

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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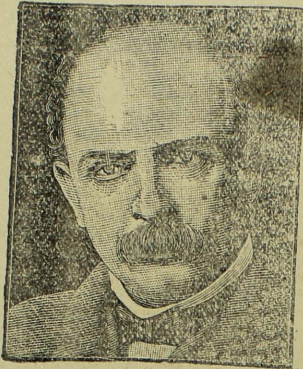
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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to close the Toddy Tavern at Mullaitivu and to reopen the Toddy Taverns at Vadakkallu and Chilvattai with effect from July 1920.

Shall be prepared to receive any written representation up to 8th July 1919 on that date at Mullaitivu between hours of 10 A. M and 12 noon I. All applications prepared to receive any verbal representation that may be made to me for and against the proposal.

E. F. MASHALL,
Asst. Govt. Agent.

CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE
APOTHECARY'S ENTRANCE
EXAMINATION.

Above examination for students desiring to join this College as Apothecary will be held on the 14th and 15th July 1919.

Applications for admission will be received till the 21st June, 1919 and should accompany a certificate of birth, a certificate, and a receipt for a deposit of 10/- which should be deposited at the General Treasury, Colombo or at a Kachcheri.

Further particulars apply to the Ceylon Medical College.

L. D. PARSONS,
Acting Registrar.

Ceylon Medical College,
Colombo, 7, 1919.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1919.

CULTIVATION OF FOODSTUFFS
AND THE URGENT
NEED OF ITS EXTENSION.

The urgent need that has now arisen to extend the cultivation of foodstuffs in our Island, must be strongly impressed on the attention of our countrymen. The economic prosperity of the Island demands a liberal and forward agricultural policy on the part of the Government, but, the present and prospective food scarcity created by the after-war conditions has practically forced on us the need of finding a speedy solution to the food question through agricultural development. It was fortunate for us that from almost the commencement of the time when food scarcity began to be acutely felt in the Island, we have been guided by a Governor who had thoroughly grasped the situation and has striven hard to improve it by adopting a forward agricultural policy. The latest utterance of the Governor on the gravity of the food question is contained in the speech delivered by His Excellency, in reply to the address presented to him by the Ratnapura Co-operative Credit Society in his recent tour in the Sabragamuwa Province. Our readers will find it reproduced in another page of this issue, and we have no doubt that its contents will be carefully noted and acted upon by our countrymen. We entirely approve the suggestion made by the "Morning Leader" that this speech should be translated in the two Vernaculars of the Island and leaflets of the translation should be distributed broadcast among our agricultural population. There is no reason to apprehend that a knowledge of the grave nature of the food scarcity will create anything like panic among the people. On the other hand, when the cultivators come to know that there is no likelihood of the present high prices of rice, currys, pulses &c falling for sometime to come, it will offer them a great inducement to turn their lands to the cultivation of foodstuffs giving up the cultivation of tobacco and other non-edible products. And in addition to these, if the Agricultural Department should succeed after the adoption of the proposed extension of its services, to impress on the cultivators by practical demonstrations, the superiority of modern scientific methods in promoting increased production, there will then indeed be a decided impetus given to agriculture in the Island.

Though the present food scarcity brought about by the war offers the immediate inducement for agricultural revival, yet the general economic condition

of the country offers us a more permanent basis on which to build our agricultural progress. H. E. the Governor touches on this aspect of the question also. He says:—"Why should you be sending your money to India and Burma when rice can be grown here as well as in Burma, and curries and other ingredients can be grown here as well as in India?" At a time like this when the problem of finding employment, outside cooly-work, has become a matter difficult for solution, the raising of agriculture to a remunerative occupation must be welcomed. Agriculture is the hereditary occupation of a large majority of the people and is held in high esteem by all, rich and poor alike. There will, therefore, be a general chorus of welcome from all Ceylonese on reading the following words from His Excellency's speech:—"The scheme for giving lands at low rates to cultivators, I am sure you will agree, lays down very generous conditions. The Government has decided that those who want lands for cultivation will get it on the easiest terms." We hope these words indicate the introduction of a more generous and helpful policy of land development and settlement in the tank regions of the island.

