

The Hindu Organ.

"Aetsei Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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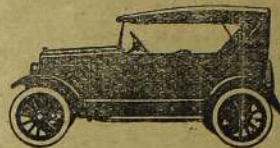
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Y. 21.

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Y. 24.

Y. 25.

FINANCIAL AID TO HINDU MOVEMENTS.

We have dwelt on the subject of Hindu movements in this country on more occasions than one. There is one point in regard to the subject on which too much emphasis cannot be laid. It is the great lack of financial aid to all Hindu organisations and movements which are carried on in this country. It is this want of financial aid to our Hindu movements and organisations which has been the cause not only of seriously handicapping them in carrying out their objects but also of putting a stop to their existence in many cases. We regret very much that there are very few among the well-to-do people in this country who have come forward with liberal donations towards the support of even the most important of our Hindu organisations. It is a well known fact that the success of foreign Christian Missions in this country and the various movements connected with them owe their success principally to the very liberal measure of financial assistance they receive from those interested in them. It is certainly not creditable to the Hindus of this country, that though they are generally of a very charitable disposition, yet they allow the organisations which have been established for their highest good languor and droop for want of sufficient financial assistance.

We are of opinion that one of the principal causes to which must be attributed the lack of financial support extended to Hindu movements in this country is the indiscriminate manner in which money is spent by those who can afford to give financial support to the movements. The large sums of money which are annually spent on unnecessary and even harmful frivolities in festivals which are called "grand" in most of our temples where festivals are held can be very well saved from wrong use and utilised for works of truly ennobling religious influence and effect among the people by our Hindu organisations. We also feel it our duty to warn the Hindus of this country against the harmful custom of squandering their hard-earned money in providing themselves with comforts and luxuries which are utterly unnecessary and positively disadvantageous to them, and in celebrations and festivities connected with social events, which must be done in a sober way consistent with dignity. With the money saved from such unnecessary and harmful expenditure the greatest good can be done to the country by means of the organisations which stand in urgent need of pecuniary assistance.

We think that the habit of giving freely towards the support of all good movements should be formed in our young people very early in their lives so that such a habit forming part and parcel of their character, may have a powerful influence on them all their days and make them support all religious and national movements as if it were their prime and natural duty. Not only parents but teachers also have an important duty to perform in instilling into the minds of their pupils the beneficent principles of charity and teaching them to be imbued with the spirit of right and discriminating charity.

A training must be given them in self-sacrifice and self-denial in their tender years so that they may learn to forego occasionally the comforts and enjoyments they hold dear with the object of helping deserving movements with the money saved. We are sure that such a training will have a most wholesome influence on them when they become men and inspire them with noble ideals of sacrifice for the good of the country.

NOTES & COMMENTS

We are glad that His Excellency the Governor has granted to the Muhammadans and Indians the right to elect their representatives in the Order-in-Council the granting of the right, which the two communities fully deserve, was left to the option of the Governor. The withholding from the two communities the right enjoyed by all the other communities in Ceylon justly caused considerable dissatisfaction among them. It is, therefore, a matter for grati-

cation that His Excellency the Gov.
has redressed the grievance in a satis-
factory manner.

LOCAL & GENERAL

PADDY BANK We learn that a paddy bank was opened at Poonakeri on Tuesday the 19th inst.

THE SUPREME COURT.—In the Unipoliddy counterfeited currency note case, in which judgment was reserved, the second accused, Kacapa bipplidly Chennabharby, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The next case taken up was the case of murder in which a woman of Unipalady was charged with the murder of one of her children and of attempting to murder another by pushing them into a well and jumping into it. One of the children died and the other was saved. During the trial it was found that the woman committed the crime while she was in a state of utter despair and distress owing to poverty and helplessness. The jury returned the verdict that she committed the deed in a fit of temporary insanity, and His Lordship the Chief Justice sentenced her to be kept in the Jaffa jail until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor is known. His Lordship the Chief Justice left Jaffa on Friday morning to preside over the sessions of the Supreme Court at Batticaloa. There were no sessions on Friday and Saturday. His Lordship G. S. Schneider, Puisne Justice, arrived in Jaffa on Saturday to preside over the remaining cases in the calendar. Mr. C. W. Gunawardena, Registrar, also left for Colombo on Thursday, being relieved by Mr. R. C. Prador, Deputy Registrar, who arrived in Jaffa on Saturday. The sessions begin again to-day with a fresh panel of jurors, the first panel having been discharged after two weeks' service.

