

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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X. 62.

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X. 60. *

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.

8/5/28.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1928

NATIONAL EDUCATION

THE OUTSPOKEN UTTERANCE of Mr. S. Satyamurti on National Education at the Students' Congress has brought home to many the great necessity for reconstructing the educational system in this country. The people of this island are neither Swarjists nor Non-co operators, nor do they agree with Mr. Satyamurti in some of his views on the political questions of the day. But they cannot be too grateful to him for the masterly manner in which he has exposed some of the defects and short comings of the present day education.

In some circles nationalisation of education is looked upon with great fear and misgiving and the question is asked with an air of confidence and amusement, what is national education, as if it were a subject that needs a revelation. Every self-governing country is having a system of education that is suited to its genius and needs. The current education is only an imitation. It was not developed from within but it was imposed from without to meet the exigencies of British administration in this country. In speaking of Indian education which is not different from that of Ceylon, Professor T. L. Vaswani makes the following weighty observations:—"It (education) was imposed on India by England, it was essentially bureaucratic, aiming at 'efficiency' of a foreign Government not setting free the powers of the people. The object was to 'train' cheap clerks and little officials to help the British administration. Here then is the tragedy of the present system, it is not organic. It is cut off from the soul of the people. It is distinguishing it separates the mind from the race memories. Truly he Sree Krishna declared in the Gita; from the breaking of memory results wreck of understanding, from wreck of understanding a man is lost"

Education can be called national only when the medium of instruction is the mother tongue, when the curriculum of studies is adapted to the needs and conditions of the people and when national history and culture are given due importance and recognition. By no stretch of imagination can the present system of education be regarded national. Under existing political conditions it will not be possible to effect any real change in the direction of nationalising it. Attainment of responsible government is the only road which will lead us to the realisation of national ideals in education.

Language is intimately associated with the thought and life of a people. The adoption of a foreign language as the medium of instruction creates an intellectual blight on those who receive such education. Education through such a foreign medium encourages the imitation of foreign ideas and customs which make for the mental and moral paucity of the people. Nor can a foreign tongue be regarded as the suitable vehicle for the expression of the innermost thoughts and ideas of a nation. National awakening in a country is the manifestation of its devotion to its language and literature. Gaelic language was practically suppressed in Ireland under the British rule. Irish awakening found its expression in the revival of Gaelic literature and language. The importance of Gaelic is recognised by the fact that the Irish treaty was also written and signed in that language.

It is urged by some that the retention of English as the medium of instruction is necessary for the assimilation of Western culture. Cannot this be done without the help of a foreign medium? Japan is a progressive country. Has it not successfully assimilated Western culture without the help of a foreign medium? Next it is urged that physical sciences cannot be taught without the aid of English. This objection cannot be sustained if the matter is examined more closely.

In the March number of the "Indian Educator" Mr. Ramamirtha Iyer of the Papanasam High School writes an interesting article on the "Vernacular Medium". The writer states that he has taken pains to teach the High School classes Physics and Chemistry in Tamil and has made his boys answer the S. S. L. C. question papers on these subjects in Tamil. He testifies that even the most backward boy in the subject is able to assimilate the information given him and has the satisfaction of finding it easy to answer a question paper on that subject. In the public examination no boy failed on account of the Vernacular medium of instruction in his subjects. It cannot be doubted that if earnest efforts are made the Vernaculars can be made suitable and effective media for the imparting of instruction on scientific subjects. The difficulties pointed out by the opponents of the Vernacular medium are imaginary rather than real. The desired change should be brought about by focussing public attention on the evils of employing a foreign language as the medium of instruction.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

NORTHERN PROVINCE'S LOYALTY TO HIS MAJESTY.—A *Communique* issued from the Colonial Secretary's office, expressing His Majesty the King's appreciation of the assurances of loyalty and attachment to the Crown contained in addresses presented to His Excellency the Governor during his recent tour of the Northern Provinces by the public of Jaffna, the inhabitants of the islands, Jaffna, the teachers and students of Jaffna Hindu College, the North Ceylon Workmen's Union and Village Committees, has been received by the representatives of the parties concerned.

THE JAFFNA ORIENTAL STUDIES SOCIETY.—The examinations conducted by the above Society will be held from 28th to 30th May, 1928 at Jaffna, Obunnakam, Kopay, Batticaloa and Colombo.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. A. Kasipillai is to act as Assistant Accountant, Medical Department, from May 1, 1928 during the employment of Mr. J. L. Stanislaus as Accountant.

SINHALESE POSAN FESTIVAL.—Saturday, June 2, 1928, being the full moon day of the Sinhalese month Posan, will be observed as a Public Holiday.

SUBSTITUTION FOR PRISON RULES.—Last Wednesday's Gazette (Friday being Public Holiday) publishes the substituted rules referring (a) to the cutting of hair of prisoners; (b) prisoners receiving visits from friends and writing and receiving letters; and (c) the time allowed for the above-mentioned visit, viz. half an hour.

MULLAITIVU R. E. D. COMMITTEE.—The same Gazette publishes the statement of revenue and expenditure of the Rural Education District Committee, Mullaitivu, for the year, 1927. The total revenue amounts to Rs. 26,137-80 and the Expenditure stands at Rs. 19,595-16, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,542-64.