It was always considered to be an anomalous situation that the Island should import annually 300,000 tons of rice and more than three-fourths of other food-stuffs required by the people, from India and Burma, while more than 100,000 acres of irrigable land still remain uncultivated. The task of bringing these large tracts of land under cultivation has received the serious attention of successive Governors and officials, in recent times. But the result of their labours in this connection has not been generally successful. It will be unjust to say that the failure was due to the ignorance or conservatism of the Ceylonese cultivators, who failed to appreciate the advice and help given to them by the Government. It will be more just to say that the terms and the promises of help placed before the cultivators and intending settlers were not such as to induce them to take the offer or follow the advice. The experience of some of the more venturesome spirits among the Ceylonese who took up lands at Karachi and other parts on Government terms were not such as to induce many to follow their lead. We earnestly hope that a more generous and helpful policy of land development will now be adopted in order to meet the stern necessity of the present food scarcity.

The un-official members of the Legislative Council and other leaders of Ceylonese opinion have formulated the needs and conditions of a successful land development scheme for the irrigable regions of the Island. In January 1916, the Hon. Mr. Stubbs appointed a Committee of the Legislative Council with the Hon. Mr. Fraser as Chairman and three other Ceylonese Members, to suggest measures for land development. In September 1917, a Committee of the Agricultural Society also made an independent inquiry into the subject and made recommendations which are in general agreement with those made by the Committee of the Legislative Council. These include terms of concession to intending settlers, consisting of several facilities to be granted by the Railway, Forest, Irrigation, Public Works, Medical and Sanitary Departments, which if carried out in their entirety by the Government will attract a very large number of settlers and render the problem of colonisation and increase of food production easy for solution.

In dealing with the subject of colonising the Tank regions, there is one point which we would like to urge strongly on the attention of the authorities. We find it stated on some occasions, even by some responsible Ceylonese leaders, that if the Ceylonese cultivators do not come forward to colonise these parts, the Government should take steps to attract Indian settlers for this purpose. There are two important considerations which should compel us to desist from this policy. Firstly there are thousands of the poor agricultural population in Ceylon, especially in the North, who would be glad and grateful enough, if a way could be shown to them to improve their position by migrating to these parts. Malaria, and the want of even a small capital to start with work, are the chief obstacles that have stood on their way. In Jaffna, they live in chronic debt, and somehow or other manage to work and earn a precarious subsistence. As we have stated above, this class of people will welcome the offer, if it could be shown to them that malaria can be overcome or at least mitigated by sanitary

measures and that the capital they require for initial expenses will be supplied to them by Government on easy terms. Secondly, the interest of our posterity demands that, for gaining a temporary advantage now, we of the present generation should not alienate land interests which ought to be guarded and conserved for the future. The same policy should also be followed, so far as it would not clash with Imperial interests, in the matter of encouraging European settlement in the Island.

It is to be hoped that the present revival of interest in the settlement of the Tank regions, or as a large part of them is called, the Wannai Districts of the Island will be fruitful of good results for the Ceylonese cultivators, and that Ceylon will soon revert to her ancient prosperity as the granary of the East.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—A few light showers of rain fell last week. The sky remains overcast this morning and there is thunder and drizzling. The prevailing weather is said to be favourable to the dry grain crops.

SMALL-POX—A case of small-pox was reported on Friday from Sathumail, of a man who returned recently from Singapore. Mr. A. C. Rajaratnam, S.I., had him at once removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. All the contacts were segregated. It is also reported that a woman of the place who got the infection died at the Hospital.

FOOD PRODUCTION—It is reported that the Food Production Committee, has asked the Government to sell lands adjoining the Karachchi Tank on easy terms with a view to encourage paddy cultivation. The cultivation of garden paddy, vegetables, chillies, and other food stuffs in place of tobacco has also been recommended.

THE JAFFNA TRADING CO., LTD—As a supplement to this day's issue we send to our ostentatious subscribers a notice inviting application for shares issued by the Jaffna Trading Co., Ltd. The Company, as our readers are aware, is a Swadeshi undertaking, and deserves support.

PERSONAL—Mr. Sivapragasam, Chief Clerk of the Mullaitivu Kachcheri, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at Vannarpannai. The Second Clerk acts for him as Chief Clerk of this Kachcheri and the Registrar of Lands acts for him as Deputy Fiscal and Sub Collector of Customs, Mullaitivu.

EDUCATIONAL—Mr. E. E. Evans, Acting Director of Education, accompanied by Messrs. C. P. de Silva and E. Van der Hart, motored down to Madamps on the 8th instant to visit the site for the new Industrial School.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—Mr. A. S. Harrison, who was expected to return to the island yesterday, will be Acting Assistant Director of Education in place of Mr. C. A. Wicks, who is leaving for England on furlough next week.

