

FOR SALE.

Ceiling Planks, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Easy Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Palmyrah Mats and Reapers, well burnt lime for building.

M. S. Waluppillay,
Main Street,
JAFFNA.



the Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1916.

THE MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The working of the Indian Co-operative Movement cannot but be of interest and instructive to us over here in Ceylon. Elsewhere is reproduced the speech of the Hon'ble H. F. Gillman, I. C. S., the President of Conference which, we doubt not, will amply repay perusal. The movement is still in its infancy and, of course, it is not possible to speak with assurance about its future. But humanly speaking the movement, if conducted on right business lines and by the right persons, is bound not only to be a splendid business success but also to take the foremost place among the many Social Service organisations working for the amelioration of the conditions of the vast masses of the Indian population who are agriculturists very often at the mercy of usurious money lenders. The success of any practical philanthropic movement, as the Indian co-operative movement undoubtedly is, is bound up with the thorough honesty and—this is equally important—the thorough business capacity of those who direct it. Business integrity, only when coupled with business capacity, will ensure the confidence of the public in the matter of the investments of their hard-earned cash in commercial or banking concerns. And so far as the Directors of the Madras Co-operative Movement are concerned, we are glad to note that the words of the Honourable President leave no room for doubting either their personal honesty or their business capacity. Says he, "The number of Primary Societies has trebled in the last six years. It was 596 in 1910-11 with 44,000 members, and 1800 in 1915-16 with 136,000 members. The working capital of Agricultural Credit Societies has increased from Rs. 24 lakhs to Rs. 75 lakhs and the total loans from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs. All this is evidence of a great popular movement and of public trust in co-operative institutions,.....". In his closing remarks the President says, "Mention must also be made of the labours of the living, and here I am addressing the non-official gentlemen of this Presidency, both those here to-day and those absent, who are devoting so much time and care to the cause of co-operation. I know that many of you have given up your ordinary vocations to devote yourselves to the movement for very inadequate remuneration and often for no remuneration at all. The capacity and enthusiasm which you have displayed are worthy of the highest praise and will assuredly impel the younger generation to follow your example." The Madras Co-operative Movement has been so far, it is clear, nothing but a success, the only qualification being that there is a need for putting the Triplicane Co-operative Stores on a better organised footing, and to use the words of the Honourable President, it is the duty of the gentlemen concerned, "to ensure that not only the trenches taken are properly consolidated but that preparations for the next advance proceed on correct lines."

But after all however honest the chief controlling directors of the movement may be, the mass of routine work has to be gone through by a large staff of subordinates who may not be above temptation or laxity. Therefore the question of supervision and audit is of vital importance to the public. Opinions may vary as to who should exercise them, whether the societies themselves or the Government, but there cannot be any difference of opinion that so far as the audit of an infant movement is concerned, to quote the *Hindu of Madras*, "it should be independent and efficient, and should be entrusted to an outside agency," and that "Government should, for some years to come, be actively responsible for the audit."

And now a few words about the progress of the movement. From the reports of the Conference till now to hand, it is quite clear that the fields of activity covered by it are wide and varied. The reports themselves form very interesting reading. To save the needy agriculturist from the greed of the professional money lender there are the co-operative credit banks which are said to be working most successfully. To save the innocent consumer from the unscrupulous dealer in adulterated goods there are co-operative stores. The Co-operative Manure Society, the Silk Weavers' Society, the Society for the weaning of people from habits of gaming and drinking, the Todas Society for the raising of the Todas a most primitive class of people in the Nilgiri hills, all seem to have till now been crowned with an appreciable measure of success. We are glad to note further that the Conference has resolved on the speedy formation of Co-operative Dairy Societies in Municipal areas in the Presidency for the purpose of checking the adulteration of milk, curd and ghee which is so horribly prevalent in Indian towns and, aye, in Jaffna as well. We heartily endorse the words of the mover who observed that the checking of adulteration is a problem of national importance. Of course, as the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman observes, "for purposes other than credit an almost endless variety of types of Co-operative Societies present itself to the imagination, among which may be specially mentioned Societies for purchase and sale, for the joint sale of ryots' produce, for the raising and selling of good seed, for construction of buildings for hire or sale to members, besides cattle insurance and Dairy Societies." And when once we remember that all these and many others are the noble objects to accomplish which many unselfish people in India have set their hearts upon, the fervent wish and prayer naturally wells forth from our own that their selfless labours may be crowned with the completest success which this noble cause deserves.

HINDU STUDENTS CAMP.

The idea of holding an annual Hindu Students Camp at Keerimalai, the Sanitarium of Jaffna, originated with the Colombo Vivekananda Society, which organised one last year with the greatest success. Swami Sarvananda of the Rama Krishna Mission who came down from India via Colombo was the inspiring figure on that occasion. Mr. C. Namasiyayam, J. P., of Colombo financed the undertaking and was himself present at Keerimalai during the days the Camp lasted and contributed to its success. It was, indeed, an inspiring sight unprecedented in the annals of Jaffna, to see hundreds of Students, Teachers and Members of the general public congregating in that sacred spot, spending their time in devotional exercises on three successive days, and dispersing to their homes with the happiest recollections of what they had seen, heard and enjoyed—all of an elevating and spiritual character. This Camp gave occasion not only to Hindu students and teachers of all colleges and schools but also to men of light and leading throughout the length and breadth of Jaffna District to meet on common ground and spend most usefully and pleasantly the days allotted for the Camp. It being held during the Christmas holidays, Hindu officers in outstations were also enabled to take part in the proceedings of the Camp. The benefit of this Camp from a religious and social point of view cannot be overestimated. Those who initiated the movement and carried it out so successfully last year deserve the thanks of the Hindu Community.

There was some doubt whether the Camp will be held this year or not. But it has taken place very successfully under the auspices of the Jaffna Young Men's Hindu Association. Last year, Mr. Namasiyayam contributed to its success by his financial support and his father's Madam was the venue of the Camp. This year, Mr. K. Vytialingam, the well-known renter and his sons Messrs. Markandu and Subramaniam, have done all what Mr. Namasiyayam had done the previous year. Their newly built Madam excellently served the purpose of the Camp, to accommodate the very large number of persons who flocked on the occasion, although all the other Madams also had their full complement of occupants during those days.