SANITARY BOARD TOWNS IN MULLAITIVU DISTRICT.—The same Gazette publishes the statement of revenue and expenditure of (a) Mullaitivu and (b) Vavuniya. (a) Revenue Rs. 4,263 11; Expenditure Rs. 2,321-94; Balance Rs. 1,941-17. (b) Revenue Rs. 7,021-86; Expenditure Rs. 3,991-47; Balance Rs. 3,030-39.

TOWN UDAYARSHIP.—Mr. S. F. X. Annasampillai, son of the late Mr. S. S. Annasampillai, Merchant, has been appointed to the vacant post of Udayarship of Jaffna Town.

CEYLONESE LAWYER DEFENDING CHINESE CLIENT.—At the Kuantham Assizes which began on the 16th of April presided over by Mr. Justice Aetios, the second case was one committed from the local lower court. The accused, one Cho Chin, was charged with criminal breach of trust. Mr. V. A. Haribandara, Solicitor, late of the Jaffna Bar defended him. After the trial and the defending counsel's address the accused was acquitted and discharged. —Cor.

SCHOOLBOYS' QUARREL.—Before Mr. J. Light, Police Magistrate of Kayts, a school boy named Sivaguru Nadarajah of Karainagar West, was charged by P. S. W. K. Dassanaike, of the Kayts Police with having caused grievous hurt to another school boy named Obelliah Segarajasingam, of the same locality, by hitting him with a stone on the forehead at Karainagar. The blow caused a fracture. The injured boy's deposition was recorded at the hospital, and the accused surrendered to court. The accused pleaded not guilty and made a statement. He said that the complainant without any provocation referred scornfully to influences which accused exercised at the Manipal Hindu College. He retorted that the complainant was influential in the circle of motor drivers. Complainant thereupon slapped him in his face. They fought and fell on stone. He was driving a cart at the time he was slapped. Bail was allowed in Rs. 25 and hearing postponed till May 12th.

MATRIMONIAL.

ARIACUTTY—PARAMESWARY.

The marriage of Mr. H. R. Ariacutty, Proctor, S. O. of Nallur, Jaffna with Miss. Parameswary, eldest daughter of Mr. K. Obelliah, Retired Station Master, F. M. S., of Mangala Giri, Vannarponnal, and niece of Messrs E. P. Ganagasahay of the Medical Dept. Kelantan; E. P. Obelliah, Chief Clerk, Police Office, Kurunegala, and E. P. Rasiah, Excise Inspector, Jaffna, will take place on Thursday the 10th inst. at 8 p. m. at the residence of the bride's father.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR SANITARY LEARNERS.—The following are among the successful candidates at the Entrance Examination for Sanitary Learners, held in April last. They are qualified for admission to the Training Class for Sanitary Inspectors, subject to a medical examination:—A. M. Assailpillai, V. Ganagasabathay, C. W. M. Ellathambay, M. Kanagaratnam, R. A. L. Malleappah, P. Nadesan, S. Nagalingam, T. Ponnampalam, E. M. Sittampalam, S. Thillainather, V. Thuralrajah and V. T. Vijayarabnam.

HEAVY WEIGHING TUMOURS REMOVED.—It is reported that at the Jaffna Civil Hospital a few days back two women underwent operation for masses of tumour in the abdomen. The tumour removed from the first patient who was suffering for two years, weighed about 15 lbs. In the other case the operation disclosed a tumour weighing 11 lbs.

MEDICAL STUDENTS CENSURED.—The Acting Registrar of the Ceylon Medical Ceylon has issued a notice requiring the names of the Medical Students who are alleged to have paraded the ground at the recent Royal-Thomian Cricket Match carrying a poster with vulgar announcements about a certain unmarried lady. In the event of the culprits failing to confess their connexion with the incident the whole band of the Medical Students are threatened to be deprived of all their social amenities till the end of 1928.

IMPORTING UNIVERSITY EXPERT.—The intention of the Government to secure an expert to frame a scheme for the proposed University has been announced to the Finance Committee. It is understood, that the expert would arrive in Ceylon about July and remain for a period of three months acting as Chairman of the University Commission.

SAD MOTOR BUS FATALITY.—An unfortunate accident resulting in the death of a Burgher girl aged 9 years, took place at Peliyagoda last week. Mrs. Vandort, who lives at Peliyagoda, stopped on the roadside awaiting a bus to go to Colombo. When one approached she held up her hand to have it stopped. When the bus was being pulled up she noticed another bus coming towards her from the opposite direction. It appears that this bus was being driven fast and was on the extreme left of the road. When it was a few yards away from her the driver evidently lost control and ran the bus over the slope of the road. Mrs. Vandort seized the girl who was beside her by her arm and tried to save her, but she was struck by the bus. When picked up, the child, who had an injury on the head, was dead.

TUTICORIN PEARL FISHERY CLOSED.—The Ottacamund correspondent of "The Hindu" writes on May 1st: "Owing to the outbreak of cholera in Tuticorin, pearl fishery operations, which were being carried on there, have been closed. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs were realized during the last operations."

