in the Secondary Heights of Heaven, where the Saints wait thirty thousand years to re enter the world in human form, the five marks of approaching rebirth appeared upon Buddha. Recognising the signs the Devas rejoiced, whereat Buddha said, "Yes. Now I go to help the World This last of many times; for birth and death End hence for me and those who learn my Law."

QUEEN MAYA'S DREAM.

That night Queen Maya, wife of King Suddhodana, of the city of Kapilavastu in Oudh, dreamt that she was carried by the Four Guardians of Heaven to the Himalayas, where, as she was resting after bathing in the Anotaha Lake, a rosy pearl coloured star shone upon her with refulgent rays, and finally entered her body, through her side, in the form of a little Milk-White elephant with six tusks, bearing in its trunk a white lotus flower. This moment of the incarnation was attended with marvellous portents; the dumb spoke, the blind saw, and kindly thoughts pervaded the minds of the evilly disposed.

Delighted by the vivid manifestation, which she felt sure betokened some approaching joy, the Queen asked her "grey dream-ers" to interpret the vision for her. They said: "The dream is good

The Crab is in conjunction with the Sun; The Queen shall bear a boy, a holy child Of wondrous wisdom, profiting all flesh, Who shall deliver men from ignorance, Or rule the world, if he will deign to rule."

It soon became known that the first part of this prophecy was to be fulfilled, and, as the time for the Queen's confinement approached, she wished to visit her family in the neighbouring city of Devadaha. Desiring rest on the way, she realized, as she reclined in the shade of a pleasant grove, that she could go no further, but the lofty Sal tree beneath which she lay, understanding her predicament, bent down its head and formed with its interlacing leaves a sylvan flower-carpeted bower for the accomodation. When the glad news was brought to the Palace, the "Four Regents of the Earth," who are the Angels of the Four Compass Points, descending from their home on Mount Sumeru, took human shape and bore a palaquin forth to fetch the baby home. The King, however, rather worried by the suddenness of the event and the portents which attended it, consulted his Soothsayer, who gave him most encouraging news. The Child, they said, was a Prince such as only rises to rule "once in a thousand years", to whom would accumulate seven invaluable gifts: gems, horses, elephants, a diplomatic Minister, an unconquered General, and a Wife "of peerless grace, the Istri Ratna, lovelier than the Dawn."

Merchants brought gifts from afar for the baby, while among the visitors came a very old "Adept," or Saint, called Asita, so holy that even the King saluted him. Seeing the Child, he bowed eight times to the dust, and taking it in his arms recognised the signs of the Buddha. After prophesying the glories of the Child's future, he finished, however, on a note of sadness, foretelling the death of the Queen.....

"NOT A WORLDLY RULER"

Now the King wished his son, who he called Siddhartha, All Prospering, to fulfil the second alternative mentioned in the interpretation of Queen Maya's dream, and to "Rule the World"—when therefore, at the naming ceremony, a Soothsayer named Kondanna foretold that the Child would become a Buddha and not a Worldly Ruler, the King asked what would make the boy forsake the life of the Court for that of an Adept. "Four Signs," was the reply, "a man worn out by age, a sick man, a corpse, and a hermit." In order, therefore, to prevent his son from seeing any of these sights the King forthwith shut him up with his foster-mother Mahaprajapati and a huge retinue, inside a gorgeous Palace; but even this precaution was in vain against the ruling of his Destiny. In later years, he escaped, a radiant Prince, to become first a lowly Hermit, and finally the mighty One "whose lips comfort the Worlds."

THE TAPER SIGNIFICANCE.

Not only is the Wesak Poya honoured by the Birth of Buddha, but upon astronomical anniversaries of the same day he attained Buddhahood and later died, at the age of eighty four, while either by coincidence or super human design, Wijaya and his seven hundred companions are said to have landed at Tambapanni many years afterwards, at the time of the same Full Moon.....

FOR SALE.

An extent of 8 Lachchams V. C. at Nuldar (Vannarponna East) near Arasandi bounded on the East by Road, on the North by the land belonging to Mr. C. M. Chelappan, late of the P. W. D., on the West by the land belonging to Veeramakalae Amman Kovil, and on the South by the land belonging to Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham.