Our last issue contained an account of the proceedings of the first day of this Camp and in our present number a graphic account of the two successive days is given. They will form very interesting and useful reading. The initiation ceremony which took place on the second day was an important feature of the whole pro-

ceedings. The thanks of the Hindu public are due this time to Mr. K. Vytialingam and to the Y. M. H. A. for the success of this second Camp. It is to be hoped that they will see that not only this Camp is held every year at Keerimalai but also its functions and usefulness are increased and made more attractive.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—No rain. The days are very hot and nights are dewy and chilly.

GOING ON WAR SERVICE.—Mr. R. H. Dawson, Asst. Traffic Manager, C. G. R., is leaving the Island shortly on War Service.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. Kattiresu, Proctor, S. C., Mr. S. Ehangaram, Surveyor, and Mr. S. Sabaretnam, Clerk, Land Registry, Jaffna, left this on Monday last on a visit to South India.

—Mr. R. Kanagasundaram, Asst. Inspector of Schools, has been transferred from Colombo to Jaffna.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Christmas Number of the Post and Telegraph Magazine. The number is a very creditable one. The contributions give much valuable instruction and information. "Esprit de Corps" and "The Leisure of Public Servants" are among the articles in the number, and they are from Sir Alexander Wood Renton, the Chief Justice, and Sir Anton Butram, the Attorney General, respectively. The frontispiece contains a photograph of His Excellency the Governor. Several other photographs also appear in its pages.

THE NEW BANK.—The following appears in last Friday's "Gazette":—"It is hereby notified that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has by virtue of the powers by section 5, sub-section (1) (b), of "The Stamp Ordinance, 1909", on him conferred, authorized the Bank of Colombo, Limited, doing business in this Colony, to compound for the payment of duty on unstamped cheques on the conditions specified and set out in the said section, Sub-section (1) (b), aforesaid of the said Ordinance.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.—An accident, which is said to be of a serious nature occurred last Thursday night. A man who was passing along the Main Street near Martin Road Junction was knocked down by a car coming from the same direction. The man was injured in one of his legs. As accidents of this kind seem to become very common in this district it behoves the authorities to pay attention to the matter.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Lucknow, Dec. 26.—The thirty-first session of the Indian National Congress met here this afternoon, this being the first reunited Congress after the Surat split. The attendance of delegates and visitors Moderates and Nationalists was unusually large and the pandal was crowded. Ambica Charan Mozumdar, the President, devoted the best part of his speech to self Government for India, the following being the two main points: (1) India must cease to be a Dependency and be raised to the status of a self Government State as an equal partner, with equal rights and responsibilities as an independent unit of Empire; (2) In any scheme of readjustment after the War India should have a fair representation in the Federal Council like the Colonies of the Empire.

—The Ceylon Observer, Dec. 27.

THE UNITED TRAINING SCHOOL SAIVA MANAVA PARIPALANA SABHA.

In accordance with notices issued already a public meeting was held at 4 p. m., in the Saiva-prakasas Vidyasala with the object of forming an Association for the support of Saiva pupils receiving Training in the United Training School, Copen. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai who presided and opened the meeting had, owing to a pressing engagement elsewhere, to leave it unavoidably and then Mr. A. Sapapathy, Hindu Representative on the Managing Committee of the Training School, took his place. The name, "ஜெதிரிபாத்தாருபாடசாலை சைவமனாவ பரிபாலனை சபை" was given to the Association formed. The following office bearers were chosen: President: The Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai. Vice President: Mr. T. Kalliasappai. Secretary: Mr. E. K. Sivasubrahmanya Iyer. Assistant Secretary: Mr. S. Arunachalam Pillai. Treasurer: Mr. Vairamuttu Arumugampillai. The Executive Committee consists, besides the gentlemen mentioned above, of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number and three to form a quorum, Messrs. A. Sapapathy, C. Arulampalam, Advocate, K. Kanagasabai, Proctor, Nagarathar Arunachalam, Udayar, Alavetty, S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, M. Swaminathan, Copen, and V. Sasupathipillai, Vidhan, Pungudithivu.

Messrs. M. Swaminathan and E. K. Sivasubrahmanya Iyer were appointed to draft rules for the Association; and a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. A. Sapapathy, Vairamuttu Arumugampillai, M. Swaminathan and the Secretary was also appointed to collect funds.

E. K. SIVASUBRAHMANYAN,
Secretary.

HINDU STUDENTS' CAMP.

On the morning of the second day about 135 students received Samaya Dheeksha or initiation from the Saiva Gurukkal of Narayana Madam. The ceremony was performed at the Central Hall of the Madam and there were a large number of people present to

witness the solemn function. A choir of singers with violin and other instruments were in attendance, chanting Devaram, Thiruvachakam, and Sivanama Keerthanas. At the conclusion of the ceremony the revered Priest delivered a lengthy sermon to the initiates on the indispensable nature of Samaya Dheeksha and its great helpfulness to one's spiritual growth. In the afternoon Mr. Advocate R. Jaretnam and Mr. P. Subramanaya Aiyer B. A., of the Manipal Hindu College delivered learned addresses to the students on religious topics. At about 7 p. m., Srimat Ambalavana Navala Swamikal was escorted in a grand procession to the Students' Camp with torch light, music, Bajana parties &c. He delivered a most impressive and eloquent address in Tamil on the greatness of the Saiva Saints. For more than two hours the holy Swamikal kept the audience spell bound with his erudite remarks and anecdotes illustrating and amplifying the theme in a remarkable manner.

