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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 93

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1928.

PRICE 6 CTS.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1928

MR ORMSBY-GORE IN CEYLON.

THE VISIT OF THE RT. HON. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, marks a new departure in the administration of the Crown Colonies in the Empire. Hitherto neither the Principal Secretary for the Colonial Affairs nor his Parliamentary Assistant visited this Island or any of the British Crown Colonies in the East during their tenure of office. Their knowledge of the political, economical and social conditions of the Colonial possessions has been confined to the information supplied by the men on the spot. This source of knowledge however useful it might have been in the past cannot be regarded as satisfactory under the altered conditions of things after the war unless it is supplemented by personal knowledge of countries the administration of which has been entrusted to them. For this reason the present tour of Mr Ormsby-Gore should be welcomed by all.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore arrived in this Island on Tuesday last. He stays here for a fortnight and a programme has been arranged for his tour in the Island. He is visiting Kandy, Nawara Eliya, Anuradhapura and Kurunegala. We cannot see how an important place like Jaffna has been omitted from the programme. Mr. Ormsby-Gore has come to Ceylon to obtain first-hand knowledge of men and things. The conditions of life in North Ceylon differ in many particulars from those in the South. It is to be regretted that the Government which has been responsible for this programme has not thought it fit to give this distinguished and responsible politician an opportunity to see Jaffna.

In a long statement to the Press, Mr. Ormsby-Gore has declared that the object of his visit was not political and that he was more concerned with questions relating to the economic and educational progress of the tropical countries in the British Empire. As regards political reform in the Island he said that the matter has been entirely left in the hands of the Donoughmore Commission. It is an independent Commission and therefore any report that will be submitted by it will carry great weight with the Cabinet as well as with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The main purpose of his visit is of a non-political nature. "During the last few years," said Mr. Ormsby-Gore to the representatives of the Colombo Press, "I have concentrated attention, not on political developments, but on endeavouring to organise, throughout the whole tropical area and Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories, schemes for the improvement of those technical services which make for the better wealth of the communities, for agricultural development and for intellectual advance through the medium of education. Those three objects make a full time job."

The question of Malaria is intimately connected with the development of the tropical countries. As observed by Mr. Ormsby-Gore unless this is conquered the advance of the tropical peoples in health, civilisation and happiness is to be retarded. Prevention and eradication of Malaria depend largely on preventive measures rather than those relating to medicine or surgery. As regards agricultural development Mr. Ormsby-Gore emphasised the increase of the supply of food production as well as the cultivation of the economic crops which promote the prosperity of the country and help the progress of civilisation. In the matter of education Mr. Ormsby-Gore commended the energy of the people of Ceylon for its cause. "Education," said he, "is really a question of quality rather than mere quantity; and it is not the question of filling the young mind with mere information and mere facts. It is enabling the individual to grow intellectually, whatever is his walk of life after he has left school." Further he said that it is his endeavour "to bring about in many Colonies that advance in educational methods and educational technique which will conduce to greater efficiency."

We hope that Mr. Ormsby-Gore's stay in Ceylon will be a pleasant one and the knowledge which he has derived during his short stay will be of help to him in solving the many problems of our country when they are taken up for consideration by the Colonial Office.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

MUDALIYAR S. T. CHITTAMPALAM:—The public function that was held on Saturday last to honour Mudaliyar S. T. Chittampalam was an unqualified success. Mr. Chittampalam is a gentleman who has identified himself for a long time with movements for the promotion of the religious and social welfare of the people of Jaffna. The grant of the rank of a Mudaliyar is really a small matter to a man of Mr. Chittampalam's public spirit. Greater than the recognition by the Government is the one which is accorded to him by the people among whom he has lived, moved and had his being. The large and representative gathering which assembled at the Esplanade to convey its congratulations to the Mudaliyar is a testimony to the high regard and great affection in which he is held by the people. We join them in congratulating Mudaliyar Chittampalam on the honour which the Government has conferred on him.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—A meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at the Council Chamber, Colombo, on Thursday, June 21, 1928, at 10.30 a.m.—"Gazette."

A SUB-POST OFFICE AT UDUVIL:—We learn that a Sub-Post Office has been opened at Uduvil, close to the Uduvil Girls' School and that a lady officer is in charge of it.

OFFICIAL:—Mr. L. J. B. Turner, having returned from leave, resumed duties as Director of Statistics and Office Systems.

AGE-LIMIT FOR TEACHERS:—Last Friday's Gazette publishes certain amendments to the Code of Regulations for Assisted English Schools. One of the amendments reads:—"No male teacher who is 60 years of age and no female teacher who is 55 years of age, nor any teacher who is in receipt of a pension under any of the rules of the School Teachers' Pension Ordinance, No. 6 of 1927, shall be employed on the staff of a school without the permission of the Director."

DRAFT ORDINANCES:—The same Gazette publishes the Drafts of "An Ordinance to amend the Naturalization Ordinance of 1890" and "An Ordinance to amend the Road Ordinance of 1861." The latter Ordinance refers to the election of members for District Road Committees.

ANIMALS AS BRACELETS:—A Paris message states that a tiny tortoise fettered to the wrist is the latest novelty in women's bracelet adornments. It costs 10 shillings and requires a nibble of salad daily.

AN INDIAN HONOURED IN CEYLON:—Among the recipients of the local honours is Mr. Ramroze Dadabhai who has been made a Justice of the Peace for the Colombo District. Mr. Dadabhai is the local Chief Agent of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company of Bombay and has been associated with several social service organizations of the Island and has richly deserved the honour. He was one of the members of the deputation representing the Ceylon Indian Association, who gave evidence before the Special Commission.