PLAGUE IN COLOMBO—Two cases of plague are reported to have been "discovered" on the 16th instant in Kotahera. The patients, one of whom is a Coast Moorman and the other, an oil-monger, have been removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME.—We understand that the papers connected with the Hydro Electric Scheme and the discussion have been submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his advice. The work is not likely to be commenced immediately as the local Government is looking forward to the instructions from the Secretary of State.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—The annual general meeting of the Cayton Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday the 20th instant at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Fort, under the Presidency of the Hon. Col. E. J. Hayward.

NEW PAPAL KNIGHT, JAFFNA.—The Jaffna public will present Mr. V. Francis Thamboo, the Editor of the Tamil Edition of the "Jaffna Catholic Guardian", with a testimonial on the 1st proximo when his Investiture as Knight Chevalier of the Order of S. Sylvester is to take place.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL CERTIFICATES—The first instalment of the class lists of the Cambridge School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations held in December last has been issued, and it shows that 4343 candidates were entered at centres in Great Britain and Ireland. The number of candidates entered for these two examinations at centres overseas is 7254.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The Order-in-Council recently published will be proclaimed at the next meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 20th March.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL—A Government 'Gazette' Extraordinary issued on Thursday the 21st instant publishes the public that the Governor has decided that the Mohammedan and Indian members of the Legislative Council shall be elected. A constituency called the Mohammedan Electorate with the right to elect three members and a constituency to be called the Indian Electorate with the right to elect two members to the Legislative Council have been created. The elections are subject to certain conditions which appear in the Gazette Extraordinary.

THE STERLING EXCHANGE—It is notified that from February 12, 1924 until further orders, the pound sterling will be calculated for Customs purposes at the rate of 1 s. 4½ d. to the rupee.

A STATUE TO THE LATE SIR P. ARUNACHALAM.—There is a proposal to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir P. Arunachalam by the erection of a statue in Colombo. An appeal is being circulated for funds to carry out the object. The appeal is signed by Sir S. C. Obeyesekere, Sir Thomson Broom, Sir Marcus Fernando, Sir A. Kanagasabai, Dr. S. C. Pan, Hon. Mr. E. G. Admaty and Messrs. F. Donohoe, F. R. Seneviratne, and Messrs. L. S. Sivasubramanian and E. T. de Silva (Hon. Secretaries) and Mr. C. G. Gnanasekaram (Hon. Treasurer).—C. M. L.

DRIFT AND COTTON CULTIVATION—The Director of Agriculture has been visiting Drift with the idea of investigating the possibility of reviving cotton cultivation there.

REPORT — It is reported that the Government of India has issued a statement fully identifying itself with the demand of Indian workers and expressing its sympathy and support in their struggle against inhuman conditions. It welcomes the release of Gandhi and calls for the unconditional release of other Indians imprisoned for purely political offences devoid of acts of violence or incitement of any kind. It also urges among other things immediate appointment of a commission to revise the Government of India Act.

ORIENTAL PSYCHOLOGY AND
EDUCATION.

BY M. SABARATNABINGHE, B. A.

(Continued from our last issue).

Another characteristic of the activity of *manas* is that it permits only one fact of perception in one moment. This is in accordance with Western psychology. A great sensation was caused recently by the Scientific American publishing an account of the mental feats of a lady who could do four things simultaneously. Those of us who are familiar with *astavadhanam* or the art of attending to eight things or studies at once may not be constitutionally surprised at it. One who performs the eight feats of *astavadhanam* is supposed to be conscious of eight things in one and the same moment. One and the same person simultaneously plays chess, adds up big sums in arithmetic, answers questions put to him by the spectators counts the exact numbers of varieties of seeds dropped on his back and at the same time keeps his hands and legs engaged in some work or other. It is a most common sight in India to see wandering minstrels who can sing with their mouth, while one hand plays on the tambourins held in between the toes of one foot, the toes of the other foot clutches the cymbal keeping time, and the free hand plays on a stringed instrument held by itself. Such examples are quoted in the commentaries. An appropriate simile occurs in the *Nyaya sutra* where it is said that if a wheel having a number of spokes is quickly turned round and round, an appearance of one sheet of wheel will be experienced. This, it is said, is owing to the quick succession of one spoke after another. So also when *manas* unites a number of *indriya* experiences one by one in quick succession, it may appear that all these acts of consciousness have taken place in one single moment. This account of *manas* may be fairly compared with the problem of the span of attention which has been very carefully investigated by Western psychologists like Prof. Cattall, M. Panhard and Prof. Wundt. After careful research, they came to the conclusion that only one entirely disconnected system or process can go on at one and the same time. "Where however, the processes are less automatic," says Prof. James, "as the story of Julius Caesar distilling four letters whilst he writes a fifth, there must be a rapid oscillation of the mind from one to the next and no consequent gain of time."