SURVEYOR SUEB BY HIS WIFE.—Before Mr. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge of Jaffna, Pavalamma, wife of Mr. V. Arumagan, Government Surveyor, sued her husband for the recovery of her jewellery to the value of Rs. 1,200, being her dowry, which was taken by the defendant. The District Judge, giving judgment for plaintiff, delivered the following order:—"If defendant does not satisfy the decree within three months from this date this matter will be reported to Government and shall state that he is divesting himself of all his and her earnings to prevent recovery and if the amount is not paid he will be committed, which will cause disgrace to the public service of which he is a member."

A EUROPEAN SENTENCED TO 4 YEARS R. I.—E. B. Shaw, formerly an Assistant in the Colombo Stores, Ltd., Colombo was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday last in the Colombo Assize Court on charges of forgery of signatures to a promissory note for Rs. 15,000, and with having obtained one Vallappa Oosty by inducing him to part with Rs. 15,000 on the security of a spurious note. A plea of guilty was tendered after the trial had proceeded two days. Mr. John Ellis, late Manager of Colombo Stores, was in the witness box for nearly two hours, during which his conduct was subjected to strong criticism. At the conclusion of the case Mr. Ellis was addressed by the Judge, the Hon. Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegaram.

RECORD NON-STOP TRAIN RUN.—The London and North Eastern Railway will inaugurate their non-stop run between London and Edinburgh, the longest non-stop run in the world, a distance of 392 1/2 miles.

Senior Results Analysed.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION OF 1927.

The following is a list of the schools in Jaffna which entered eight or more candidates and obtained over 60 per cent. of passes. They are mentioned under each subject with the percentages in brackets as appearing in the statement showing the number of entries and percentage of passes obtained on important subjects taken up at the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination (1927) and issued by the Director of Education.

(The number of entries for the whole examination throughout Ceylon is 1026 and the percentage of passes obtained is only 37.)

WHOLE EXAMINATION.

Hartley College, (68).
ENGLISH.
St. Patrick's, (80); Victoria College, (78); Hartley College, (72); Kantherodai, (70); Jaffna Hindu College, (67).

HISTORY.
Hartley College, (86); Manipal Hindu, (67); Kantherodai, (67); Central College, (64); St. Patrick's, (61).

GEOGRAPHY.
Manipal Hindu, (62).

LATIN.
Manipal Hindu, (62).

ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS.
Hartley College, (80); Manipal Hindu, (78); Victoria College, (67); Central College, (66); St. John's, (62).

CHEMISTRY.
Manipal Hindu, (86); St. Patrick's, (83); Kantherodai, (76); Parameshwara College, (76); Hartley College, (75); Victoria College, (69); Jaffna College, (62).

PHYSICS.
Parameshwara College, (82); Jaffna Hindu College, (71); St. John's, (67).

PHYSIOLOGY & HYGIENE.
St. Patrick's, (100); Victoria College, (89); Manipal Hindu, (78); Parameshwara College, (62).

ART.
Jaffna College, (76).

TAMIL.
Jaffna College, (100); Manipal Hindu (100); Kantherodai, (100); Jaffna Hindu College, (98); St. Patrick's (86); Victoria College, (93); Hartley College, (92); Parameshwara College, (89); St. John's, (88); Central College, (84).

Saiva Activities at Changanai.

CONFERENCE OF SAIVA STUDENTS.

On Monday, the 30th ultimo a public meeting of the residents of Shanganai East was held at 6.30 p. m. at the Saivaprakasam Vidyalai. Mr. M. S. Basaratnam, Advocate, presided and delivered a lecture on "Saiva Ideals", Messrs. Ponniah, Upathiyayar of Changanai, V. Nagalingam, and S. Nagalingam, Proctors of Vaddukkodai and S. Vallalingam offered remarks. The Chairman referred to the progress made by the School during the last few months and to the sum of Rs. 370/- sent by the Changanai Union (Malaya) for the benefit of the School and the furniture supplied for it at the request of the Union by the Hindu Board of Education. The meeting received with acclamation the announcement of the decision of the Changanai Union (Malaya) to help the development of the School. A resolution thanking the Union for its help was unanimously passed at the meeting. Another resolution was passed to collect money locally and to effect the necessary improvements to the School buildings. A sum of Rs. 150/- was subscribed on the spot.

On the same day there was an informal conference between Mr. M. S. Basaratnam and the Saiva students of Changanai on the "Revival of the Y. M. H. A." At the conference it was resolved to call a meeting of the Y. M. H. A. to organise under its auspices a reading room and library and to hold a Saiva Students' Conference at Changanai for two days in the month of June. —Cor.

Saiva School at Kodaikadu.

Rs 1000, SUBSCRIBED ON THE SPOT.

On Friday the 27th ultimo at 7 p. m. a public meeting of the inhabitants of Kodaikadu (Vaddukkodai) was held at the hands of Granar Madam. There was a large gathering present. Mr. M. S. Basaratnam, Advocate, presided and delivered an instructive lecture on St. Appa's "Chidambaram Darshanam". Mr. Basaratnam in the course of his lecture made an earnest appeal for the opening of a Saiva school at Kodaikadu. Mr. K. Murgess, President of the Vaddukkodai Union (Malaya) supported the appeal of the Chairman for the opening of a Saiva school. Over a sum of Rs. 1000/- was subscribed on the spot and it was decided to open the School at the Araly—Mahaflag Road in the vicinity of the aforesaid Madam.