PERSONAL:—Mr. V. Arumugampillai, Assistant Superintendent, Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Currency, Rangoon, Burma, has come to Jaffna on short leave and is staying at his residence in Aliyanerk-vilady, Vannarponnai West.

—Mr. S. W. Russell, Government Printer, Jessalton, British North Borneo, who was in Jaffna on leave has returned to his station last week accompanied by Mrs. Russell and children.

KARAINAGAR H. E. SCHOOL:—The Annual Sports meet of the Karainagar Hindu English School was celebrated by the past and present students on the 3rd instant. There was a keen competition among the Houses of the School. "Lunar House" in charge of Mr. K. Kanapathippillai, the Sports Master of the School came first and "Harischandra House" in charge of Mr. V. Subramaniam came second. At the end of the meet, the old boys re-organised their O. B. A. and elected Mr. V. Subramaniam as the Secretary *pro tem* to take steps to convene a general meeting in December next. A Committee was also appointed to draft the rules of the Association. *Guru Poornima* of Saint Thiruvannamambachari was performed on the 5th instant in the School Hall by Brahma Sri Subramaniam Disikar. The life sketch of the Saint was read out to the students and Devarams were chanted. The poor people of the locality and the pupils of the School were fed.

Mudir S.T Chittampalam Feted

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT ESPLANADE.

The Jaffna Esplanade was the scene of a pleasant function on last Saturday evening when the many friends of Mudaliyar S. T. Chittampalam, Sub-Collector, Jaffna Customs, gave him a public reception in honour of his being conferred with the rank of Mudaliyar by His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the Birthday of His Majesty The King. The lawn opposite the Ridgeway Hall was gaily decorated with flags, greenery and there was a large gathering of the elite of Jaffna. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiwamy occupied the chair, the Hon. Sir P. Ramaswami, the Chairman of the evening being unavoidably late. On the platform were seated besides the Chairman, on his right Mudaliyar Tira Chittampalam and on the left Mr. Navin Selvadurai and Gate Mudaliyar M. S. Ramalingam. Mr. S. Kanaganatal garlanded the Chairman and Mudaliyar Tira Chittampalam was garlanded by Mudaliyar Sandrasegaram. While Mr. Duraiwamy was addressing the audience on the many sterling qualities of the chief guest of the evening, Sir P. Ramaswami arrived and was garlanded. The speakers of the evening were Messrs. Duraiwamy and Navin Selvadurai, Gate Mudaliyar Ramalingam, Sir P. Ramaswami and Mr. W. C. D. Pentelov, Office Assistant to the Govt Agent, who all eulogized on the many sterling qualities of the Mudaliyar and referred to his family as one of Sub Collectors. The G. O. M. of Ceylon in his customary manner in addition to the praises and blessings he showered on the Mudaliyar, gave a bit of his philosophic mind and explained to the audience the transitory nature of the things of the world. "We Hindus," he proudly said, "know all that." The chief aim should be not to be leaders but to be servants of people and to sympathise in their joys and sorrows. That Mudaliyar Tira Chittampalam knew well and was doing his bit in his humble and unostentatious ways. The Mudaliyar aptly replied and thanked all those present for the expression of their feelings. A song composed for the occasion was sung. Light refreshments were served *ad lib*. Three bands of Tamil musicians enlivened the occasion with select pieces of Oriental music. The function being over, the Mudaliyar was taken in procession in a beautifully decorated carriage drawn by a pair of white horses, headed by several bands of musicians and a band of a *rama* players. *En route* the Mudaliyar was garlanded in several places. At the entrance to his house, the Mudaliyar was received with *Poorana Kumpan*. The Mudaliyar thanked all those present. Light refreshments were served at his residence and the function came to a close at about 9.30 p.m.

MATRIMONIAL.

SOMASUNDRAM-SIVAPAKIAMMAL.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at Sandilipay on Monday, June 4, 1928 at about 7 p.m. the contracting parties being Mr. V. Somasundram, of the Postal Department, F. M. S., son of Mr. C. Veerasingham of Chankanaai and Miss, Sivapakiammal daughter of Mr. V. Vaithianathan of Sandilipay. Both at solemnisation and the receptions held on the following days there were present several friends and relations of the contracting parties testifying to their popularity and influence. We extend our best wishes to the newly wedded couple. —Cor.

HARALINGHAM-ATHILADOBIMI.

The marriage took place at Klang, F. M. S., on Monday, 21st May, 1928, according to Hindu rites, of Mr. Haralingham of the Medical Department, Kuala Lipis, son of the late Mr. K. K. Thamby of the Medical Department, Rub, with Miss. Athiladohimi Ammal, daughter of Mr. A. Kandawampillai of Telippalai, Jaffna. We wish all happiness and prosperity to the newly-married couple. —Cor.

TONDAMANAR BOY'S H. E. SCHOOL.

His Majesty the King's Birthday celebrations took place in the School on Monday, the 4th June with much eclat and enthusiasm. Although the programme was a short one, the whole proceedings were quite lively and most enjoyable.

A VIENNA MONUMENT:—A memorial was recently unveiled in the Wienerkyrstrasse, Vienna in front of the Wiener Hof to memory of Ferdinand Lassalle, the famous socialist, consisting of a huge base shaped like an obelisk surmounted by a bust of Lassalle.