On the morning of the third day, the students and teachers and some of the Members of the Y. M. H. A. after finishing their abstinences at the sacred spring, started in a Bajana party chanting sacred songs to the accompaniment of violins &c. The party wended their way to the Nakuleswaraswamy Temple and after circum-ambulating the Shrine, went in and attended Puja service. At about 8.30 A. M. the students and a large party of gentlemen went out to accord a warm welcome to the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai, President of the Y. M. H. A., who was the principal speaker of the day. Amidst a din of music and the acclamation of the public the Hon. gentleman entered the Madam and was conducted to his seat in the Central Hall. The meeting was opened with the singing of Devarams. Mr. Kanagasabai prefaced his address with an appreciation of the religious freedom we enjoy under the British Government and reminded his audience of the many acts of religious persecution and vandalism which characterised the former Governments of Ceylon. Most of the Saivite Temples destroyed by the Portuguese and Dutch Governments have now been re-built. He advocated the building of a Temple at the crest of the Keerimalai Hill where the holy Nakulamunivar lived and performed his austere Tapas. As there were already Temples for Siva and Subrahmanya in the place, a temple to Ganesa to be called சைவ ஸ்ரீமணியார் கோயில் at the crest of Keerimalai would be more appropriate. He hoped the idea will be taken up by some wealthy Saivite and carried into execution. He then commended the philanthropic spirit of Shroff Katheravepillai, Renter Vytialingam, Krishnapillai and others who contributed much to the improvement of Keerimalai by building their Madams. He was sorry to find the oldest Madam in the place built by Kankanyaka Mudaliar of Tellipallai now allowed to go into ruins. He appealed to the founder's descendants living in Tellipallai, Navaly, Copen and other places to co-operate with each other and renovate the Madam. They will find the Hindu Temporalities Ordinance of much service to them in evolving an efficient management to look after the affairs of Madams and Temples which are now mismanaged. He also addressed the audience at length on the importance of temple worship, female education, abstinence from meat and drink and love of religion. In conclusion he commended the organising capacity and public spirit of Mr. M. S. Elaiambay, the Secretary, and the other earnest workers in the Y. M. H. A., they will receive a liberal measure of public and hoped support which they richly deserved.

The afternoon sessions of this day was perhaps the most fruitful one. There were present at the meetings besides the students a large number of gentlemen from different parts of Jaffna. Messrs. M. S. Elaiambay, M. Sabaratnam Singhi, V. Tamby, Secretary of the Colombo Vivekananda Society, and S. Sivapadasundaram, delivered stirring speeches which produced deep impressions and are sure to be fruitful of far-reaching results. Everyone felt it his duty to do everything in his power to help the Y. M. H. A. in carrying out their programme of work in connection with the advancement of religious education, and the preservation of the Hindu civilization and ideals. The importance of the Jeeva Daya Section of the Society intended for the propagation of vegetarianism and the prohibition of animal sacrifice in temples, was impressed strongly on the audience by Mr. M. S. Elaiambay in the course of his speech and was met with an enthusiastic response from the large audience. At about 7 p. m. began a musical entertainment at which some of the most talented artists of Jaffna gave the audience a series of Keerthanas, Devarams and other sacred music. The audience sat enraptured with the performance of the violinists and vocal musicians. Brahma Sri V. S. Mahaganapathy Sarma and Mr. Tiru Somasundaram of the Ramanathan College, Mr. S. Nadaraja and Brahma Sri Paramasamy Aiyer, performed in the violin. Vedaranya Bhavatar, the Katha Prasangi of the Y. M. H. A., Manikka Thyagaraja, Murugesu Bhattar and Brahma Sri Mukteswamy Aiyer, contributed the vocal music. The proceedings concluded with a Katha performance by Sri Negalinga Swami on the life of Kunkulakalaya Nayanar. The Camp broke this day and the students and visitors left the place the following morning.

F. E. the Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. F A Stockdale to be Director of Agriculture, Ceylon, and Organising Vice President of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, from December 1, 1916

Mr. V Grenier to be a Crown Counsel for the Island, from October 25, 1915.

Mr. J H Vanniasinkam to act as D. J., A. C. R. and P. M., Jaffna, from Dec. 24 to Jan. 6, during the absence of Mr. P E Pieris from the station, or until further orders.

Mr. W D Niles to act as C. R. and P. M.,
Jaffna, Kayts and Mallakam, from Dec. 23 to
Jan. 2, during the absence of Mr. A N Strong.
Mr. P Vythilingam to act as C. R. and P. M.,
Jaffna, Kayts and Mallakam, from Dec. 23 to
Jan. 2, during the absence of Mr. A N Strong.

Mr. P. Vythialingam to act as C. R. and P. M., Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, from Dec. 24 to 28, and from Dec. 31, to Jan. 2, during the absence of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

BY

VIDVAN THAMOTHARAMPILLAI.

Thursday, December 28, 1916.

At the Kantherodai Hindu English School.

Friday, December 29, 1916,

At the Tinnevely Hindu English School.

Saturday, December 30, 1916,

At the Kockuvi Hindu English School.

Monday, January 1, 1917,
At the Chigistery, Bannathi Mandal.

—Cor.

DR. J. H. MOULTON'S LECTURES

N JAFFNA.

Dr. Moulton who has been touring and lecturing on various subjects of interests in India and Ceylon at the instance, of the Y. M. C. A. arrived in Jaffna on the 24th instant, delivered his very interesting and instructive lecture on "A Modern University" at Central College Hall on Wednesday the 27th instant at 6 p. m., before a large and appreciative audience. Mr. B. Horsburgh, our Government Agent, presided on the occasion and introduced the lecturer in a short but appropriate speech. Dr. Moulton rising amidst applause kept the audience spell bound for a little over one hour. His lecture did not in the main vary much differ from his Colombo lecture, but he prefaced it with explanations of a satisfactory character in regard to points about which there were differences of opinion. He was emphatically of opinion that a University College in Colombo alone to start with will not supply the wants of higher education in Ceylon, and that there should be contributory Colleges in Jaffna, Kandy, Galle, and in the Eastern part of the Island also. Mr. J. Y. Chelliah K. A. proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the learned lecturer not only for his very learned lecture but also for his visit to Jaffna, and in doing so said that the Ceylonese had waited long enough for a University and could not afford to wait longer, while Universities were springing up in India in addition to those already existing. In regard to the model of the University which Ceylon should have, he said, that it should not merely be a most efficient one as the lecturer wanted it to be, but a University suited to the requirements of Ceylon. Mr. M. S. Mahandram, Barrister at law seconded. Dr. Moulton in acknowledging the vote of thanks admitted that the Ceylon University should be one suited to Ceylon, although still that was established the scheme of the proposed University College affiliated to the Oxford University would serve as a good temporary arrangement. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Dr. Moulton and carried with applause the meeting came to a close at 7.30 p. m. At the same Hall at 6 p. m. today and under the presidency of Sir William Tynman, Dr. Moulton will deliver a lecture on "The Origin of Religions."

CEYLON LABOUR PROBLEM.