The following Office-bearers were elected to carry out this proposal:—President, Mr. S. Muttumaru; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. M. Thambiah and K. Arulampalam; Secretaries, S. Sambagan and A. Kanagappu; Treasurer, Mr. P. Muttiah. In addition to the Office-bearers a large and representative committee consisting of thirty members was also elected. —Cor.

Notice to Correspondents.

A TRUTH SEEKING CHRISTIAN.— Declined with thanks.
ROBERTS E. RAJANAYAGAM.— Declined with thanks.
P. K. S. MOORTHY.—Please write on one side of the paper.

Letter To The Editor

THE REOPENING OF TAVERNS

Sir, It is notified that Local Option polls for the re-opening of certain taverns which were closed in Jaffna some years ago, are to be held in different centres from the 15th to 25th inst. It seems to me that the next few days are very important days which will determine great things. If the Temperance workers throughout the Jaffna Peninsula will wake up, and each decide to do his bit, I am sure the effort to re-open taverns will prove a colossal failure. Personally the writer deeply regrets that at this time he is unable to join his friends in the North in active service in the cause of Temperance as he did for closing these taverns few years ago. But there are large numbers of Temperance workers in Jaffna who, I am confident, will leave no stone unturned to guard and maintain the Temperance fame Jaffna enjoys throughout the island today. If the people are explained, I am sure, they will know what to do with the coming polls. I expect, no one will go to the booth.

About twelve years ago Mr. C. Arulampalam, Advocate and I went on a visit to the late Sir A. Kanagasabai, who speaking about our Campaign to close taverns said these words which I can never forget:—

"Mr. Mather, I consider as a Hindu that closing a tavern is equal to the merit gained in building ten Chaturrams". But now the question comes to my mind; then what about opening a tavern once closed? It seems to me that it is a great crime for any person to give his vote to re-open a tavern—perhaps a sin as heinous as setting fire to ten Temples, or places of Divine worship.

I do hope that no one in Jaffna will go to the booth to say that he wants the tavern back. May no hand touch the voting slip!

Colombo, Yours &c.
4 5 28. J. S. MATHER.

Mahatmajni not Visiting Europe. HIS REASONS FOR CHANGE OF MIND.

NO PERSONAL MESSAGE TO DELIVER. Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is not without deep sorrow that I announce that the much-talked-of visit of mine to Europe is not to come off this year. To those in Austria, Holland, England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Russia who had sent me kind invitations, I can only say that their disappointments will be no greater than mine. Somewhat or other I dread a visit to Europe and America. It is not that I distrust the peoples of these great continents any more than I distrust my own; but I distrust myself. I have no desire to go to the West in search of health or for sight seeing. I have no desire to deliver public speeches. I dread being harassed. I wonder if I shall ever again have the audacity to stand the awful strain of public speaking and public demonstrations.

If God ever sent me to the West, I should go there to penetrate the hearts of the masses, to have quiet talks with the youth of the West and to have the privilege of meeting hundred spirits—lovers of peace at any price save that of truth.

But I feel that I have as yet no message to deliver personally to the West. I believe my message to be universal, but as yet I feel that I can best deliver it through my work in my own country. If I can show visible success in India, the delivery of the message will become complete. If I came to the conclusion that India had no use for my message, I should not care to go elsewhere in search of hearers, even though I still retained faith in it. If, therefore, I venture out of India I should do so because I have faith, though I cannot demonstrate it to the satisfaction of all, that the message is being surely received by India, though it be ever so slowly.

ROMAIN ROLLAND'S ADVICE. Thus while I was hesitatingly carrying on correspondence with friends who had invited me, I saw last there was need for me to go to Europe if only to see M. Romain Rolland. Owing to the distance of myself over a general wish I wanted to make my visit so that wise man of the West the primary cause of my journey to Europe. I therefore referred my difficulty to him and asked him in the frankest manner possible, whether he would let me make my desire to meet him the primary cause of my visit to Europe. In reply, I have a noble letter from him through Mirabai (Miss Bhaia) wherein he says that in the name of truth itself, he will not think of letting me go to Europe as a visit to him to be the primary cause. He will not let me interrupt my labours here for the sake of our meeting. I read in his letter no false humility. I read in it a most genuine expression of truth. He knew when he wrote his reply that my desire to go to Europe to meet him was not for a mere courteous discussion but in the interest of a cause as dear to him as to me. But evidently he was too humble to bear the burden of calling me merely so that in furtherance of the common interest we might understand each other better; and I wanted him to shoulder that very burden if he felt that truth required us to try each other face to face. His reply therefore I have taken as a clear answer to my prayer, apart from this visit, I feel within me no imperative call.