THE SINGAPORE FLOATING DOCK:—The Singapore Floating Dock which has been built for the Admiralty consists of seven sections, each section being launched separately. It has a lifting capacity of over 50,000 to a 20,000 tons of steel was used and 3½ million rivets. The pumping capacity is 30,000 tons of water per hour and it will require 70 ft. of water to operate in at her destination.

Words of Wisdom from far & near

(SPECIAL TO THE HINDU ORGAN)

"We have not enough horse power expressed through Steam Engines, Oil Engines and electricity, but we have an inexhaustible reservoir of man power lying idle and pleading to be and essentially qualified for the purpose. Oh, for a faith that would see and use this supply of living power!"

—Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India".

"The concentration of the power of the Press in a few hands threatens the whole democratic institution. It gives a power over the State and over men's lives. Any dictatorship is evil; a dictatorship over the minds and thoughts of men is a national menace."

—A. G. Gardiner in "John Bull".

"The desire to get rich quickly has a far more deleterious effect on character than anything else I know of."

—The Bishop of St. Albans.

"Love between man and man is the necessary corollary of the fundamental unity of all life and consciousness. No one is too lofty to be independent of that common life which he shares with others, no one too degraded to be unworthy of love and kindness from his fellow human beings."

—Mrs. B. Padmabai Rao of Benares.

"Many a man is liable to think his character has been defamed when it has only been defined."

"A man is judged by the company he keeps, a woman by the company she has just left."

"He who knows the boundless joys that lie beyond the senses and is gripped by intuition, he who swerves not from the truth, is a lamp in windless place that does not flicker."

The physical control, though long and arduous, is only the gateway leading to mental control, which in turn leads to the spiritual control, subconscious or otherwise, of oneself and that which is also oneself the world or universal force."

—L. Adams Beck in "Prabuddha Bharata".

"Self love and reason are the 'engines' of the mind. It is man who turns good into evil, truth into falsity, heaven into hell by giving dominion over the seed of the woman to the seed of the serpent."

—A. B. Francisco in the "Indian Daily Mail."

"The greatest thing boys have taught me is that no one ever need grow old. Age has nothing to do with the older. It is a state of the mind and of the heart."

—Sir Arthur Yapp in the "Indian Daily Mail."

"What is most urgently needed in the political, social, professional, industrial, commercial and religious life of today, and what we should all strive to keep to the end of our lives, is the freshness, the earnestness and the sincerity of Youth."

—Percy Burton in the "Review of Reviews."

"The fundamental principle is that the right to life comes before the right to property. The right of a labourer to a living wage comes before the right of a capitalist to interest."

—(From a School Magazine.)

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE:—The International Labour Office rejected the British Government's proposal for the revision of the Washington Convention by 13 votes to 11.

TIKAI'S SON COMMITTED SUICIDE:—Shridar Balaevant Tikai, second son of Lokamanya Tikai, committed suicide by allowing himself to be run over by the Poona Express, on the night of Saturday before last.

INDIA OLYMPIC HOCKEY:—In the Olympic Hockey in the final, India beat Holland by three goals to nil. The Indian team had a unique record throughout the Olympic Hockey Tournament.

FAMINE IN BENGAL:—Great Famine distress is prevailing in Bengal.

ITALO-TURKISH TREATY:—The Italo-Turkish treaty of neutrality and arbitration has been signed.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN CHINA:—A message from Tientsin says that heavy fighting between Mukden and Shanai troops along Peking Hankow Railway has resulted in 6,000 killed.

AN INSANE WOMAN'S SWALLOWING FEAT:—The "Scientific American" (New York) states: "Two Canadian physicians have just made available the report of an insane woman who had developed the habit of swallowing foreign substances. In May 1916, an x-ray examination revealed safety pins, wires and buttons passing through her intestinal tract. However, she had no trouble by not getting rid of these objects, and no attempt was made at operation. One year later she developed severe pain, and an x-ray picture showed the stomach completely clogged with foreign material. When this was removed, it was found to contain 2,533 different pieces, including 947 bent pins, 865 pieces of bent wire, 101 pieces of glass, 176 parts of safety pins, 38 tacks, 54 parts of crooked steel, 28 parts of garbur fasteners, and other miscellaneous objects such as screws, beads, nuts, broken keys, money, and links and pen-points."

Our Colombo Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JAFFNA IS REALLY FOR PROHIBITION

Colombo, June 8

Garbled versions of the few successes of the anti-prohibitionists in the recent polls for the reopening of a few toddy taverns in the Jaffna Peninsula seem to have created, in the minds of those who are outside Jaffna and who are for prohibition, suspicion as to the sincerity and honesty of purpose of the Temperance leaders of the North. If those, who have been led away by the empty effervescence of the liquor lovers, would pause for a while and review the deliberations that were carefully staged at the polling stations, and recall to their minds the record smothering story of the three ladies of the North who pressed the Presiding Officer at a certain polling station to allow them to leave their consent on paper, my misguided friends would see how shallow and empty the cause of the anti-prohibitionists is, what a losing game they are out to fight, what bitter abuse and base calumny these liquor lovers are pouring on the real leaders of the North to gain their selfish ends.

Jaffna can very well claim to be one of the few districts that earnestly work for being free from this great evil. To say that the presence of a handful of anti-prohibitionists, brings discredit to the temperance movement, does not mean that the temperance cause is not popular. What civilised country would not desire to work for the very extinction of this mighty evil? What human being there is who would not like to be rid of it? The Jaffnese who have got a beautiful, honest and proud Past to boast of cannot be duped and hoodwinked by those who have pressed themselves into the Peninsula having been driven out of their own homes. The sons of the soil are fighting a great enemy, and what right has a rank outsider to dictate terms to them.