Thus the function of *manas* is the most important. According to Oriental psychology every individual has a separate *manas* though one individual has only one *manas*. Though there are so many senses as five to perceive different stimuli of external objective reality, yet it is not necessary that there must be so many *manases*. The function of *manas* is to relate the *indriyas* with the *atman*. The same *manas* can relate all the *indriyas* because of the absence of different perceptions happening at the same moment of perception.

In explaining the function of *manas* some oriental scholars, like Dr. Paul Deussen, appear to have regarded it as a faculty of mind. In the light of oriental psychology if we consider the nature of *manas*, it is seen that it is a substance a material substance but one of the smallest dimensions. It stands as a mediating link between the immaterial *atman* on the one hand and the material *indriyas* on the other. *Manas* thus solves the riddle of modern psychology how matter and spirit, body and mind are brought into relation. This unique character of *manas* shows that it is, though matter, of such a highly refined and subtle character that it approaches the scale of immaterial substances. It is thus a bridge between body and mind or matter and spirit.

Everyone is familiar with the term "stream of consciousness", yet few realize that this is a term used long, long ago by oriental psychologists. Prof. Huxley has exploded the theory of Berkeley and Hume that we can have no images but of perfectly present things. As Prof. James says "A permanently existing "idea" which makes its appearance before the footlights of consciousness at periodical intervals is an ontological an entity as the Jack of Spades." Sir William Hamilton accords the honour of having been the earliest expounder of the Theory of Association to Aristotle but it Hume and others of his school stand refuted today. It is probably because their philosophy does not contain the elaborate Laws of Relation which the Budhis propounded and expounded in the Valley of the Ganges two centuries before Aristotle sowed the seed of the Association Philosophy.

The foregoing just touches upon some of the fundamental aspects of oriental psychology. It will be impossible to condense within a few pages all the voluminous matter that is contained in the numerous works of psychological interest. It is presumed that by what has been said above, sufficient interest has been aroused. It is now left for us to consider in what way a knowledge of oriental psychology will help us to solve some of the problems of modern education.

When one turns, in the first place, to a study of the changed eternal condition of our present civilization, certain facts stand out very prominently—the enormous increase of wealth; the inevitable growth of cities and the certain continued trend of population towards them; the far fier division of labour; the indefinitely closer connections of men all the world over through improved methods of transportation, commerce, communication, and the press; a resulting increasing association of the races; the call for rapidly extending application of scientific knowledge and discoveries to human life; and swift and revolutionary changes among many nations. It is impossible to face such an array of facts as these and not see that their demand upon education must be vast and far-reaching.

In the first place, the possession of staggering resources of wealth and power on the one hand, plainly demands in a competitive degree of self-control and severely disciplined powers. How can we have such staggering resources without pre-eminence in self-mastery? And because this self-mastery cannot be merely negative, the possession of these astounding resources means, further, the necessity of ideals and enterprises high enough and large enough to dominate the lower and self-interests, and to offer against an all too prevalent passion for material aggrandizement is so evident in the West today. It is for this reason, in the second place, that the vastly increased complexity of our relations demands far greater nobility of life and nobility with the recognition of it, than has been proscribed by people in the East from time immemorial. Modern education again has to find honourable and peaceful ways of lessening the dislike that most races of men have for other races and this must be done without causing national decay.

Thus the inevitable demands on modern education are exceptional self control and commanding ideas, simplicity of life, and a social conscience both sensitive and enlightened, including particularly the conquest of race prejudice. Moreover the "New Psychology" with its great practical insistence upon the complexity of life, the unity of man, the central importance of will and action, and its emphasis upon the concrete and personal, has immediate bearings upon the whole problem of the progress and education of the race. It discloses the inevitable laws of life as recorded in the very nature of man and challenges co operation in carrying them out. It is therefore evident that all future forms of education must recognise that motives of religion are ultimately irreplaceable.

THE ORDER IN-COUNCIL

PROCLAMATION.

Continued from our last issue.

V—The Council shall consist of twelve Official Members and thirty-seven Unofficial Members.