Ceylon is once more exercised in mind regarding its planting labour problem. At a recent meeting of the Ceylon Planters Association it was decided, that federation having failed in solving the difficulties surrounding the question, the best thing to do was to take the last step from which planters have always shrunk, namely, seeking the intervention of Government to settle the relations between the planter and his labour by legislation. The proprietors and the Companies in London, however, still hold to the opinion that the intervention of the Government is to be avoided at all costs, and at a recent meeting they passed a resolution stating that legislation would not effect the desired remedy, and asked the Ceylon Planters Association to reconsider its action on the receipt of a full amount of the views expressed at the meeting. We do not think that the speeches made at a meeting in London by people more or less out of touch with the rapidly changing local conditions of labour in the East will affect, in any tangible way, the views of the planters on the spot, who are not only the best judges of what is required, but who are also in the unenviable position of having to allow profits for those on whose behalf they are working, who are trying to their hands in this attempt. Proprietors and Companies are very prone to tell their planter employees that profits are assured with a proper labour supply; but it is the planter who has to find the labour, and he knows the difficulty of the task. He has done his best in the past to avoid official intervention, but he has now been cornered and has to take the last course available. The recent Commission under Mr. Marjoribanks had no instructions to enquire into the condition of Tamil labour in Ceylon, but it is impossible to read the Ceylon papers from day to day without knowing that the conditions of the labour system there just now

dro in a pious condition. No system of leaving things alone and hoping for the best will do now. If the planters do not move to rectify matters the Ceylon Government and the Madras Government undoubtedly will, and it will not be well for the planter, if they do this without the co-operation of the planter, for that would be fatal. It is all very well to talk about federation and co-operation, but they have been tried and found wanting. For sometime it was impossible to get planters to co-operate in any way. The comparative isolation of their lives taught them to think and act for themselves, and this in a certain measure still exists in planting tracts. So that if we have the planters more or less unanimously demanding a certain line of action we may take it that the thing is serious enough to require special and speedy attention. —*M. Maill.*

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE
CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

(BY THE HON'BLE MR. H. F. GILLMAN, I. C. S.)

It has given me very great pleasure to accept your invitation to deliver the opening address at your annual conference. I feel honoured because I appreciate fully that I am standing in the presence of Indians of experts of the highest intellect who have been the pioneers in this Presidency of the Co-operative movement—a movement which, though yet in its early childhood, has done so much already to improve the credit of the classes who are most in need of cheaper money. I must also confess that I accepted the invitation with a certain amount of diffidence as I have not hitherto been openly associated with the movement, though always deeply interested in it, and as I am not responsible for the influence of Government, which is assisting your work. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that you will put away from your minds the idea that I am speaking for Government and that you will kindly regard my remarks as those of a friendly critic who offers his views without bias or any intention of dictating to you.

I had better commence perhaps by taking stock of the present position. The number of Primary Societies in this Presidency has trebled in the last six years. It was 595 in 1910-11 with 44,000 members and 1,800 in 1915-16 with 186,000 members. The working capital of agriculture credit societies has increased from 24 to 75 lakhs and the total loans from 16 to 84 lakhs. All this is evidence of a great popular movement and of public trust in co-operative institutions and it is your duty, gentlemen, to see that this trust is not misplaced and, if I may use a war phrase, to ensure that not only the trenches (taken care of properly consolidated but that preparations for the next advance proceed on correct lines.

It seems to me that the matters which demand your anxious consideration may be summed up in two words—supervision and audit. These are closely inter-connected, but yet I think distinguishable in regard to the part to be played by the public and by Government. The supervision of Primary Societies is a matter of first importance as the duties involved are the assessment of their credit, recommendation of loans for them to co-operative banking institutions, insistence of prompt recoveries from their members, and finally what has been termed the primary audit of their accounts. Now, it seems certain that with the rapid extension which is taking place you cannot well expect Government to continue the same close supervision in these matters that they have exercised in the past through the Registrar and his assistants. Experience gained in other countries is, I believe, that a system of purely Government supervision is not in the best interests of the movement and that the requisite control is most efficiently exercised by private bodies. In Madras you have made a start with administrative unions which exercise supervision over the Societies and form the connecting link between them and the co-operative banks; but you have as yet only 31 of these unions sufficient to look after but 600 out of 1,800 societies. It has been your experience, I understand, that in areas where these local unions, have been established recoveries are better and that there is generally less laxity in the direction of primary societies; therefore the extension of the system of grouping your societies under such unions seems to deserve your support. It would be unwise to dogmatize at this stage as to the unit of area to be adopted for each administrative union, whether it should comprise a portion of taluk, a taluk or a district. I know that there is much to be said for the taluk or district union owing to the presence in the taluk or district headquarters of men fit to supervise and control, and that there are objections to small local unions, the main one being that as the members of the unions are identical with the members of the primary societies, the recommendations of the union in the matter of loans may not always be reliable. The solution of the problem will come gradually and it seems likely that the district Union of to-day will give place to the taluk Union of to-morrow and to the smaller local unions of the day after. I would recommend to you to keep an eye on that eventual possibility and lose no opportunity now of educating these local unions and of establishing amicable relations between them and Co-operative Banks.

Among the duties of these unions I have mentioned that of primary audit and you may want to know my idea of what is meant by this term, which I have not seen defined. I suggest that you may take a line from the practice adopted by firms and clubs in submitting their accounts for audit to Chartered Accountants. The usual procedure is that the balance sheet is prepared by the Accountant or Secretary of the firm or club and after being approved by proper authority is submitted to the Chartered Accountant for scrutiny. What is there to prevent the introduction of the same principle into co-operative audit? Is it not possible that a Society's balance sheet should be prepared and checked by any private agencies you decide on and that it should then be submitted to the Chartered Accountants who in this case will be the Registrar's assistants? That strikes me as being a fair and proper division of labour which will have the great advantage of relieving the Government agency of audit work except that of what I may call 'super-audit'—where, of course,

If this position regarding the sphere of private supervision is conceded, there arises the problem

of how the funds required for such supervision are to be provided. It has been found, I believe, that efficient supervision on the lines recently approved by Government requires on an average an amount equal to 10 per cent. on the working capital of Primary Societies, less share capital and reserve fund. Primary Societies have already agreed to pay one half per cent. and it seems clear that the financing banks will have to contribute the remaining half per cent., calculated on their advances to Societies. This prospective demand on financing banks will probably have a determining influence on the maximum rate which these banks can afford to pay for their borrowings. If the banks are to lend to Primary Societies at 7½ per cent. and are to pay ½ per cent. for supervision, obviously they cannot indulge in borrowings at 7 per cent. The Central Banks and District Banking Unions with local resources will expect to borrow at 6 per cent., and I doubt much if any Bank of this description will be eager to pay anything more than 6½ per cent.