The anti-prohibitionists are doing their utmost to wreck the noble undertakings of the majority of the people by shouting "a word from housewives" that their cause is gaining strength, by sending to the daily Press gross misstatements and by getting together the uneducated labourers to ask for taverns. Could hypocrisy and humbugging go further? Under the guise of rendering service to the poor and needy, of securing for the workmen their rights and privileges, irresponsible men, entire strangers, itinerant busy bodies set about to gain their own ends. The world is daily moving towards evil and the preachings of evildoers appeal very much to the uneducated. These liquor lovers are blinded to reason and justice. They do not think that the means by which they are trying to secure their own ends are sinful and criminal. The cause of every good citizen of Jaffna will alight on these reactionaries who are making the workmen drift more and more towards darkness and the devil.

Toddy is a beverage, they say, without which the Jaffna man cannot live for a moment. Is it the devil that gives utterance to these alarming doubt-battered falsehoods?

The readiness and willingness, with which every villager voted for the closing of taverns some years back bear ample testimony to the fact that Jaffna does not require even a drop of this cursed drink. If else out of every ten persons voted for the closing of taverns two years ago, it goes without saying that today the verdict will be unanimous. One may refer me to the recent successes at Maeser, Kilaly and the adjoining villages. If I am not hurting the feelings of the residents of these five villages that stand condemned in the eyes of the world today, I might say that even if God himself descended in person and begged of these honourable citizens to vote for the closing of taverns, they would rather have pleased the devil than obeyed God. They have been trained by a long practice and ancestral customs to look upon Drink as their first necessity.

Eliminate these five villages and you will find the Jaffna Peninsula unanimous in its verdict. Jaffna is for prohibition and nothing short of it. If a village bully, or a street rowdy smuggles liquor into a village it does not mean that the whole village wants liquor, nor is the whole village guilty of the offence. The capital punishment that is meted out to a murderer does not tender the cruel hearts of other murderers. Whatever punishment may be imposed on the liquor lovers they will not budge an inch from their belief. Every rule has an exception. The prohibition movement must also have an exception.

Little Arabibald is of an inquiring nature. So when he was told to entertain a visitor for ten minutes, he came straight to the point that had interested him from the moment the man had removed his hat.

"Mr. Jones," he asked, "why is it you've got no hair on your head?"

"Well," was the reply, "I work so hard with my head that my hair doesn't get a chance to grow; my brains are too busy."

"Oh," said Arabibald, "so that's why mother doesn't grow a moustache."

Newspaper Canvaser: "You advertised in our paper for a night watchman. Did you get any result, Sir?"

Shopkeeper: "I most certainly did. The advertisement appeared yesterday morning and I was burgled last night."

Letter To The Editor

TRINCOMALEE
MUTTUOMARASWAMY TEMPLE

Sir,
A meeting was held on the 19th ultimo at Muttuomaraswamy Temple for the purpose of electing a Manager for the said temple.

This meeting was convened by a few leading residents of the place and it was attended by about 50 persons, of whom the majority were residents in the neighbourhood of the temple and the rest were mostly friends and fellow Government Officers of the officiating Manager. The notice of the meeting was not widely circulated; in fact its circulation was limited to a section of the public, and in consequence a number of prominent members of the public were not present there. The meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. T. Oppitiamany, a Government pensioner. It is reported that by a resolution passed at the meeting Mr. O. Lingaretnam, who for over an year had been managing the temple obviously on behalf of Mr. Navaratnam's minor son was elected as Manager of the temple, but when a suggestion was made that he should render a statement of receipts and expenditure of the temple annually to the public, the Manager elected did not agree to the said suggestion. From what transpired subsequently, it was evident that the main object of the meeting was to remove from Government custody, without tendering security as was done on previous occasions, certain valuable jewellery deposited in Court some years ago. It may be mentioned that under a deed executed by the late Mr. M. Samugam the temple has been managed for over 25 years by his heirs or by their legal representatives without rendering any account of its finances to the public or to the Court. It passes one's comprehension:—

(a) Why under the circumstances the convener should have low thought it necessary to interfere in the affairs of this temple under private management, by calling a public meeting to elect a Manager for the temple in spite of the fact that the very Manager now elected at the meeting had a ready-made authority which empowered his predecessors to administer its affairs for over a quarter century or so without any control by the Hindu community.

(b) Why provision was not made to frame a constitution for the proper management of the temple under the new conditions created by the management delegating to the public power to participate in the temple administration.

(c) Why a consulting body, if not an executive committee, was not constituted.

(d) Why at least one of the Manager was not elected from among the general Hindu community, and

(e) Why a resolution was not passed making it obligatory on the part of the Manager now elected to submit to the public an annual statement of the temple's finances. These questions need early solution.

The writer would be thankful to any of those responsible for the meeting to throw some light on these points and to you, Sir, for any comments thereon.

Trincomalee,
8th June 1928.Yours etc,
Inquirer.

Economics of Khaddar.