I have asked the public into my confidence. As against my wish, the fact that a visit to Europe during this season was under serious contemplation was published in the papers. I regret my disclosure, but it seems to be the correct one; for whilst there is no call within me to Europe, there is an incessant call within for much to do here and now the death of my best comrade seems to keep me rooted to the ground. I may say to the many friends in Europe that I may say to the many friends in Europe that next year, if all is well and if they still have me, I shall try to undertake the postponed tour under the strict limitations mentioned by me. And this I shall do whether I am ready to deliver my message or not. To see my numerous friends face to face will be no small privilege.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

A GREAT SUBTERRANEAN FORTRESS:—An underground fortress in steel and concrete has been built under the Bank of France. The purpose of this fortress, which occupies two and a half acres under the heart of Paris, is primarily to protect the nation's rapidly increasing gold reserve in case of aerial warfare, land bombardment, revolution or civil outbreaks. The fortress is hewn out of solid rock 150 feet below the bank building proper, and buttressed by eighteen-foot steel and concrete walls. It is equipped with electrical machinery to light and air the vaults. The doors, which are circular and many feet thick, weigh fourteen tons each, and can only be opened by a powerful electric engine. During the past three years, a force of 1,250 men, working day and night, have blasted out of a rock this cavern which is supported by 750 columns.

AIRMAN'S 2,000 FEET LEAP AT MIDNIGHT:—A leap with a parachute at midnight from an airplane which was suddenly lost to the beams of eight searchlights, made an eerie drama in the normal routine of Territorial exercises at Epping. It ended with a miraculous escape of the pilot. It appears the machine developed engine trouble at a considerable height. The airplane nose dived, and was later found a complete wreck, but there was no trace of the pilot. A hurried search was made by Territorials, mechanics and police, and the pilot was found just after midnight lying on a railway embankment half a mile from the crashed airplane. He had taken to his parachute at 2,000 feet, plunging into the darkness. He was dashed and unable to speak, but he recovered quickly.

PARACHUTE DESCENTS:—A new world record for successful leaps from an aeroplane has been established at the Rantoul (Illinois) training field. Ten parachute jumpers from the Army Air Corps School leaped safely from a triple-engined 16 passenger plane in eight seconds from an altitude of 2,000 ft.

DARING BANDITS IN A CHICAGO TRAIN:—Four armed and masked bandits entered the observation car on the North-Western Railroad's Overland Limited, just outside the Chicago terminal and robbed the passengers of money and jewellery to the extent of 15,000 dollars. They disturbed no passengers in the other cars. They pulled the emergency cord, and fled through the darkness when the train stopped.

"EXTINCT" ANIMAL'S TERRORS IN THE CAPE:—Farmers throughout a wide area in the South Africa have organized hunts for a mysterious animal which is reported to have slain 300 sheep in a few weeks. It is stated that the animal which is said to be a specimen of the Straus wolf, which, at one time was the terror of the Cape, but which was thought to have been extinct for forty years, climbs fences but leaves the carcasses of its victims after drinking their blood.

A GRIM DISCOVERY OF 50 DEAD SOLDIERS IN A CAVE:—A grim reminder of the great European war was furnished by the discovery in the Alsace Department of a cave in France containing the bodies of 50 German soldiers, who presumably were killed by a gas shell.

CANADA'S EXPORT TRADE:—During March Canada's imports totalled more than 120,000,000 dollars, exceeding the exports by 13,000,000. For the fiscal year ended March 31st, however, exports exceeded imports by 140,000,000 dollars, the total exports of Canadian products being 1,236,237,000 dollars' worth, and foreign products 22,207,916, 1,214,029,084 dollars.

GROWING DEMAND FOR "MOTHER INDIA."—Miss Katherine Mayo, who is visiting London, states that 100,000 copies of "Mother (India)" have been sold in America and the demand is growing. A German edition will be published shortly. The authoress is deliberating whether to visit India next cold weather.

LONDON HOTEL PALACES:—London is said to be undergoing the greatest spring clean it has ever known since the Great Fire cleaned up the whole city. It is more than a Spring clean. In the case of some of the great hotels it is part of a big scheme which is to place them in the very first rank among hotels of the world.

EX-PRINCE'S COMPENSATION:—Arguing depression in value during the inflation period, ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria demanded a revaluation of his compensation of £2,000,000 granted in respect of his lost estate. He also asked an additional £1,000,000. The Government has refused both revaluation and additional.

VISIT OF ITALIANS TO HUNGARY CAUSES DISORDER.—Eccentricities bordering on disorder were witnessed in the Hungarian capital when the Prince Minister (Count Bethlen) welcomed 25 Italian Fascist leaders. Members of the Opposition cried, "Down with the murderers of Matteotti! What do you want here?" When Count Bethlen declared, "The whole Hungarian nation welcomes you," the storm burst forth. One of "It is a no-no!" "Murderers," were hurled at the embraced Italians.

JUDGES COMMENT ON A DIVORCE SUIT.—Commenting on a Divorce Suit in a London Court, Lord Merivale said: "When a gallant gentleman frequents hotels with an unnamed woman in order to secure release from a marriage he dislikes, the Judge has no other course but to grant a divorce."

BASAVA.

THE REVIVER OF LINGAYATISM.

By Mr. V. C. Yagati B. A. L. L. B.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

The following is the continuation of the article as appearing in the "Indian Socialist Reformer" of April 14, giving the life and character of one of the sublimest spirits that ever graced the racks of high souls:—

HIS SOCIAL REFORM.