Has not the cost of supervision also to be carefully borne in mind when considering the idea of an Apex or Provincial Bank, or as an alternative, the proposals for altering the constitution of the Madras Central Urban Bank? I do not propose to discuss what has been written on this subject during the past six months, but will ask you to consider the probabilities of the future. As time goes on, more District Banking Unions and Central Banks are likely to be established and more Primary Societies will come under their influence and look to them for funds. This is the organisation contemplated by the Committee on Co-operation, who have also expressed the opinion that an Apex Bank should have as its object the direction of provincial finance by the control and support of Central Banks. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the establishment of Central Banks and Banking Unions will extend over the whole Presidency and that the opportunity now afforded to an Apex Bank of making large profits by lending direct to primary societies will be lost to it. Now our experience has been, I believe, that most of our District Banks soon attract local capital and acquire a position of independence which enables them to borrow on their own terms. If it does not pay them to borrow at 7 per cent. are they likely to do so from an Apex Bank? Have they been borrowing at this rate to any large extent in the past, or are they usually able to obtain local money at a cheaper rate? What effect will universally established

1. Co-operative Banks have on the business of an Apex Bank? These are the questions which seem to deserve the consideration of the promoters of the proposed Apex Bank and of the Directors of the Madras Central Urban Bank. I am glad to note that the latter directorate are considering proposals to re-organize the Bank's constitution in the manner necessary to make it the financial co-operative centre of the province and I hope that a final arrangement will be arrived at which will be satisfactory to all parties.

For purposes other than credit an almost endless variety of types of societies presents itself to the imagination, among which may be specially mentioned societies for purchase and sale for the joint sale of crops produce for the raising and selling of good seed, for construction of buildings for hire or sale to members besides cattle insurance and dairy societies. Some of these types have been tried in this Province but of no avail can it be said that it has resulted in as great a success or has been productive of as great public benefits as the co operative credit movement. The reasons why these societies have not been as pronounced success as yet are not far to seek but there is no need to be apprehensive of the eventual success of any type of society for which the people are genuinely anxious.

In some cases it is merely a question of time. This may be said of building societies, about which some impatience has been expressed because Government have not placed funds at the disposal of these societies at a cheap rate of interest. Government are not likely to find the money while the war is on and may or may not do so eventually, but whatever attitude they may adopt, it seems to me that, as the market rate of interest is falling steadily under the bonafide operation of co-operative societies, we may reasonably expect the rate to fall eventually to a level which will permit if building societies invest capital in buildings for the use of their members.

In regard to other types of societies it is a matter of organization. I have particularly in view the Store Societies, of which we have the most conspicuous Indian Example in this Presidency, namely the Triplicane Stores. These Stores, I am told, have not continued to fulfil their early promise and are beginning to experience the effects of unequal growth. The business of buying and selling six or seven tables worth of goods every year to the best advantage of the members cannot be carried on without more special organization and it does not appear that the great society which I have named has adequately developed its organization especially in the matter of purchase.

With other types again such as the agricultural seed unions which the Agricultural Department is doing so much to foster and societies for joint sale of crops' produce, the way to success lies in teaching the people the advantages not only of co-operative combination but of honest dealing. You have made a small beginning with Cochin Seed Unions in the Pinnevely and Ramnad districts and with a society or two near Madras for the sale of pure ghee, but there is a vast amount of work still to be done in the direction of improving the quality of Indian products. I would ask you to consider the chief exports from this Presidency which are in the hands of Indian producers and name one which is not adulterated or improperly manipulated. Whether it is cotton, hides, ground nuts, oils, indigo, bee wax or anything else that I can call to mind, the story is the same—the adulteration is so bad that Indian trade is being seriously threatened. Hides are weighted with opium salts, mud is mixed with indigo and inferior with superior cotton, ground nuts are watered and beeswax is so adulterated that members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce decline to trade in it. I will mention one fact which shows what India stands to lose in the future. You know that Government are anxious to develop Russian trade with India and have sent two Officers to Russia with this object. What you may not know is that Russia promises to be the freest market in the world for which there will be the greatest competition when the war is over. India can supply much of what

Russia wants but will stand no chance of competing successfully with other nations, unless she guarantees purity. She will not hold the Russian market for twelve months if she attempts to supply the country with the adulterated goods that she is now exporting. The purification of the Indian export trade is a matter of vital importance to the Empire, which is forcing itself on the attention of every one, and for this reason, trust that steady progress will be made with the establishment of primary co-operative societies, which have this object in view.

Gentlemen, I have done with general remarks on the co-operative movement and will conclude with two personal tributes. We have to deplore the loss in this year of a man who was associated with the movement from its infancy and continued to take an active interest in it until his death. I refer of course to the late Dewan Bahadur Adinarayana Ayya, who started the first co-operative society in this Presidency, was for a long time a director of the Madras Central Urban Bank, was the President and one of the founders of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and started the Chingleput District Banking Union of which he was also a director. He was a strenuous worker and had a charming personality and his memory will long be venerated by his friends, both European and Indian.

Mention also must be made of the labours of the living and here I am addressing the non-official gentlemen of this Presidency both those here to-day and those absent, who are devoting no mean time and care to the cause of co-operation. I know that many of you have given up your ordinary vocations to devote yourselves to the movement for very inadequate remuneration and often for no remuneration at all. The capacity and enthusiasm which you have displayed are worthy of the highest praise and will assuredly impel the younger generation to follow your example. Gentlemen, the future of the movement depends on you and the results that have already been achieved inspire the belief that your efforts will in the end be crowned with success. I would counsel you to adhere strictly in the future to the policy which has directed your work in the past and to let no considerations of caste, creed or politics influence you in your attempt to promote the welfare of your fellow country-men. Take as your motto the wise saying of the Greek poet "not merely to be better than others but always to be the very best" and all will be well with your great endeavour.—*The Hindu.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN
CEYLON.