Speaking in Calcutta on May 1st, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said:—

"If you go to the Khadi Depot, and buy five rupees' worth of khadi, what happens to the money paid? It may interest you. A sum of Rs 136 goes to the peasant that grew the cotton. On the tiller of the soil rests your life, your profession and your enjoyment. A sum of Rs 130 goes to the spinner. This money helps to make her life a little more of a joy to her. Many a woman, who would otherwise be a burden on the family, supports herself out of this share of the money you pay for khadi. Many a woman is saved from being consigned to work in a tea garden abroad or a factory where a village woman's modesty or purity is not safe. A part, namely, four annas and nine paise, goes to the workers to be divided among them for organizing all this work and bringing about co-operation between the peasants, the spinners, the weavers and the co-sumers. A thousand young men are engaged in this work, and they turn out cloth worth Rs 25 lakhs every year. Another two annas nine paise is spent for miscellaneous items and thus is your five rupees, paid for eight yards of khadi, usefully distributed in this poor country. If, instead, you buy foreign cloth, all the five round rupees roll on their beautiful milled edges to the deep sea, to be sent off in shiploads to foreign countries and lost for ever to India."—C. P."

Being made with toothache, Johnson rushed to the dentist.

"Great heaven!" exclaimed the dentist, as his victim sank into the operating chair. "Did you have any advice about these terrible tooth?"

"Yes," gasped Johnson. "I went to the chemist last night."

The dentist sniffed contemptuously.

"And what idiotic thing did he tell you to do?" he inquired.

"To come to you!" murmured Johnson.

Mahatma's Autobiography

VIEWS ON PURIFICATION & PILGRIMAGE.

This is another instalment of Gandhi's Autobiography as taken from "Young India":—

On my way to Rangoon where I wanted to meet Dr. Mehta I had to halt at Calcutta. I was the guest of the late Babu Bhupendranath Banerjee. Bengali hospitality reached its climax here. In those days I was a strict vegetarian, so all the fruits and nuts available in Calcutta were ordered for me. The ladies of the house kept awake all night skinning various nuts. Every possible care was taken in dressing fresh fruit in the Indian style. Numerous delicacies were prepared for my companions, amongst whom was my son Ramdas. Much as I could appreciate this affectionate hospitality, I could not bear the thought of a whole household being occupied in entertaining two or three guests. But as yet I saw no escape from such embarrassing attentions.

On the boat going to Rangoon I was a deck passenger. If excess of attention embarrassed me in my house, my houseguests inattention even to the elementary comforts of deck passengers was our lot on the boat. What was an apology for a bathroom was unbearably dirty, the latrines were stinking sinks. To use the latrine one had to wade through urine and excreta or jump over them.

This was more than flesh and blood could bear. I approached the Chief Officer without avail. If anything was lacking to complete the picture of squalor and filth, the passengers furnished it by their thoughtless habits. They spat where they sat, dirtied the surroundings with the leavings of food, tobacco and betel leaves. There was no end to the noise and every one tried to monopolise as much room as possible. Their luggage took up more room than they. We had thus two days of the severest trial.

On reaching Rangoon I wrote to the Agent of the Steamship Company acquainting him with all the facts. Thanks to this letter and to Dr. Mehta's efforts in the matter, the return journey though on deck was less unbearable.

In Rangoon my fruitarian diet was again a source of additional trouble to the host. But since Dr. Mehta's home was as good as my own, I could control somewhat the lavishness of the menu. However as I had not set any limit to the articles I might eat, the palate and the eye refused to put an effective check on the supply of various ordered. There were no regular hours for meals. Personally I preferred having the last meal before nightfall. Nevertheless as a rule it could not be had before eight or nine.

WORK AT HARDWAR KUMBHA MELA

This year—1915—was the year of the Kumbha fair which is held at Hardwar once in every 12 years. I was by no means eager to attend the fair, but I was anxious to meet Mahatma Munshi Ramji who was in his Gurukul. Gokhale's Society had sent a big volunteer corps for service at the Kumbha. Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru was at the head, and the late Dr. Dev was the medical officer. I was invited to send the Phoenix party to assist them and so Maganlal Gandhi had already preceded me. On my return from Rangoon, I joined the band.

The journey from Calcutta to Hardwar was particularly trying. Sometimes the compartments had no lights. From Saharanpur we were huddled into carriages for goods or cattle. These had no roofs, and what with the blazing midday sun overhead and the scorching iron floor beneath, we were all but roasted. The pangs of thirst caused by even such a journey as this could not persuade orthodox Hindus to take water, if it was "Musalmanni". They waited until they could get the "Hindu" water. These very Hindus, let it be noted, do not so much as hesitate or inquire, when during illness the doctor administers them wine, or prescribe beef tea or a Mussalman or Christian compounder gives them water!

Our stay in Shantiniketan had taught us that the scavenger's work would be our special function in India. Now for the volunteers in Hardwar tents had been pitched in a *dharma-shala*, and Dr. Dev had done some plan to be used as latrine. He had to depend on paid scavengers for looking after these filth was work for the Phoenix party. We offered to cover up the excreta with earth and to see to their disposal, and Dr. Dev gladly accepted our offer. The offer was gratefully made by me, but it was Maganlal Gandhi who had to execute it. My business was mostly to keep sitting in the tent giving *darshan* and holding religious and other discussions with numerous pilgrims who called on me. This left me not a minute which I could call my own. I was followed even to the bathing ghats by these *darshan* seekers, nor did they leave me alone whilst I was having my meals. Thus it was in Hardwar that I realised what a deep impression my humble services in South Africa had made throughout the whole of India.

But this was no enviable position to be in. I felt as though I was between the devil and the deep sea. Where no one recognised me, I had to put up with the hardships that fall to the lot of the millions in this land, e.g., in railway travelling. Where I was surrounded by people who had heard of me I was the victim of their crass *darshan*. Which of the two conditions was more pitiable, I have often been at a loss to determine. To be at least I know that the *darshan* seekers' blind love has often made me angry, and more often sore at heart. Whereas third class travelling, though often trying, has been uplifting and has hardly ever roused me to anger.