Basava was pre-eminently a social reformer. In him there was a rare combination of a religious reviver, a political genius, a great philosopher and a social reformer. His sole intention was to make Lingayatism a universal religion and bring all people into a single fold and thereby terminate their differences and quarrels. The miserable condition of the untouchable class made a strong impression in the heart of Basava. He converted most of them to Lingayatism and helped to make their life sublime. He was a close friend of the depressed and the suppressed classes and an indefatigable foe of the oppressors. He converted Champa a huntsman, Upali a barber, Swati a fisherman and Sunita an outcaste. He converted to Lingayatism prominent Brahmins like Kesava Raja, Nachiraja, Bacharasa, Jayadeva Nayaka and Jainlike Pushpadanta and Neelambika. He raised the status of women to that of equality with men. He stopped child marriage and encouraged post-puberty marriage. He condemned in strong terms the ill-treatment of women. He allowed women to study various sciences like men. He had admitted such learned women like Nagambika, Mahadevi, Neelambika and Mukta-devi to his academy of philosophy. These women were highly proficient in philosophy and each of them has written a book. The founding of the academy of philosophy is a monument which marks a new era in the history of the world philosophy. The distinctive feature of his academy was that he admitted only learned men to it. With regard to his social reform "The Times of India" in 1917 wrote:—

"It was a distinctive feature of his mission that while illustrious religious and social reformers in India before him had each laid his emphasis on one or the other item of religious and social reform, either subordinating more or less items to it or ignoring them altogether, Basava sketched and boldly tried to work out a large and comprehensive programme of social reform with the elevation and independence of womanhood as its guiding points. Neither social conference which are annually held in these days in several parts of India, nor Indian social reformers can improve upon that programme as to the essentials. As was in substance remarked by the late Sir James Campbell, whose knowledge of Indian history was phenomenal, the present day social reformer in India is but speaking the language and seeking to enforce the mind of Basava."

HIS RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

Basava is not the founder of Lingayatism but is only its reviver. Mr. E. P. Rice in his history of Kanarese literature has written as follows:—"Lingayatism or Veerashaivism did not originate as is often mistakenly thought with Basava in the 12th century. He was only the propagator and reformer of what had been from ancient times one form of religious faith and practice. Unlike some who call themselves Saivas, Lingayats are worshippers of Shiva exclusively. The one thing which is their peculiar characteristic is the wearing of Linga, a symbol of the deity on their person. The investiture with the Linga is the most sacred rite of childhood; the Lingayats are strictly vegetarians in diet, and on this account all other castes except Brahmins, will eat food cooked by them. As they do not admit Brahmin claims to pre-eminence, there is hostility or aloofness between the two. Basava indeed taught that men of all castes and even outcastes were eligible to enter the Lingayat community."

THE ORIGIN OF VEERASHAIVISM.

In the latter part of Atharvanya Veda the system of worship Linga has been elaborately treated. Renuka who elucidated the doctrine of Veerashaivism to the sage, Agastya, is considered to have lived two thousand years before the Christian era. There is a reference to this in Chitrabodha. Anandagiri in his Shankaradigvijaya mentions that Shankara discussed with Jangama who wore Lingas on their heads. We know that Shankara lived in 800 A. D. The king Jayasimha III of Chalukya dynasty reigned 1016 to 1040. A. D. Mr. Fiote in his "Dynasties of Kanarese Districts," writes that Devanadasi may have converted Saggaladevi, the wife of Jayasimha III. Saggaladevi caused her husband to be converted to Lingayatism through the same Guru. The five chief religious monasteries of the Lingayats are even now existing from time immemorial. One is situated at Kodar in the Himalaya mountains, another at Benares, the third at drishabha mountain, the fourth at Ujjayini in Madras presidency and the fifth at Balehalli in Mysore State. From the situation of these places all over India it is reasonable to suppose that at one time Lingayatism was widespread. Neither Jain nor Brahmin writers have hitherto maintained that Basava founded these monasteries, nor have the Lingayat writers written so. The inscriptions at the

Coconut Research Scheme. MANAGING BOARD TO BE APPOINTED.

The Draft of a proposed Ordinance, to provide for the establishment of a coconut Research Scheme and for the Incorporation of a Board of Management thereof, is published in last Wednesday's Gazette for general information.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS. The representatives of the coconut planting industry, after full discussion, have expressed the wish that detailed research should be undertaken into the problems of coconut cultivation, and the object of this Bill is to establish and incorporate, with the necessary powers, a Board of Management to institute and control the research work which is contemplated. The Board will consist of the Director of Agriculture as Chairman, assisted by three ex-officio members and five nominated members.

It is proposed that the initial expenses of the scheme shall be borne in equal shares by the coconut industry and the Government, and with this end in view, provision is made in clause 5 for the payment by Government to the Board of a sum of Rs. 400,000 (half of which is to be a grant, and the other half a loan), with the object of enabling the Board to purchase and equip an estate for experimental and research purposes. The loan, which is to be paid in two equal instalments, will bear interest at 5 per cent from the date of the second instalment and will be repaid in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct.