2. Paddy Field at Maravanpulam Kathady Navatkuly about 2 1/2 miles from Railway Station on the Thanankilappu Road, Extent 92 Lachchams P. C., bounded on the West by large water-channel, South by Road and Coconut garden belonging to Hon'ble Mr. Balasingham, East by land belonging to the heirs of Arumagam Sinnappa. This land is available for sale by Blocks.

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Mis. 1201.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6514.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellichpillai wife of Muttu Nagalingam of Kakkuvil

Deceased.

Muttu Nagalingam of Kakkuvil

Petitioner.

vs

1. Valliammal widow of Sinnappa

2. Leduchumpillai widow of Ferranu both of Sangavey

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of 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, on July 29, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Ganasaundaram Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 25, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 3, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

October 7, 1927.

Extended for 10-5-28.

M. A. A.

A. D. J.

O. 1449.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6612.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Arumagam Tampon of Kakkuvil Jaffna

Deceased.

Nagalodhumi widow of Arumagam Tampon of Kakkuvil

Petitioner.

vs

1. Tampon Karalasingam, minor

2. Kartageva Vallipuram both of Kakkuvil

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration be granted to her, to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge, of Jaffna on November 29, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Ganasaundaram Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the deceased 1st Respondent and it is further ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her accordingly, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on February 7, 1928, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 27, 1928.

J. D. Brown,

District Judge.

Extended for 10-6-28.

Additional District Judge.

O. 1450.

Research on the Farm.

AN HISTORIC CONFERENCE

Conclusions of importance to agriculturists in all parts of the Empire are contained in the report, now published, of the recent Imperial Agricultural Research Conference. This Conference, the first of its kind ever held in the history of the Empire, met in London and toured Great Britain during last autumn and was attended by delegates from home, from all the Dominions and from almost all the Colleges. The Conference was jointly organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and by the Empire Marketing Board.

"There has been no Conference of an Imperial character which has been more harmonious, more definite in its objectives, more constructive in its deliberations and decisions, or more calculated in its results not only to contribute to the ever growing solidarity of the Empire, but materially to affect its future prosperity and happiness", stated Lord Bledisloe in a speech, quoted in the Report.

Agriculture, the Report points out, is by far the most important industry within the British Empire; even in England and Wales, with its urban conditions the annual agricultural output reaches the figure of £325,000,000.

The Empire's agriculture is representative of a vast range of conditions and problems. It is practised in some of the hottest and coldest and some of the wettest and driest and some of the most fertile and apparently some of the most barren parts of the World. As Lord Balfour has pointed out there is no problem which affects any part of the World's agriculture which does not also affect the British Empire. Some of the agriculture goes back to an unexampled historical past, and in some of the newest and least touched surfaces of the Globe are represented.

As regards the improvement in this agriculture which is of so momentous importance for the Empire's prosperity, there is one matter on which all are agreed, and that is that one means to this end is the conduct of research into the many and varied problems which confront the agricultural community in all the Empire's territories with a view to increasing output in amount or quality or cheapening its cost of production. Scientific investigation has already done wonderful things for the farmer. It has led to the use of artificial manures, to the production of farmyard manure without the intervention of the animal, to the breeding of varieties of cereals with improved cropping capacities and powers of resistance to disease and unfavourable climatic conditions, to the employment of insects in the suppression of such of their kind as are injurious to crops and to the use of chemicals of various kinds in the killing of insects and fungi. It has enabled the fruit grower to select the type of fruit tree which he requires to suit any given set of conditions. Then, so far as the animal is concerned, it has provided laws which enable animals with desired characteristics to be bred. Through the elucidation of the psychology of animals, the composition of their cereals and the composition of foodstuffs, it has enabled economical rearing to be compounded giving, to the maximum, the results desired whether in production of meat or milk. It has placed powerful measures in the hands of Veterinarians and practical farmers enabling them to combat diseases of livestock. In the benefits brought about on the engineering side agricultural conditions now a-days have only to be compared with those, for instance, recorded in the Biote to realize the distance that has been travelled. Machinery is in use on the farm for the cultivation of the soil for hoeing, harrowing, threshing, and many other processes. Very recently the internal combustion engine may bring about a revolution in farming equally with that in road transport.