I was in those days strong enough to roam about a lot, and was fortunately not so known as not to be able to go in the streets without creating much fuss. During these roamings I came to observe more of the pilgrims' abominable habits, hypocrisy and slovenliness, than of their piety. The swarm of *sadhus*, who had descended there, seemed to have been born but to enjoy the good things of life.

Here I saw a cow with five feet! I was astonished, but knowing men soon disillusioned me. The poor fivefooted cow was a sacrifice to the greed of the wicked. I learnt that the fifth foot was nothing else but a foot cut off from a live calf and grafted upon the shoulder of the cow! The result of this double cruelty was exploited to

Continued up.

OBITUARY.

MRS S. ELYATHAMBY.

We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Kankiamathi Ammal, beloved wife of Mr. S. Elyathamby of the editorial staff of the Urumpirai Hindu English Mixed School, which took place on Tuesday last at the residence of her father Mr. V. Vallipuram, late of the Ceylon Medical Department. The funeral took place the same day, the remains being cremated at the Urumpirai crematorium. She leaves behind to bemoan her loss besides her husband and her parents, four young children. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.—Cor.

MRS. V. VYRABANATHAR.

We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Vyaratni wife of Mr. Vyravanathar of Vaddukoddai West, presently of the Municipality, Singapore. The deceased lady was progressing well after her recent confinement when a bad turn for the worse set in suddenly on the 20th ultimo and she passed away in the evening of the same day. The funeral took place the following day and was largely attended. She leaves behind to bemoan her loss besides her husband, six children, her father, Mr. Eshiriyagampillai of Vaddukoddai West, presently a Contractor at Singapore, and a host of friends and relations. We extend our condolences to the members of the bereaved family.—Cor.

Continued.

fleece the ignorant of their money. There was no Hindu but would be attracted by a five footed cow, and no Hindu but would lavish his charity on such a miraculous cow.

The day of the fair was now upon us. It proved a red letter day for me. I had not gone to Hardwar with the sentiments of a pilgrim. I have never thought of frequenting places of pilgrimage in search of piety. But the seventeen lakhs of men that were reported to be there could not all be hypocrites or mere sightseers. I had no doubt that countless people amongst them had gone there to earn merit, and for self-purification. It is difficult, if not impossible, to say to what extent this kind of faith uplifts the soul.

A DISCIPLINARY FOW.

I therefore passed the whole night immersed in deep thought. There were those pious souls in the midst of the hypocrisy that surrounded them. They would be free of guilt before their Maker. If the visit to Hardwar was in itself a sin, I must publicly protest against it, and leave Hardwar on the day of Kumbha. If the pilgrimage to Hardwar and to the Kumbha fair was not sinful, I must impose some act of self-denial on myself in atonement for the iniquity prevailing there, and purify myself. This was quite natural for me. My life is based on disciplinary resolutions. I thought of the unnecessary trouble I had caused to my hosts at Calcutta and Rangoon, who had so lavishly entertained me. I therefore decided to limit the articles of my diet and to have my final meal before sunset. I was convinced that if I did not impose these restrictions on myself, I should put my future hosts to considerable inconvenience and should engage them in serving me rather than engage myself in service. So I pledged myself never whilst in India to take more than five articles in twenty-four hours, and never to eat after dark. I gave the fullest thought to difficulties I might have to face. But I wanted to leave no loophole. I resolved to myself what would happen during an illness, if I counted medicine among the five articles, and made no exception in favour of special articles of diet. I finally decided that there should be no exception on any account whatsoever.

I have been under these vows for now thirteen years. They have subjected me to a severe test, but I am able to testify that they have also saved as my shield. I am of opinion that they have added a few years to my life and saved me from many an illness.

Commandments of Happiness

Dr. Cecil Webb Johnson advises thus:—

1. Take plenty of exercise. The more you walk, the longer you will postpone the day when you will be carried.
2. Avoid excess in eating. Knife and fork have slain more than the sword.
3. Work hard at some congenial task. The pace that kills is a crawl.
4. Avoid superfluous illness.
5. Practice self control. It is preferable to compulsory control.
6. Inward cleanliness is just as important as outward cleanliness.

KASHMIRI'S BAN ON CHILD MARRIAGE:—Maharaja of Kashmir before leaving for Europe has given his sanction to the enactment prohibiting child marriage and making it punishable under the law.

FINEST SPIDER'S WEB.

A single pound of the finest spider's web would reach round the world.

The Eternal Dance of the Atoms

"THILLAI NADANAM"

A Prose Poem by "Lanka".

Singapore, May 31.

It was a Tagoan Night in Malaya. Asia in crowds and Europe too, untrilled and calm, all were expectantly gathered together in the Hall, when the Great Poet chanted in his sweet and melodious voice some portions of his immortal Gitanjali, whose strains had ensnared the wounds of ever so many lacerated hearts, East and West, North and South. Where not? Then followed an interval of pleasant excitement and exhilaration, when the great Gaiety wrestled and fought, jumped and danced, sang and mimicked, young and old moving with that precise practice and union which the most practical people in the world can only display. Now stepped forth on the stage twelve tiny mites, representing an equally ancient people and culture, each iridescent with the colors of the rainbow, striking each a crackling note with a pair of painted sticks and marking time gracefully to the sweet music of their master's drum and cymbals. They were set to dance the universal 'May pole dance of India' known as 'Kollattam'.