The annual income of the Board will consist of—

- (a) The profits made in working the estate purchased and by the sale of produce; (b) An additional export duty on certain coconut produce which is estimated to realize an annual sum of approximately Rs. 55,000. This duty will be paid by the industry, and will be handed over to the Board monthly; and (c) By an annual contribution from general revenue (not exceeding Rs. 30,000) for the first twelve years, after which it is probable that the whole scheme will have to be revived from a financial point of view. The actual amount of this contribution will be a sum equal to the difference between the total of the additional export duty and the amount due from the Board as repayment of the loan and interest.

Provision is also made that the estimates of income and expenditure and the accounts of the Board and a report of its work shall be laid annually on the table of the Legislative Council and that the Governor in Council may decide questions as to the powers of the Board.

Registration of Marriage.

CHINNADURAI-RATNAMMAL.

The registration has taken place and the marriage will come off shortly of Mr. G. Chinnadurai, Medical Student, Singapore, son of Mr. N. Ganapathipillai, P. W. D., Contractor, Sittawan, with Miss. Ratnammal, daughter of Mr. V. Ponnudurai of Sandilipai, presently of the P. W. D., Lindula. —Cor.

Benares monastery show that in 631 A. D., Jayananda, the king of Benares gave Jangamapura as a grant to that monastery which is called Jangamwadi Mutt. There are so many other instances which go to show that Lingayatism existed before Basava.

The Basava Puran says that Basava incarnated on earth to uplift Veerashaivism which had decayed owing to the lack of a great teacher. Basava made no innovations either in religion or in philosophy. Why he did was to preach and write his doctrines in a most easy and attractive style. Like Buddha he won the masses through the instrumentality of the vernacular. Vedas and Agamas which were the backbone of the religion were beyond the intellectual reach of the common people. Basava elucidated Vedic and Agamic doctrines in a very easy vernacular style. He wrote Shatashatka Vachana, Kalijana Vachana, Mantragopya etc. which were popularly studied and acted upon. Thousands of people became the followers of Basava. There was such a religious upheaval that innumerable saints came to Kalyana to see Basava. Some sycophants told the king that Basava had gathered an army to rise into a rebellion against the king. At the same time many Lingayat scholars sprang up and they wrote books on religion and philosophy. The impetus that Basava gave to this new movement was so enormous that its force was carried up to the middle of the 19th century when Chiduxari, the great Lingayat poet commended his "Rajasekhara" with an invocation to Basava. From the time of Basava up to 1650 A. D., there were nearly 330 Lingayat poets.

Basava only upheld the essential doctrines of Lingayatism rejecting dogmatic beliefs and practices. He fortified the foundations of a 'Kobhandant form of Hinduism'. He may be aptly called the Luther of Lingayatism. For the assistance of Lingayatism and its philosophy, it is quite an independent article of which I hope to acquaint my readers later on.

Education, A Necessity.

ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL VALUE.

(By RALPH DOUGLAS.)

The great majority of people have long passed the stage of questioning the need of education. A few there are still who, because they have not had an education and have done fairly educational training. But while that position may have been true in part in the past, it is becoming less and less tenable in these modern days with the vast spread of learning and the demand for educated men and women. There is still the argument of the very illiterate and the poorer coolie class that their children are required to work in order to earn a little more money for the absolute needs of the family. But it is a sign of the times, and a good sign that more and more of the economically backward are anxious to let their children have a chance of education so that they may rise above the social level of their parents.

THE ECONOMIC NEED.

In a land like India the uneducated person is placed at a great disadvantage in the struggle for advancement. Government service is closed to him; he will find no place in the professions; industry and commerce to day want trained men; the only avenue open for him is unskilled labour or the hard and exacting agricultural labour or a petty job or position in some far removed country village. Any boy with ambition and brains will not be satisfied with such a lowly existence.

From the economic point of view, next, to being well born within a strong and healthy body, the wisest investment that parents can make for their boys in India is to give them a sound and liberal education. We hear a lot of criticism about the commercialising of education, but if education is to have a value to 80 per cent. of the people it must have a commercial utility. Consequently, I say to my students, "Do not study law, for it does not have a commercial value, except for a small five or ten per cent. of those who take the course. The profession is over-crowded. Take another course which holds out for you more prospect of success. Do not direct your studies towards Government employment, for its commercial value is very small, and the competition is strong. Do not follow the beaten track, but branch out into new fields. There is far more opportunity in banking, engineering, medicine, technological training, architecture, advertising, insurance, house decorating and designing, the electrical branches of engineering, draftsmanship, auditing and accountancy, only to mention a few of the newer branches of education and training that most be opened in India, as she develops her economic life. What is required is that Indian men with money shall use some of it in experimenting along some of these lines, and young men with brains and not afraid of hard work must be found willing to venture out into untried paths with initiative and determination to mark out a way for themselves. They shall reap their reward, and the country will advance.

THE POLITICAL NEED.

Next to the commercial use of an education one must place the political need. For good or otherwise India is headed towards a democracy in her political life, and the success of democratic institutions depends upon a large measure of general intelligence and liberal education. If the electorate is not intelligent and educated it will simply fall a prey to and become the play-thing of unscrupulous and designing politicians and place seekers. In sheer protection of their own interests the electors in a modern democracy must be educated so as to distinguish right from wrong, true from false, and the best from the worse, for it is the elector in a democracy who should be the final authority, and the real ruler of the country. If the Indian elector is not to be duped and regarded as simply a pawn in the great game of politics he must be educated so as to know what is being done, and what he is expected to do.