VI.—The Official Members of the Council shall be—

(1) The following persons (herein referred to as *ex officio* Members):—

(i) The Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of His Majesty's regular troops in the Island if not below the rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army; and

(ii) The persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of—

(a) Colonial Secretary;
(b) Attorney General;
(c) Controller of Revenue;
(d) Treasurer.

(2) Such other persons holding public office under the Crown in the Island not exceeding seven in number (herein referred to as Nominated Official Members (as may be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII.—The Unofficial Members of the Council shall be—

(1) Such persons, not holding public office under the Crown in the Island, and not exceeding three in number (herein referred to as Nominated Unofficial Members), as may be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided;

(2) Three persons, who shall belong to the Muhammadan faith (herein referred to as the Muhammedan Members), and shall, until such time as the Governor in Executive Council under the provisions of this Order shall direct that any one or more of them shall be elected, to be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, in respect of Nominated Members, to represent the Muhammedan community in the Island:

(3) Two persons who shall be Indians (herein referred to as the Indian Members), and shall until such time as the Governor in Executive Council under the provisions of this Order shall direct that any one or both of them to be elected, be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, in respect of Nominated Members, to represent the Indian Inhabitants of the Island;

(4) Twenty nine persons to be elected as hereinafter provided (herein referred to as Elected Members).

VIII.—The Nominated Members of the Council shall be appointed by Instruction or Warrant under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, or by the Governor by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Island in pursuance of His Majesty's Instructions.

jection which has been raised to the Resolution on the ground of the difficulty of amalgamating the two forces will also have been avoided.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NOT FULLY POPULAR.
The real situation ought to be faced, and that is this; that the Territorial Force has not hitherto become as popular as it should be. The blame might be laid upon the people, but I venture to say that the blame also rests upon the Government in not having properly organised the force. Secondly by the racial distinction which has been in the constitution of the Auxiliary force a further ground of objection has been given to the people. I can very well understand the argument that members of the Auxiliary Force are men who are engaged in business and that they cannot be called away from the sphere of their local activity to serve with His Majesty's forces at distant places. But so are Indians, merchantmen and business men living in large cities who are unable to leave their districts or their cities or elsewhere. If you put both of them on the same footing, there will be no racial invidiousness left.

UNJUSTIFIABLE MILITARY EXPENDITURE.
Secondly, so far as the Territorial Force is concerned, it is high time that the Government of India made up their mind as to the policy which they are going to pursue. I do not know of any other country in the world which is groaning under the burden of military expenditure to the extent to which India is. I consider that expenditure as utterly unjustifiable. I consider that it is a very severe condemnation of the Government of India that such a huge amount of money is being spent on keeping up the army. We must go to the cause of it and we must also recognise the altered situation. The British Government in India for a long time ruled over this country with no idea of banding over the affairs of the country to the people; but the Statute of 1919, the British Parliament declared that responsible government is to be established in India, the first, the most essential reform to be carried out is the building up of an Indian army, the preparing of the Indian people for the defence of their hearths and homes, for the defence of their motherland. I entirely endorse what my friend Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal said that we do not desire to leave the burden of defending the country to our English fellow subjects and take charge of the civil administration of the land; we want to do both; we want to take charge of the domestic administration as well as to take up the defence of our own country.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS.
When our English fellow-subjects needed our help at the time of a great crisis, we offered them that help. If we need their help at any future time when we have taken charge of the administration of all affairs here, I expect they will render us similar help. But the ordinary duty of defending our country, of fighting our own opponents must rest upon Indian shoulders; and in order that it should so rest Indians must be given a fair chance of preparing themselves for the defence of their country. As matters stand at present, that chance is not given. I regret to say it, but I feel I must say it, the Government of India have not treated Indians fairly in the matter of training them for national defence. The ranks of His Majesty's army have been long, long closed to Indians. They were not admitted as Commissioned Officers until a few years ago, and even now the number that is being admitted is very small. If it is right that Indians should be prepared to defend their own country, you must let them have the same opportunities of training which English officers have had and are having. For that purpose it is necessary that the Government should make up their minds to make over the responsibility of preparing ourselves for our national defence into Indian hands. The essential thing to do is to declare that the Government recognise that the administration of the Army in India is to remain in the hands of British officers only for a short period of time, that after a few years Indians will take charge of the administration of their own Army. If that decision is arrived at, the first thing to do is to put an Indian civilian, a non military man, in charge of National Defence. It is not right to leave the whole burden and responsibility of administering the Army and of preparing Indians for national defence on British officers.