RHYTHMIC BUT ABANDONED MOTION.

As we sat listening to the crackling notes of the sticks and watching the intricate mass of flashing colours, flying scarves, swinging arms and sticks and the dancing and circling tiny legs, the master whirling in his own orbits in the centre, the smaller ones in a circle round him in one direction, the larger ones in an outer circle in the opposite direction, a mad, abandoned, gleeful, seemingly purposeless, nevertheless a rhythmic, perfect timed, incessant motion, wherein every point and every flash, every sound and every streak of colour was in its exact place, fulfilling its exact purpose, that only harmonious Beauty stood out in relief, we became entranced and saw visions.

AN ENTRANCING VISION.

We saw the forest clad and Ganga-watered hills and dales of ancient Aryavarta; we saw an infant race gathered under the protecting wings of immortal Patriarchs and Seers; we saw how step after step the toddling infant was guided in its true path of evolution, fact after fact of its environment, from the immediate to the remote, from the personal to the impersonal, from the physical to the spiritual, from Nature unto Nature's God, unfolded before it at the proper moment for assimilation, and how it was led unto final Realisation and Release then a mist spread over the fair land and hosts of other infant races flood the country who knew almost nothing; we saw how these were gradually accommodated absorbed and assimilated and how they were taught those eternal facts of Realisation through fables and myths and fairy-stories adapted to infant intelligence. Then time again throws a veil of darkness over the scene; the world had become full of struggling humanity; strange and uncouth races and cults had come into existence; the venue of teaching them those Truths had to be recast. And thus came these to be embodied in art and literature, in painting and sculpture, in temples and ceremonies in social conventions, communal and family routine, anything and everything that had a place, a necessity, for life's unfolding in the land, every act and word and object, became an individual repository for a profoundly natural and spiritual secret. Thus, the race and creed, Nature and life, science and daily routine, God and individual, were all cast into one mould to hold together 'till the earth doth pass away'.

INDIA OF THE TANTRAS.

It was during this Tantric period of vast re-organisation of Indian culture and society, following on the temporary revuls of Buddha's followers and the almost successful invasion of Sino Tibetan Mahayana cults in the guise of Tantric Sakti-worship, that, under the royal patronage of the great Gupta Cholas and Palava Dynasties, whose dominions extended even to the confines of Malayasia and Indo China, the immortal truths embodied in the Vedas and taught hitherto only to the initiated in the sacred groves and arcades of the monasteries and temples, were brought down to the level of the intelligence of even the children and concretised as their alphabet and games. This game of 'Kollattam' is one such and symbolises the most profound and fundamental truth of Cosmic Evolution.

IONIC MOTIONS ENVISAGED.

Millenniums before Dalton dreamt of his atoms and Lamarck and Spencer, Darwin and Wallace, thought of Evolution and Natural Selection, ages before Thompson or Lodge envisaged "ionic motions" of the atomic solar systems, those immortal Seers not only envisioned the mighty atom, whose ionic evolutions are the sole cause for this infinitely-varied material Universe and her material contents, but also saw through them the infinitely more entrancing Central Power, round which Nucleus the ions whirl, the atoms dance and the molecules revolve, each on its own orbit, incessantly rising, impressively mad, apparently gleeful but absolutely detached and impersonal, crackling eternally with the music of the spheres, here enmeshing into a Sun, there into a planet, here into an Earth, there into a satellite, here into a molecule of carbon, there into another of hydrogen, here into a cloud topping Himalya, there into a cloud reaching red wood giant, here into an enormous saurian, there into a sub microscopical amoeba, here into a gigantic mastodon, there into a puny little *Homus Latulus* eternally rhythmic, crawling with a small or whirling part with a comet, clocked in time-space on and off, ever true to its increasing Purpose and ever evolving 'into a far off end'. Having so clearly and so accurately gauged and realised the Truth of all Existence, they were, therefore able to leave behind such clear and accurate records about their discoveries that those who came after them could continue their work where they left off, as Acharya Bhore, Ray, Raman, Menon and others are doing.

A LIVING CHEMICAL SYMBOL.

If one were to have in his hand the picture of a complex grouping of the symbolic letters of any of the more recent discoveries in the hydrocarbon series in Organic Chemistry and note how the molecular structure is illustrated by the arranging of these various letters with single or double links, in the form of circles and squares and many-angled figures, with other letters in the middle linked up on all sides, and watch at the same time the evolutions of these tiny dancers in a game of 'Kollattam', only then will he realise how truly

Continued up.

Notice of Sale of Toddy Rents, Jaffna District.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, June 18, 1928 at 2 p.m. the Government Agent for the Northern Province will put up to public auction at Jaffna Kacheheri the toddy rents of the Jaffna District according to the annexed schedule for a period of 12 months from July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, on the following conditions.

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

3. The Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason therefor.

4. The conditions of sale and any further particulars may be obtained on application at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

Jaffna Kacheheri, W. C. D. PENTELOW, for Government Agent, N.P.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO:— JAFFNA DISTRICT.

No.	Division.	Locality of Range.
1.	Tennaradachi	Mirnavil.
2.	do.	Pluthumaddaval North.
3.	do.	Eluthumaddaval South.
4.	Pachchilapali	Kilaly.
5.	do.	Masar.
6.	Karachchi	A Kandavalal.
7.	Islands	Soruvil.
8.	Delft	A Delft West.
9.	do.	A Delft East.