Then again, democracy means government by the people and for the people; that presupposes a large measure of general education, for under popular Government the ordinary man in the street is not to allow himself to be exploited; he is one of the rulers of his country. In a real democracy there is no place for privilege and cast; the citizen does not discharge his whole responsibility when he casts his vote; he must also be able to work, and if called upon he must assume high positions of trust in the civic and political life of his country. In order to measure up to that possibility he must be educated. In the United States every young citizen is a potential President. It is a wonderful incentive; we need something like that in India; not education for a few Government jobs, but education for service sake in any country.

THE CULTURAL NEED.

In addition to what has been said above as to the commercial and political need of education in India we must not lose sight of its cultural value. Education has been defined variously; whatever else it does, education must enable one to live a fully developed and satisfying life, it must enable the individual to meet the problems of his environment. If it be true that education is the science of human development, then it has a distinctly cultural bearing. With how little in life some people have to be satisfied! One becomes a Gladstone, a Lincoln, a Gokhale, while the other remains a coolie all his life. Brains and capacity, you say. Yes, but education and a chance to use also.

Education opens doors through which people may go to a larger and fuller life; it enables a person to commune with the good and beautiful of the world; the educated man becomes a citizen; his soul is enlarged, and he becomes a man, independent and free, with a mind that can think and make judgments, richly stored with the experiences of the past, and able to meet the problems of the future. We are born animals; education enables us to become human beings. It is men which India needs to day. —"Hindu".

MAN BEATS SEAL IN SWIMMING.—Olo Kummerich, the German long distance swimmer, who has been undertaking an endurance swim in a tank in the Circus Busch at Hamburg, on April 10th accompanied by his trained seal, left the tank after 46 hours' trained seal, left the tank after 46 hours' world record for a duration swim by 14 hours. Kummerich hopes to swim the English Channel this year with his seal.

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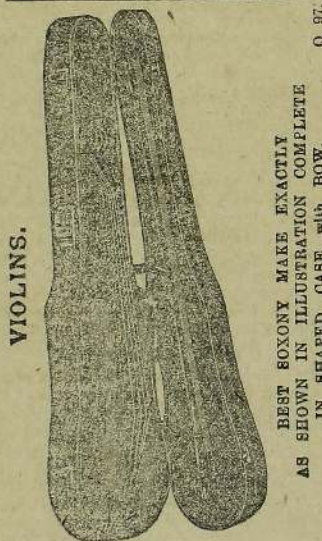
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8612.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Arumugam Taampoe of Kokkivil Jaffna Deceased.

Nagaledhumi widow of Arumugam Thampoe of Kokkivil Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Thampoe Karasalingam, minor
2. Kartegesu Vallipuram both of Kokkivil 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. Gnanasundaram 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 minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent and it is declared that the Petitioner as 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 5 28. Additional District Judge, O. 1459.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6514.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Obellachippillai wife of Muttu Nagalingam of Kokkivil Deceased.

Muttu Nagalingam of Kokkivil Petitioner.

Vs

- 1. Valliammal widow of Binnappu
2. Ledchumppillai widow of Param both of Sanguvely 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. Gnanasundaram Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits 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. 6675.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagandirakurukkal Vaitecusparakurukkal of Thunnalai North Deceased.

Kumarasamykurukkal Karunakarukurukkal of Thunnalai North Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Manomayammah widow of Vaitecusparakurukkal
Minor. 2. Gnampikal daughter of Vaitecusparakurukkal
Minor. 3. Manayathirakal daughter of Vaitecusparakurukkal all of Thunnalai North
4. Mahakanapathikurukkal Karthigesakurukkal
5. and wife Kawriammah of Do
6. Nagamutukurukkal Somasundrakurukkal
7. and wife Meenaladechumiammah of Do and
8. Erampusayar Kumarasamykurukkal & wife
9. Sivakamasantharyammah of Do
Minor. 10. Somasundrakurukkal Ramanathasarma of Do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent 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 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 13, 1927, and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

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.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge.

February 28, 1928.

Time extended till the 6th May, 1928.

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

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6692.

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

Kanagasabai Sellamuttu of Thondamanar Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Kanagasabai Kanagasabai of Kathiripay
2. Kanagasabai Sithampareppillai of Do
3. Kanagasabai Sinniah of Do
4. Thambiah Sellappan and wife
5. Manickam of Do
6. Seethavy 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 Kanagasabai Kanagasabai coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on February 22, 1928, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits 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.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge.

11th March, 1928.

Time extended till the 10th of May, 1928.

O. 1446. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6377.

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Appappillai of Neervely Deceased.

Subramaniam Veluppillai of Neervely Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Appappillai Kanagasabai and
2. Ratnam widow of Appappillai 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 15, 1927, in the presence of Mr. K. Kasipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits 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 13, 1927, and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

A. Chithiravelo, District Judge.

March 31, 1927.

Time extended till 10th May, 1928.

29-4-28. M. A. Arulanandam, A. D. J.

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