Much has been said on this vexed question and nothing tangible turned out. The Education Department has made a prudent step in making Vernacular education up to the Third Standard compulsory prior to English education. This step has immensely improved the situation. No pupil can now get through his English school course in absolute ignorance of his Vernacular. Improved as the present system is, it holds out no prospect of any lasting good on the side of the pupil. The Vernacular falls into the background of interest as soon as a pupil enters the English School, where he becomes fully engrossed in the study of English conversation and other subjects of the Lower school. The one period usually devoted to the Vernacular lesson is regarded by the pupil as one of recreation rather than of earnest work. The lifeless study of the language thus dragged on up to the Fifth Standard ends there when the pupils enter the First Form of the Secondary School. In this Paradise of Latin, Mathematics and Science not a word of the vernacular is heard, even conversation being either in Latin or in English. The empty Vernacular that was tediously picked up is lost in a very short time to the great bewilderment of all concerned in the trade. If the pupils of the Secondary School take pride in not knowing any subject, it is the Vernacular. They say it is all drudgery to be spilling through a Vernacular book. The fault is not theirs. The little that they learnt in the Vernacular school and the very little that they picked up in the English school has not introduced them to the beautiful literature of the language. They have not got into the spirit of appreciating its melody and sweetness. Not till one reaches the higher Forms, the Fifth or the Sixth, of the Secondary School does he begin to cultivate a taste for English Literature. Who then will expect any pupil to be impressed with the grandeur of Eastern Literature when he is yet a juvenile?

In the Elementary School, of course, the Vernacular is tolerated as an optional subject to the benefit of but an insignificant percentage of the school going number. There is such a rush for Secondary Education that our Elementary Schools are on the wane in tone as in number. In tone they are remarkably poor, even the poorest who have the least pretensions to an aptitude for Latin or Mathematics choosing to run in the Latin groove of our Educational System. The best that is thus strained off into the Secondary Department is alienated to the Vernacular and suffered to forget it. Boys in the top classes in the Secondary School are often ashamed to express themselves in their mother tongue, and if they should venture, 'they would damn the ears hearing them.' Vernacular Literature is nothing more than a mere name with them. Our noble traditions handed down from time immemorial, sublime thought and ripe experiences of some of the holiest of world's Sages, and our national ideals, which cannot be felt or realised unless we study in the Vernacular, are lost to these unfortunate products of the Secondary School. The most calamitous of all circumstances is their utter inability to read and understand their own Scriptures. A welcome predicament to the proselytising agents. If there deplorable state of things continue there will be soon a time, when we shall be a nondescript nation, with no religion, trying to hide our shame under a new name, 'Anglo-Ceylonese' is not an unlikely one.

It is very surprising that this grave situation has not struck our educational associations. Perhaps they never considered the Secondary department as a separate entity forming the nursery of our future University. "The North Ceylon Educational Association," at least, regarded as it is for its love of the Vernacular must see the evidence in time, so that when the University comes into existence, the students turned out of the Secondary School may be in a position to choose, if they want, the Vernacular as a subject in their University course.

K. R.

The War.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Dec. 24.

General Haig reports:—We successfully raided the trenches last night Southward of Ypres, noting many losses. There was considerable Artillery work between the Ancre and the Somme and Loos. We effectively bombarded the trenches Eastward of Barles. We dispersed the party of the enemy Southward of Ypres.

London, Dec. 25.

General Haig says:—We raided the trenches in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, taking prisoners, successfully discharged gas Westwards of Ypres. The enemy fired a *camouflet* at Mount Pel, but without damage. We shelled a work-party North-Eastwards of Morval, and details, a raid Northwards of Arras on Dec. 20th. Two lines of trenches were penetrated in broad daylight on a 400 yards front and all objectives attained.

ENEMY HEADQUARTERS SHIELDED.

London, Dec. 26.

General Haig says:—We successfully raided the trenches South-Westward of Lens and Eastward of Arrmentieres. Some were taken prisoner. The enemy blew up a *camouflet*, Southward of St. Lo. The damage was slight. We systematically shelled the enemy defences and Headquarters North of the Somme, doing much damage.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Dec. 23.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—The enemy, after a violent bombardment, tried to approach the lines East of Aubertin in Champagne, and were easily repulsed. There was a fairly lively enemy Artillery action at Hadraumont.

London, Dec. 24.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—Nothing important has occurred, except a violent bombardment in the region of Hadraumont.

London, Dec. 25.

French *communiqués* of the evening of Dec. 24th and afternoon of the 25th record lively Artillery work, especially on the right bank of the Meuse. There were small enemy attacks in Champagne, South of Avre. A French detachment in the region of Roye penetrated a German trench. The occupants fled, after suffering losses.

London, Dec. 24.

A French *communiqué* says:—There is calm on the West and moderate Artillery work in Macedonia.

London, Dec. 23.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—The day was comparatively quiet everywhere. Three enemy machines were brought down yesterday on the Somme. There was a violent Artillery struggle North of Monastir.

THE BALKANS.

London, Dec. 23.

Salonica (official).—We successfully raided Kavakli, capturing prisoners. The Navy effectively bombarded entrenchments at Neohori.

SUCCESS V. ENEMY TRENCHES.

London, Dec. 26.

Salonica (official).—We successfully raided the main line of trenches between Lake Doiran and Doldze, inflicting serious loss and destroyed several gun emplacements.

ROMANIANS PUSHED BACK.

London, Dec. 25.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—The enemy repeatedly failed to recapture the heights on the Uaa Valley on the Moldavian frontier. The slopes are covered with corpses. The Roumanians have been pushed back in places in the region of the Kasino River and Vrancea mountains. All the enemy attacks on the left of the Danube were repelled, except on one height which was lost. On the left abandoned Isatcha and Tulcea in the Dobrudja.

London, Dec. 26.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—The enemy drove back our advance guards North-West, West and South-West of Rymniksarai. We continue to fall back Northward from the Dobrudja.

BRITISH STEAMER LOSSES.

London, Dec. 24.

Sir Norman Hill in an article calculates the British steamship losses in the twenty-seven months of the War at 11 per cent of the total tonnage or under 1 per cent monthly. He concludes that a ton-shillings-in-the-hundred pounds sterling blockade will never starve us.

BRITISH DESTROYERS SUNK.

London, Dec. 25.

The Admiralty reports that two destroyers have been sunk in a collision in the North Sea on Dec. 21st in bad weather. Six officers and fifty-one men were lost.

FRENCH COAL CRISIS ENDS.

London, Dec. 24.

Paris.—The coal crisis is partly settled. 8,000 men will be sent to the mines. The freight tax will be abolished and the British Government will become the sole transporter. The stores-ships will be divided into three groups, namely, Coal, Coal-transport and Supply. The fleets proceeding to the different ports will be conveyed by warships.

EGYPT.