TWO ROGUE ELEPHANTS IN MANNAR—The A. G. A., Mannar, offers to issue free licenses for the destruction of two male elephants which damage the coconut garden at Paraveli in Musali South.

THE NEW REGISTRAR OF VALIKAMAM NORTH—We are pleased to announce that Mr. Supramaniam Sinnappah has been appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Malakam Parish and also Registrar of Marriages for the whole of Valikamam North, in succession to the late Mr. S. Sanganapillai. Mr. Sinnappah is in the prime of life, and by his ability and readiness to serve the public at any time, combined with his amiable and winning manners, it is to be hoped that he will give entire satisfaction to all sections of the community. His office is at Malakam, which is the most central locality for the whole of Valikamam North and this is a great convenience to the public. Mr. Sinnappah comes from an ancient and respectable Hindu family in Valikamam North. Mr. S. Ponnudurai, Inspector of Excise is his brother, Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, S. C., and Notary Public, Malakam, his first cousin, and Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah, Notary Public, Tallipalai, his uncle. We congratulate Mr. Sinnappah on his appointment. —Cor.

SANDIRUPPAPPY Y. M. H. A.—An interesting lecture in Tamil on "God and Love" was delivered by Mr. M. Veluppillai of the Drainage Works, Colombo, on the 4th instant in the Mandapam of the Kalvalai Pillai Temple. It was highly appreciated by a large audience of men and women. —Cor.

INDIAN HOME RULE LEAGUE—Bombay, May 5. The report of Mr. Tilak's Indian Home Rule League for 1918, just published, shows that the League has today on its rolls 39,282 ordinary members and 983 life members in all. There are 101 branches of the League. A branch of the League has been opened in London and another at New York. —"M. Mail."

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE PERADENIYA—The above began its second 1919 session on the 8th instant. The classes consist of second year students—English and Vernacular—and the new students who are beginning their course. The G. A.'s of the various provinces have selected twelve headmen for agricultural training and these, too, started work on the 8th inst., in the School.

MOTOR CAR FOR £50—Mr. Henry Ford and his new £50 motor-car are not going to have matters all their own way. Mr. Hughes, of Messrs. Hughes and Young, patent Agents, told a Press representative that an English firm has made arrangements to put on the market a small, light car which will cost less than the new Ford, says a Home paper. Tax and freight charges are expected to raise the price of the American article in this country considerably above the figure asked from United States buyers whereas the British concern are confident they will be able to offer their car at £50 or £60 in the home market. The English car will be something quite new. Hardly any wood will be used in its construction. It will be made almost entirely of a new substance—a kind of concrete, light, but strong and durable, produced from waste material—such as slag clinkers, sawdust, and so on, and covered with a metal solution. The present low price of this waste material which is a product of the War—is one of the secrets of the car's cheapness; another is the method of construction. The various parts, including the wheels and chassis, will be stamped out—each complete in one piece—by powerful machinery and simply fitted together.

THE RICE MARKET—The refusal to grant licences to Jaffna rice merchants to import large quantities of rice from Akyab is probably due to the Northern Province having at present a sufficient supply of rice to last them for some time. The permission to import more might bring about an unequal distribution of rice in the other Provinces. —The "Ceylon Observer".

TETANUS FOLLOWS VACCINATION—Mr. D. W. Duttawa, Mubandiram Nilame, the Kandy Coroner, held an inquest today on a Tamil cooly woman, who died in hospital. The medical evidence showed she died of tetanus as a result of vaccination; she was a recent arrival from India to Peradeniya estate and had been vaccinated only a few days ago. —Kandy Cor., May 7. "Ceylon Observer".

GANG ROBBERS IN F. M. S. USING BOMBS—Kuala Lumpur, April 28.—Four Chinese on Friday night held up a coffee shop at Cherok, near Raub, Pahang, and to prevent pursuit threw bombs. One which failed to explode was subsequently found by the police. It consisted of a cigarette tin filled with dynamite, nails and a few odd bicycle fittings. Two arrests were made. —"Straits Times."

ANOTHER JAPANESE DESTROYER ARRIVES—The Japanese destroyer "Kashiwa," Captain Lieut-Commander J. Irye, arrived in Colombo, on the 7th instant from Aden, with the German submarine UB 125. This makes the full number of seven German submarines to arrive in Colombo during the past week, all being taken to Japan as her share of those surrendered under the Armistice terms.