Mr. Darcy Lindsay.—I rise to a point of order. Are we dealing with the Army of India or are we dealing with the Auxiliary Force as apart from the Army?

Mr. President.—I allowed the Hon'ble Member to proceed because it seemed to me not unconnected with the subject that he should discuss the general question of the country's defence. It is admittedly a subsidiary subject and not the main subject of the resolution but I cannot rule it out of order.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya.—Thank you, Sir. It may be some relief to the Hon'ble Member who raised the point of order if I remind him of the speech delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Burdon I wonder whether the Honourable Member was here when the speech was made otherwise he would not have taken objection to what I have said.

Now, Sir, the essential points that have been raised in this debate, and I am glad they have been raised, are first, the constitution of the Regular Army; secondly, the constitution of the reserve, and thirdly, the constitution of a second line of reserve to the regular army. These are the three points discussed. The Territorial Force and the Auxiliary Force both come in as items under those heads; and to proceed with what I was submitting, I say—that it is time that it should be recognised that Indians have to be given a fair opportunity of preparing themselves, of training themselves for national defence, of eventually Indianising the whole Army from top to bottom. —The "Hindu".
(To be continued)

Order Nisi.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5379.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sethunathan Karthigeyan of Vaddukoddai West, who died at Kung in the State of Selangor, in F. M. S.
Deceased.
Sadamangam Ampalavanar of Vaddukoddai Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Karthigeyan Sittampalam of Vaddukoddai West
 2. Karthigeyan Srinivas, but his present place of abode is unknown.
 3. Sivasakthiam daughter of Karthigeyan Chellappa of Vaddukoddai West
 4. Chellappa of Kandawmy of do.
 5. Chinnachypillai widow of Karthigeyan Chellappa of do.
 6. Chellam widow of Sethunathan Karthigeyan of do.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 5th respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors the 3rd and 4th respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 4, 1924, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 4, 1923, having been read, it is ordered that the above-named 5th respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the said minors and it is declared that the Petitioner as the creditor of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to the petitioners accordingly unless the above-named respondents or any others shall, on or before March 4, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
February 8, 1924.
O. 625.

Order Nisi.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5288.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Doctor Charles Francis of Jaffna Town. Deceased.
Mary Caroline Johnpulle of do Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Elizabeth Francis widow of Swampillai Francis of do
2. Emmanuel Joseph Francis Gregory of do
3. John Edmund Peter Gregory of do
4. John Paul Stanislaus Ponnutambay of do
5. Joseph Gregory of do and
6. Rosaline Ponnutambay of do
Respondents.
The 2nd and 3rd Respondents appear by their Guardian *ad litem* the 5th Respondent and the 4th Respondent appear by his Guardian *ad litem* the 6th Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Petitioner above-named praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esq. District Judge, on February 22, 1924, in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Thiraveerasinghe Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 4, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the next kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 6, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
February 22, 1924.
O. 626

Notice Calling For Tenders.
Sealed tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for building a school at Iyakkachey" will be received by the Chairman District School Committee, Jaffna, up to 2 p.m. on Monday the 10th March 1924.
Tenders should be on forms supplied by this Office.
Every Tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rs 10/- in the D. S. C. Office before any form of tender is issued.
The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance security in cash to the extent of one tenth of the amount of his tender and should he fail to do so his deposit will be forfeited.
All forfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.
For further information apply to the Manager of Pachchilappalai.
C. RASANAYAGAM
for Chairman, D. S. C.
G. 369.

Notice Calling for Tenders.
Sealed tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for building a school at Pekkattippu" will be received by the Chairman District School Committee, Jaffna, up to 2 P. M. on Monday the 10th March 1924.
Tenders should be on forms supplied by this office.
Every tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 10/- in the D. S. C. Office before any form of tender is issued.
The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance, security in cash to the extent of one tenth of the amount of his tender and should he fail to do so his deposit will be forfeited.
All forfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.
For further information apply to the Manager of Pachchilappalai.
C. RASANAYAGAM
for Chairman, D. S. C.
G. 367.

ICE.
Tender, to be received for the following Forest Department Services:—
(a) Supply of Sasin, Palu and Halmilla logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the Sabaragamuwa Division.
(b) Supply of Sasin and Palu logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the North Western Division.
(c) Supply for Sasin Palu and Ranai logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the North Central Division.
(d) Supply of sleepers in the Uva Division.
(e) Supply of Palu logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the Northern Division.
(f) Supply of Sasin Milla and Ranai logs and incidental sleepers and scantlings in the Eastern Division.
(g) Supply of Sasin, Palu, Ranai, Milla and Halmilla trees from Kantalai Reserve in the Eastern Division North.
For further particulars tenderers are referred to notices appearing in the Government Gazette No. 7375 of 15 2 24 and to the respective Divisional Forest Officers named therein.
E. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.
Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, February 14, 1924.
G. 366.