London, Dec. 23.

Egypt (official).—Our aircraft dropped a ton of high explosives on the enemy concentration at Maghdabsh, causing many casualties. We attacked Baer-shaba and Aujia and seriously damaged an important railway bridge at Tel el Sharia, Northwards of Beir sheba.

MAGHDABAH FORTRESS TAKEN.

London, Dec. 25.

Egypt (official).—Our mounted troops have captured the stronghold at Maghdabsh, capturing 7,130 men, two guns and large booty. The enemy's casualties were considerable. Aircraft co-operated with bombs and machine-guns. The aeroplanes are continuing to harass the enemy.

EGYPTIAN ARMY'S WORK.

London, Dec. 26.

Cairo.—The Sultan has conferred the Grand Order of the Order of Mahomed Ali on Sir R.

Wingate in recognition of his eminent services in Egypt. He says:—"Thanks to you the Egyptian Army has attained its present perfection and not only is the Sudan definitely pacified, but the ancient frontiers have been restored by retaking Darfur."

MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Dec. 23.

Lieut. Col. Godfrey Collins telegraphs from Basra, Dec. 3rd, that all that human foresight, money and work can do is being done today for the welfare of the troops in Mesopotamia. Up river traffic shows decided and continued progress. The British troops are fully supplied with winter rations and clothing and there are ample medical supplies.

AIR RAID ON ADVANCED TURKISH BASE.

London, Dec. 25.

Mesopotamia (official).—Aeroplane: twice raided the Turkish advanced base near Baghailah. The Artillery heavily bombarded the hostile trenches near Kut-el-Amara and Samsiyat.

SWISS NOTE TO THE POWERS.

London, Dec. 24.

Berne.—The Federal Council has addressed a Note to the belligerents, supporting the Note from President Wilson with whom, it says, the Council got into touch five weeks ago. It says that Switzerland is seriously threatened. Struck in her spiritual and material interests she was ready to aid with all her feeble strength in ending the suffering of the War and the establishment of a lasting Peace.

FRENCH ENLIGHTEN SWISS.

London, Dec. 24.

Paris.—The Newspapers accord to the Swiss Note the same reception as to President Wilson's and point out how Germany trampled on Neutrals at the beginning of the War in order to attain her aims, crushing and subjugating others. The conflict should be viewed from this standpoint and not by today's situation.

GREECE URGES THE ENTENTE.

London, Dec. 26.

Athens.—The text of the Note mentioned on Dec. 20th regrets that the continual blockade and the Entente's toleration of artificial revolutionary movements in the islands are disquieting the population and hampering a rapprochement with the Entente. Greece urges the Entente to seek, with Greece, the improvement of the present situation with a view to quicker settlement of the questions at issue. It declares that if Anarchy spreads in the country, Government may not any longer be able to maintain order.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE FORCES.

London, Dec. 25.

In Tuesday's paper's H. M. the King has published a Message to the sailors and soldiers for Christmas and New Year, expressing his grateful thoughts for their victories won, hardships undergone and unflinching cheerfulness. "The Empire is confident in you and remains determined to win. God Bless you." The King and Queen sent a message to the sick and wounded, wishing them speedy restoration and happier year to come.

HOLLAND READY.

London, Dec. 22.

The Hague.—In the Second Chamber the War Minister said since the War he had always felt Holland's turn might come any day. He assured the House of the preparedness of the Dutch forces.

FRENCH WAR MEASURES.

London, Dec. 23.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a War-tax on the men not serving, including a fixed duty of 12 francs, and an increase of 25 per cent in the income tax.

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Dec. 22.

The British India ss. "Ionius" has been sunk. The sinkings are announced of the steamers "Gerda" (Danish), "Skiftet" (Russian) and "Modig" (Norwegian). The American "Kansan," mined and badly damaged, has arrived at Nantes.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

London, Dec. 22.

The passage in Dr. Wilson's Note, to which the greatest exception is taken here, is the assertion that the declared objects of the belligerents on both sides are virtually the same. "Each side desires to make the rights and privileges of the weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression and denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful belligerent States." It is everywhere asked: When has Germany shown any regard for the weaker States? It is pointed out that the actual evidence is absolutely to the contrary. That Dr. Wilson should ignore this is keenly felt.

ASTONISHING CHRONOLOGY.

It is pointed out that President Wilson's Note arrived in London on Monday before Mr. Lloyd George's speech, decided on Tuesday, was handed to the Foreign Office on Wednesday. Therefore it must have been conceived before Von Bothmann-Hollweg delivered his speech.

PRO-GERMAN SWAY IN U. S. A.

There are various surmises as to the motives of President Wilson's course at the present juncture. It is pointed out that pro-German activity in America has increased since the reelection. There has been a strong agitation in favour of an embargo on food exports. It is possible that President Wilson has received special information from the German Government, indicating the extent to which they were prepared to go in the direction of reparation, restitution and guarantees.

FRANCE MAKES NO PEACE WITH A FOX ON HER SOIL.

London, Dec. 24.

Paris.—The Senate has concluded several days' secret sittings, voting Confidence in the Government in a resolution partly repeating the words of the Revolutionary Convention of 1793, namely, that "France is unable to make Peace with an enemy occupying her territory and is resolved to bring the War to a victorious issue. Further, she relied on the Government under the control of Parliament to take the most vigorous measures to assure our superiority over the enemy and defend the dignity and prestige of France abroad."

FRANCE NOT REPLYING?

Paris.—It is reported that the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Chamber is requesting M. Briand not to reply to President Wilson's Note.

AUSTRAL VIEW: "ULTIMATUM".

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes regards President Wilson's Note as an ultimatum rather than an effort for mediation, in view of Mr. Lansing's statement regarding the "verge of War."

JAPAN'S OPINION.

London, Dec. 23.

Tokio.—The Foreign Minister, interviewed by Reuter, said that no Peace would be possible except on terms on which the Allies wholeheartedly agreed.

ENEMY PRESS ATTACK U. S. A. PRESIDENT.

Amsterdam.—The *Cologne Gazette* says:—The Quadruple Alliance will not go beyond the statement that the German proposals give a suitable basis for the re-establishment of lasting Peace. We must wait and see whether President Wilson will bring about confidential discussion on this basis. If he tries to bring about the publication of the terms, he would play the British game.

London, Dec. 25.