LORD SINHA: INDIA'S THUNDER—London, May 2.—Sir M. Bownagreg has received replies to the addresses of thanks to the King Emperor and the Premier, and of congratulations to Lord Sinha on his Peerage and appointment. The address to the King was signed by numerous leading Indians in England. It expressed gratification at the recognition of the eligibility of Indians for such rank and position as proving His Majesty's desire to raise India to a State equally important as the Dominions. Mr. Montagu wrote that the King Emperor had read the address with great satisfaction. Mr. Montagu also expressed his own appreciation of the spirit animating the action of the signatories. The Premier wrote from Paris that he much appreciated the tribute. Lord Sinha wrote from Paris that he was deeply grateful for the congratulations. He valued the honour chiefly for its opportunity to serve India and the good wishes of so many representatives of different communities in India would greatly encourage him in endeavouring to do so to the best of his capacity and judgment. —Reuter.

"FAMINE" IN INDIA—The latest report shows there has been no change in famine areas in India, but persons receiving relief number 239,043, an increase of 34,000, compared with the previous week.

THE TROUBLE IN INDIA—The "Madras Mail" states: "Owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the North West Frontier the inland Press censorship is about to be reimposed." A passenger who arrived from India in conversation with a Press representative, said that in Calcutta 50 rounds of ammunition were served out to the C. I. D. on Sunday and a native regiment in the Fort had been disarmed. He believes that no further rioting had occurred. The Punjab is quiet.

AIR CARS IN AMERICAN STREETS.—The Aero Club of America has announced that Captain D'Annunzio, son of the Italian poet, is manufacturing aeroplanes with a wing spread of less than 20 ft., capable of landing in streets. They are to sell at £240 each. The new machines, which Captain D'Annunzio has designed, are guaranteed to fly 2½ hours at 50 miles an hour, carrying a man weighing a maximum of 165 lb. It is announced that members of the Aero Club, have ordered several of these new machines.—“United States Wireless.”

KOPAY UNITED TRAINING SCHOOL SAIVA MANAVAR PARIPALANA SANGAM.

The second annual meeting of the above Sangam was held on Monday the 5th instant. Commencing at about 4.30 p.m., at the Hindu College Hall, Jaffna, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. Sapsapathy, one of its Vice Presidents.

The 2nd annual report and the balance sheet were presented and adopted.

During the year ten students were presented for the 3rd class trained teachers examination of whom nine passed. Nine students were presented for the 2nd class trained teachers examination of whom eight passed. Of these one was appointed teacher in the Vivekananda School, Kuala Lumpur, and the rest were appointed teachers in the Hindu Schools in various parts of Jaffna. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1657.53, of which Rs. 1256.38 was collected by way of subscription, donation etc., leaving a deficit of Rs. 401.15 which has been kindly lent to the Sangam by the Hon. Treasurer Mr. V. Arumugampillai. Substantial assistance has been rendered by many among whom are Messrs N. Mudaliyar, Sitampalam, Maniagar, Vadamaradchi Esat, Perumalpillai and Sallaiya, Proctors, Colombo, Rajaratnam, Broker, Colombo, V. Thamocharampillai, Manager of Schools, Chavatachechi, V. Pasupathipillai, Manager of Schools Pudukutivu, A. Ampalavanar, Proctor, Kopay, S. Sitampalam, Shroff, Jaffna, Veeravaku, Jaffna, the Members of the Vivekananda Society, Batticaloa, the Teachers of the Jaffna Hindu College, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, Dr. Subramaniam, Kibulgala, Dr. Kumaraswamy, Colombo, the Vivekananda Society Colombo, and some others.

The rules of the Sangam as revised by the sub-committee were considered and adopted with slight alterations. The following office-bearers and committee were appointed for the current year.

President: The Hon. Mr. A. Sapsapathy; Vice Presidents: Messrs W. Durai-amay, Advocate, Jaffna, S. Kanagasabai; Hony. Secretary: Mr. V. Vijayaratham, Pensioner, Jaffna; Assistant Hony. Secretary: S. T. Chittamparappillai, Teacher, J. H. C.; Hony. Treasurer: Mr. V. Arumugampillai, Manager of J. C. S. Ltd.; Committee Members: Messrs S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, Jaffna, S. Mylvaganam, Pandit, Jaffna, S. Kailasam, Pensioner, Sandilipay, V. Pasupathipillai, Manager of Schools, Pudukutivu, M. Swaminathan, Manager of Schools, Kopay, P. Mutiah, Merchant, Vaddukkodai, S. Kanapathipillai, Merchant, Vaddukkodai.

The meeting terminated at about 6 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair.