A For Palmyra season only, viz. from 1st July, 1928 to 31st August, 1928 and 1st January to 30th June, 1929.
G. 910.

Continued.

realistic and graphic is the portrayal before him in a concrete living form of not only the actual type plan of the structure of a molecule but also of all intra molecular and intra atomic motions in every direction, while the arms stretched forth represent the links and the crack of the sticks, the explosive sound of all electric phenomena the drum of the master sounding the eternal Nathan according to whose vibrations for "wave lengths" the atoms group and be the Central Nucleus. Throughout Matter, incessant disintegration and integration of atoms and molecules are going on, at one moment attracted towards one group or unit, next towards the opposite, back round a third, reaching out for a fourth, all so vividly portrayed, which no pen can comprehensively describe. That is not all. In the Ideal World, whence spring Sound as Thought, Color and Form, wherein also lie the origins of these madly whirling but mighty atoms they are also clothed there in color and the Seers had, as far as it is possible with physical matter, also depicted that in the vari colored rainments and painted stick of the dancers and their nucleus-master, whose rhythmic drum-beat or Will, subtly guides the intricate pattern—weaving of the tiny legs and arms and voices towards a pre determined and definite figure or Goal.

MOLECULAR SOLAR SYSTEMS.

In this morning's Express, Sir Oliver Lodge is quoted as asking his audience whether anyone amongst them ever heard a few years ago that the atoms were each a duplicate of a solar system, that is, a centre revolving on its own orbit, various planets circling round it as well as with their own revolutions, and the whole system revolving on a larger orbit. Here then for at least two thousand years even the children were taught how it was done, in the simplest and most realistic fashion, and the most profound scientific truths brought down to the level of the masses. Until the Moderns follow suit, as they have already begun in that go ahead land of America and connect life and science, real progress and civilisation cannot there be! Science is for construction—to create the Good, the Beautiful, the True and the Just. But the Modern wants it mostly for destruction—to re-cast this Beauty—spot with a morose and a graveyard!

ANIMALS THAT CANNOT SWIM.

O.mals and pigs are said to be the only animals that cannot swim.

BABIES CAN'T HEAR AT BIRTH.

A baby cannot hear when first born. Usually about three or four days elapse before the organs of hearing become active.

BUSINESS 6,928 YEARS AGO.

The oldest letter in the world was written 6,928 years ago, and deals with the hire of a field by a gentleman called Aninini from his friend Simi Ha. This letter is to be on exhibition in London next month.

OUR SHARE OF THE EARTH.

If the land surface of the earth were divided between the inhabitants, each person would receive about twenty acres.

Teacher: "Tommy, your mother buys a hat for fifty shillings; another for thirty five shillings; a dress for three guineas, and a coat for five guineas—what is the result?"

Tommy: "A fearful row with father!"

Teacher: How is it, Tommy, that your essay on 'The Dog' is exactly the same as your brother's?"

Tommy: "We've got only one dog, teacher."

Friend: "A good deal depends on the formation of early habits."

Barbar: "I know it. When I was a baby my mother paid a woman to wheel me round, and I've been pushed for money ever since."

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 6462

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Swaminathan Sangarappillai of Mollakam Deceased.

Sangarappillai Souraja of Mollakam.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sangarappillai Appadurai of Mollakam presently of Sriramban F. M. S.
2. Sangarappillai Kanagasaram of Mollakam, a minor
3. Poththamby Amuthalingam of Mollakam, presently of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the abovesaid 2nd Respondent and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid Swaminathan Sangarappillai coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge June 1, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated April 7, 1927 having been read it is declared that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner is 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 abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on June 14, 1928, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

M. A. Arulanandam,
District Judge.

O. 1405.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6531.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellappa Sinnathamby of Kokkivil West Deceased.

Sannugam Ponnambalam of Kokkivil West

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Ponnambalam Subramaniam
2. Sellathamby Kanagasabai &
3. wife Rajamany of Kokkivil West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 24, 1927 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated August 23, 1927 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother in law 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 October 18, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

September 23, 1927.

Extended for 14th June, 1928.

M. A. A.
District Judge.

O. 1406.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6749.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valray Sinnathamby of Imayyanakurachy Deceased.

Sinnathamby Thambimuttu of Imayyanakurachy

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnathamby Saravananthudu of Do and
2. Sinnathamby Perumal of Do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on April 25 1928, in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 31, 1928 having been read; it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Valray Sinnathamby be issued to the Petitioner as the son of the intestate unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on May 24, 1928, and show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

May 17, 1928.

Time to show cause extended to 21 6 28.

O 1467.

TICKET MACHINE WONDER.

A Sixpence or a shilling inserted in the slot of a new railway ticket issuing machine provides the passenger with a printed ticket and requisite change in the space of only half a second. It is the first of a batch of an entirely new design that is being put into service on the District Railway.

Tests have shown that fifty two per cent. of the public require change, and it is to simplify and expedite this task that the Underground Railways in London are installing machines of this type. The machines also issue tickets to passengers who insert the correct fare and reject all spurious or damaged coins.

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Tondamanar.

Q. 90.

NOTICE.

THE LANKA AYURVEDIC
MEDICAL COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

Applications are invited for a training of 3 years, in Ayurveda and Siddha Systems. Those who are willing to learn Ayurvedic Siddha System alone by correspondence course and to get the Diploma send the applications to the Principal of the above College.

The period of the study will be lessened for the learned Doctors and Physicians.

The Principal,
Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College,
Jaffna.

M. 65.

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Kandarmadam,

M. 63.

JAFFNA.

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