Cancellation of Power of Attorney.
I Velupillai Kasipillai of Alaveddy Valigamam North, do hereby declare and make it public that I cancel as null and void the power of Attorney which was vested in Velupillai Eliahamby of the same place as mentioned in the Attorney Power deed No. 10930 of 9th April 1919. Further I declare that this shall take effect from to-day the 16th Feb 1924
Alaveddy, V. KASIPILLAI.
Chunnakam,
16, Feb 1924. Mis. 440.

CAMBRIDGE TAMIL SELECTIONS, 1924.
JUNIOR.
1. சிபரவசத்தீரம் with Notes 50 Cts.
2. நாலாயுத 15 (I—XV) chapters with explanatory Notes, and English Translation ... 75 Cts.
SENIOR.
1. பஞ்சகலீ Revised edition with Notes ... 85 Cts.
2. திருத்தவர் 10 (I—X) chapters with explanatory Notes, life of the Author and English Translation ... 50 Cts.
3. பரதம் திரைமீச்சு சங்கீதம் with explanatory Notes, life of the Author etc. ... 75 Cts.
Apply to:
Pandit V. T. Sambandhan,
The Jaffna Hindu College,
Vannarponnai.
Mis. 438.

TO LET.
A large house with garden. Within easy reach of all Government offices, colleges, Railway Station, etc.
For particulars apply to:
C. TILLAI NATHAN,
The Kacheri,
Jaffna.
Mis. 437.

Notice Calling for Tenders.
Sealed tenders marked on the envelope "Tender for building a school at Kandavalai" will be received by the Chairman District School Committee Jaffna up to 2 P. M. on Monday the 10th March 1924.
Tenders should be on forms supplied by this office.
Every tenderer will be required to deposit the sum of Rs. 10/- in the D. S. C. Office before any form of tender is issued.
The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance, security in cash to the extent of one-tenth of the amount of his tender and should he fail to do so his deposit will be forfeited.
All forfeited deposits and securities will be returned to the tenderer.
For further information apply to the Manager of Karachchi.
C. RASANAYAGAM
for Chairman, D. S. C.
G. 368.

THE JAFFNA FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY LIMITED.
Notice is hereby given that the Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company called for Saturday the 23rd inst. shall stand adjourned to Wednesday the 27th inst. at 5 p.m. at the Company's Office Rooms.
V. MUTTUKUMARU,
SECRETARY.
23-2-24
Mis. 446.

NOTICE.
(9) Life in Chilaw, Puttalam, Negombo, Tangalla and Hambantota and other Fever areas is not safe without a bottle of Dr. McCoy's Fever and Ague Killer.
Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.
Y. 28.

STANDARD TILES.
(Manufactured by the Standard Tile Co., Feroke.)
We were induced to take up the Agency for these Tiles for three important reasons:—
Firstly, because they are the **LIGHTEST** tiles in the market to day.
Secondly, because they are more **DURABLE** than all the other Tiles.
Thirdly, and most important of all, because they are the Tiles best suited to the climatic conditions of North Ceylon. They keep your house cool during the hot weather and warm during the cold.
We began selling Standard Tiles only about three years ago and the sale that we are having now is astonishing. This itself is sufficient to prove the superiority of **STANDARD TILES** to all other Tiles in the market.
Available at Jaffna, Point Pedro and Valvettiturai
S. VEERAGATTIPILLAI,
Sole Agent.
Telegraphic Address:—
Ruby Valvettiturai H. 24.

P. Subbaroy's
World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.
Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.
TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.
DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.
A Powder purely of Vegetable ingredient prepared as per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetable or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly relishable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all tastes.
I use per tin of a powder to last for more than a month As. 8. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.
81. VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM.—The surest cure for Diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive froes, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorrhea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

82. RAKSHA SUDHI OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, syphilis, eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, restlessness and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and a bad nose, paleness and weakness of the body, drowsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raksha Sudhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilis eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 30 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.
CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEUCODERMIA Cure certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 5 bottles As. 8 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines posted free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.
Please mention this paper when ordering.

At the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore. Kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarter (address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore).
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8, Vani alooramul Coll Sannathy,
TANJORE
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