Great as are the services which science has rendered to agriculture, it is possible that the advantages so far conferred are as nothing to the gains which will accrue from the continuance and intensification of the aid. Governments all over the World are awakening to these possibilities. In the United Kingdom an organisation for agricultural research has been created since the War at a cost which, for instance, in comparison with that in the United States of America, is relatively small. The great Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Indian Empire have also taken care to foster research in agriculture with noteworthy results of which the expansion of the wheat area of Canada and the control of animal diseases in South Africa may be given as examples.

Three important schemes are recommended in the Report:—(1) the setting up throughout the Empire of a "chain" of Agricultural Research Stations; secondly, the setting up in the United Kingdom of Clearing Houses of Information in agricultural science which shall serve the whole Empire; and thirdly, the recruitment, training and interchange of scientific workers in agriculture for the whole Empire.

On the first question, the "Chain of Research Stations," the Conference laid it down that these should be established according to the needs for research on particular subjects rather than by considerations of geographical distribution, and that they should, in the main, confine themselves to long range and wide range research. Further, that unless an annual maintenance expenditure of the order of £30,000 per Station were in sight the establishment of any Station must be delayed. Stations were discussed in, respectively, Queensland, Ceylon, East Africa, West Africa, and the Federated Malay States. A Station for copra and sugar research was mentioned. A Central Station for irrigation problems was further proposed. Several of these projects are now actively being pursued.

On the second question, that of Imperial Clearing Houses of Information, two Bureaux, namely, for Entomology and Mycology, are already in existence, and the Conference recommended that further Bureaux should be established in Soil Science, in Animal Nutrition, and in Animal Health: the first at the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden in Hertfordshire; the second at the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen, and the third in London. The Conference, further, recommended that Imperial Clearing Houses on a

Continued up.

Sale of Toddy Rents, 1928-1929.

Notice is hereby given that on May 25, 1928 at 11 a.m. the Assistant Government Agent of the Mannar District will put up to public Auction, at the Mannar Kacheheri, the toddy rents of the Mannar District, as per schedule annexed, for a period of 12 months from July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1929.

1. The highest bidder on being declared the purchaser shall pay immediately to the Assistant Government Agent a sum equivalent to two months rent as a security deposit and sign conditions and contract, furnishing necessary stamps.

2. The Assistant Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid.

3. The hours of opening and closing will be 8 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. respectively.

4. The conditions of sale and any particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kacheheri.

Mannar Kacheheri, L. D. C. HUGHES, 24th April, 1928, for Assst. Govt. Agent.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO TODDY TAVERNS, 1928-1929. MANNAR DISTRICT.

Table with 2 columns: No. and Division, Locality or Range. Lists 9 divisions including Mannar Island, Maliyadi, Konarpannal, etc.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6877.

In the master of the estate of the late Subramanian Appapillai of Neevelly Deceased.

Subramanian Veluppillai of Neevelly Petitioner.

1. Appapillai Kanagasiam and 2. Ratnam widow of appapillai of Do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and also praying for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased to himself coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 16, 1927, in the presence of Mr. K. Kasipillai Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 15, 1927, having been read; It is ordered that the said 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the abovenamed deceased and his next of kin and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on May 12, 1927, and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

March 31, 1927. A. Oshiravelu, District Judge.

Time extended till 10th May, 1928.

20-4-27. M. A. Arulanandan, A. D. J. O. 1443.

Continued.

smaller scale, or Correspondence Centres, as they were termed, should be established for Animal Genetics, Agricultural Parasitology, Plant Genetics and Fruit Production: the first at Edinburgh University, the second at the London School of Hygiene, the third at Cambridge University, and the fourth at the East Malling Research Station, East Malling, Kent. It was considered that a sum of £20,000 per annum in all should suffice for these new Imperial Clearing Houses of Information.

On the third subject, that of recruitment and training the recommendations relate to the standards and requirements of a Colonial Agricultural Service and recruitment for this Service, including a Scholarship Scheme and the training of Agricultural scholars under such scheme. Of equal interest, are the recommendations regarding Study Leave and Interchange of Workers. It was considered that facilities for Study Leave are essential to the success of an Agricultural Service, that existing facilities were, in general, inadequate and that provision to make Study Leave possible was an urgent necessity.