Contrary to expectation, instead of welcoming it, the German Press generally bitterly attacked President Wilson and repudiated the idea of mediation. The Catholic and Krupp organs declare that the Note was part of a preconcerted game between the United States and Great Britain with a view to a "business" Peace, favourable to England. Austrian comment is reserved and obscure. The Austrian Press believe the Note will keep the Peace question in the foreground, strengthening the Pacificists in the Entente countries and compelling the latter to discuss how Peace may be restored.

WHO WILL ENLIGHTEN THE U. S. A.?

London, Dec. 24.

It is suggested in some quarters that America needs enlightenment as to the Allies' aims.

The *Dundee Advertiser* urges that Mr. Winston Churchill be sent to the United States as a missionary of the Empire.

The *Observer* says that special representation in the United States is necessary. If Viscount Bryce is unable to go, why not Lord Rosebery, or why not both together? Perhaps the best choice would be Mr. Asquith.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Dec. 25.

Petrograd.—A *communiqué* says:—In the Carpathians the Russians, after Artillery preparation, attacked the enemy trenches on the heights North of the river Cussa, which was captured after violent hand-to-hand fighting. A furious struggle continues in Roumania.

ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Dec. 26.

An Italian official despatch says:—Enemy patrols, attacking South-Eastwards of Gorizia were driven off and some taken prisoner.

ROUMANIAN KING'S SPEECH.

London, Dec. 25.

Jassy.—H. M. the King, in his speech addressing Parliament, says:—"Our Army has sustained the struggle according to the glorious traditions of our ancestors in a manner justifying our looking forward to the future with absolute confidence. Roumania will bear the great hardships and sacrifices of the War courageously, absolutely confident in the victory of the Allies, on the side of which Roumania is determined to struggle with every energy unto the end."

KAISER'S QUEER MESSAGE.

London, Dec. 25.

The Kaiser has sent a message to his troops for Christmas:—

"Honour God above and Peace on earth. God bless the third War Christmas."

ROUMANIA YIELDS NO OIL.

London, Dec. 24.

Amsterdam.—Krupp's organ, the *Westfälische Zeitung*, admits the complete destruction of the Roumanian oil wells, which the Germans found practically useless.

VAST INCREASE IN MUNITIONS.

London, Dec. 25.

Tuesday's papers announce that a month ago the weekly production of British 18-pounder ammunition was 43 times the weekly production of June, 1916, for medium guns and howitzers 66 times, and for heavy howitzers 323 times. The total output of one week in November was 30 per cent more than the entire reserve stock at the beginning of the War. The monthly output for medium guns in November was nearly forty times the monthly average for the first year, and for the heavy guns about twelve times. For every ton of explosive used in September, 1914, over 11,000 tons were used in July, 1916.

"PRIVATE BARON DE REUTER."

London, Dec. 22.

There was killed on Nov. 13th, at Beaumont Hamel, Baron Hubert de Reuter, only son of the late Baron, while serving as a Private in the Black Watch. Through his persistent bravery and resource, his platoon of twenty men captured a German officer and ninety-seven men. He was killed while carrying a third comrade to a place of safety. The Colonel writes that he intended to re-commend him for a very high distinction if he had lived.

FRANCO-ALGERIAN ALCOHOL VETO.

London, Dec. 24.

Paris.—The importation of alcohol into France and Algeria has been prohibited.

GERMAN LINER REFLOATED.

London, Dec. 24.

Copenhagen.—The "Friedrich Wilhelm," reported aground on Dec. 19th, has been refloated (Dec. 25th).

1917 IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

London, Dec. 24.

Melbourne.—Mr. Hughes has been invited to attend the Imperial Conference early in the year. It is believed that he will accept.

STRAITS WAR TAX.

London, Dec. 25.

Singapore.—The War Taxation Committee recommends an increase of an annual £200,000 to

£500,000 by new taxation, including an export duty of five per cent *ad valorem* on rubber.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTERS.

London, Dec. 24.

Amsterdam.—Count Lozernin has been appointed Austrian Foreign Minister. Baron Burian becomes Finance Minister.

SHACKLETON'S RESCUE VOYAGE.

London, Dec. 23.

Dunedin.—The "Aurora" has sailed for the Rose Sea to rescue Macintosh's party. Sir Ernest Shackleton is on board.

PAPER FAMINE: FRESH RISE.

London, Dec. 22.

The *Times* announces a probable further increase in its price in view of possibly more stringent restrictions on import of paper and paper-making material.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

Vijaya Seelam AND Uthirapasam

Interesting Novels in Tamil by C. W. Chinnappa Pillay, author of

"Veerasingam Kathai".

ON SALE AT

The Federal Rubber Stamp Company, Penang, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, and also at their Railway Station Bookstalls at Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Klang, Tapah, Batu Gajah, Taiping, Parit Buntar, Malacca and Swettenham Pier, Penang.

Prices 80 and 60 cents per copy.

And in Ceylon at the following places:

M. Velupillay, General Merchant, Main Street, COLOMBO.

S. Shunmuganathan, Book and Stationery Depot, Vannarponnai, JAFFNA.

C. W. Chinnappa Pillay, Van-East, JAFFNA.

Prices Re. 1 and 62 cents

Postage 15 and 12 cts.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3323.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagamuttu wife of Arumugam Cathiravelupillai of Vadukkoddai West in Jaffna late of Kejang in Selangor

Deceased.

Viyaladhipillai widow of Velayutur Arumugam of Araly West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Arumugam Cathiravelupillai, Overseer, P. W.D., Kejang in Selangor

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Viyaladhipillai widow of Velayutur Arumugam of Araly West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Nagamuttu wife of Arumugam Cathiravelupillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on November 2, 1916, in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated November 2, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the sole 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before January 16, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

November 8, 1916.

District Judge

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3341.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivapakshipathiammah daughter of Chinnakkuddy Sithamparapillai of Karadivu West

Deceased.

Ramanathar Kandiah of Karadivu West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Parupathippillai widow of Chinnatamby Kandiah

2. Chinnappillai wife of the Petitioner Ramanathar Kandiah both of Karadivu West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ramanathar Kandiah of Karadivu West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Sivapakshipathiammah daughter of Chinnakkuddy Sithamparapillai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on December 5, 1916, in the presence of Mr. S. Kandayya, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 27, 1916, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is husband of one of the heirs the 2nd Respondent and as son-in-law of the other heir the 1st Respondent 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 January 11, 1917, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

District Judge,