The Conference had no fewer than eleven Special Committees on Veterinary Science, Animal Nutrition, Animal Genetics, Dairying, Soils and Fertilisers, Plant Breeding, Plant Pathology, Fruit, Entomology, Preservation, and Transporters Agricultural Economics, and many important recommendations relate to these Special Subjects.

The Report is published by H. M. Stationery Office at 1/ Net (with postage 1/5d).

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of trees standing in the undermentioned forests:— Terravil Oddanuddan Reserve Forest. 110 Palu trees — 2842 c ft. 26 Satio " — 549 " 15 Sariyama trees — 866 c ft. Koolankulam forest in Vavuniya. 50 Satio trees — 808 c ft. Kidkows forest in Vavuniya. 65 Satio trees — 1512 c ft. Makulam forest in Vavuniya. 301 Satio trees — 7087 c ft. Forest between Tandikulam and Mahairambakulam Reserve boundary. 28 Satio trees — 490 c ft.

For further particulars please see Government Gazette No. 7,640 of April 27, 1928. J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests, Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy April 17, 1928. G. 891.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6875.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Naganthirakurukkal Vaiteesuparakurukkal of Thunnalai North Deceased.

Kumarasamykurukkal Karunakarukurukkal of Thunnalai North Petitioner.

1. Manomayammah widow of Vaiteesuparakurukkal Minor. 2. Ganampikal daughter of Vaiteesuparakurukkal Minor. 3. Manthayakarasi daughter of Vaiteesuparakurukkal all of Thunnalai North

4. Mahakanapathikurukkal Karthigeyakurukkal 5. and wife Kawriammah of Do 6. Naganthirakurukkal Somasundrakurukkal 7. and wife Meenadchumiammah of Do and 8. Erampusay Kumarasamykurukkal & wife 9. Sivakamesuntharyammah of Do Minor. 10. Somasundrakurukkal Ramanathasarma of Do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondents be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 10th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to him, the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on February 19, 1928, in the presence of Mr. M. Ramanathan, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:— It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 10th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his cousin brother and next of kin, unless the abovenamed Respondents shall on or before March 29, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

February 28, 1928. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Time extended till the 8th May, 1928.

29-3-28. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. O. 1447.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6862.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Parupathy wife of Kanapathar Kanagasabai of Kathiripay Deceased.

Kanagasabai Sellamuttu of Thondamannar Petitioner.

1. Kanapathar Kanagasabai of Kathiripay 2. Kanagasabai Sivanamparasipillai of Do 3. Kanagasabai Sinniah of Do 4. Thammiah Sellappan and wife 5. Manickam of Do 6. Soobhavy daughter of Kanagasabai of Do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Parupathy wife of Kanapathar Kanagasabai coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on February 23, 1928 in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 20, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son and an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 3, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

February 28, 1928. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Time extended till the 10th of May, 1928.

29-3-28. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. O. 1446.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6712.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arunessiam Nadarajah of Thiruvannamalai Deceased.

Kauniamammal widow of A. Nadarajah of Oorelu Petitioner.

1. Nadarajah Theivendram of Oorelu 2. Vallipuram Kumarasempillai of Thiruvannamalai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor, the 1st Respondent, and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on March 14, 1928 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor for Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 27, 1928 having been read:— It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor, the 1st Respondent, and it is declared, and it is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before May 8, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

4/10th April, 1928. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. O. 1445.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6873.

In the Matter of the intestate Estate of the late Nanniamby Canagasiam of Subthumalai Deceased.

Sivaganiammah widow of Canagasiam of Subthumalai Petitioner.

1. Canagasiam Thiruvaharasaani 2. Canagasiam Balasubramaniam 3. Murgesan Cartigan 4. Sabapathipillai Cartigan and wife 5. Sellammah of Subthumalai Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 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 abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 26, 1928, in the presence of Mr. E. Murgesanpillai, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 23rd, 1928, having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his lawful widow unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on May 10th, 1928 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

11th April, 1928. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. O. 1440.

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