With the establishment of Hindu schools in all parts of Jaffna and elsewhere, and a deep yearning on the part of the Hindus to bring up their children in their own religion, culture and social customs, the training of Hindu teachers has become a necessity. This sangam which was formed some 3 years ago, by a few philanthropic gentlemen is still struggling for want of united support. It is earnestly hoped that all public spirited Hindus in Jaffna and other parts of Ceylon, the Straits and elsewhere would come forward and enlist themselves as members and give us their cordial support for the furtherance of this noble and very necessary work. —Cor.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. M. Sabaratnasinthe, Editor, “The Ceylon Economist” and Head Master, Jaffna Hindu College delivered a lecture on “Some economic problems of the day” in the Polytechnic Hall on Monday the 5th instant at 6.30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, M. L. C., presided and introduced the lecturer in glowing terms detailing the great interest that Mr. Sinthe takes in the economic problems of the land both as Editor of the “Ceylon Economist” and as a public worker.

Mr. Sinthe rising amidst loud applause kept the audience spell bound for over an hour by his homely and persuasive eloquence. He dwelt on the question of unemployment and showed how the present educational policy and the indifference of the parents in train up the youths in a life of the old luxurious style have been undermining the vitality of the nation. By simple similes and illustra-

tions from everyday life he depicted the evil tendency of parents training up the youngsters as some prodigies out of their family circle and thus instilling into their minds only a craving for idle official pursuits, scoring manual labour and technical pursuits. He showed how from ancient times the *division of Labour* and the *dignity of Labour* were formulated and practised in Indian Society and family. He next went on to the question of food stuffs and laid bare the folly of our people and Government in neglecting or rather not paying due attention to agriculture. He predicted that the future of Ceylon would be one of gloomy famine if such state of things were left to continue long. He handled this problem with a mastery grasp of the statistics not merely of Ceylon but of India and Burma. He next went to the question of industrial revival and education and showed how, if we miss this golden opportunity thrown to us, we may live to rue the day in a life of economic slavery not merely to the West but even to Japan and other Nations of the East.

He paid a glowing tribute to the activities of the Singhalese brethren in industrial fields and earnestly pressed upon the others also to take a lesson from the industrial history of India and study the report of the Industries Commission there and make it a point to cultivate a spirit of constructive Swadeshi to safeguard industries. He briefly touched upon the question of drink which more than other social problems had a greater beneficial effect in the economic growth of our country and desired that temperance activities will ultimately result in a conservation of National Wealth.

Remarks were offered by Messrs. Khan of the Ceylon Muslim Association, P. Thiagarajah of the Darley Union and Proctor W. Sathasivam who all thanked the lecturer for the valuable treat he had given and praised his activities in connection with the study of Ceylon Economics. They also suggested the formation of an Association to promote the study of Economics in Colombo. The Chairman briefly thanked the lecturer for the valuable lecture he had given and added that the question was of vital importance to us youngsters and hence we should take special interest to study and practise economics.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. K. C. J. Nathan, Proctor S. C., who said that the Hon. Mr. Balasingham was the first Ceylonese, practically, to deal with the economic questions of Ceylon and that he was the fittest to handle such questions, as he was most accessible to and most sympathetic with the masses. —Cor.

ANOTHER AFGHAN WAR?

Orders, we understand, have been received in Madras that leave for military units, including the Indian Defence Force, has been stopped for the present. The reason for this is apparently the unrest on the North-West Frontier and the situation in Afghanistan.

It is a far cry to the Month of May, 1876, when the Treaty was signed with Afghanistan for the British to occupy the Khyber Pass, &c., have a Resident at Kabul and pay the Amir a subsidy of £50,000 annually; and to September of that year, when Sir Louis Cavagnari and his band of about 80 were massacred and Lord Roberts marched on Kabul. If yesterday's telegram conveys the facts correctly from the Afghan side, another Afghan War is even now in progress—the Afghans being this time the invaders, from very different causes and in greatly atered circumstances. He who wades through blood to a throne generally has to set about the shedding of more blood to keep himself there. And whoever has read such books as Mr. Frank A. Martin's (Engineer to two Amirs and for eight years almost the only Englishman in the capital) and that of Dr. John Alfred Gray, late Surgeon to the Amir Abdur Rahman, will realise how the “Absolute Amir,” however he has won his way to the fort-fied Arak Palace in Kabul, has to hold his power still by virtue of the sword. When, as the Peshawar news of May 4th, published yesterday, showed, the pseudo-enquiry into the murder of the late Amir, Habibullah Khan, has left a general conviction that the real perpetrators, who served the present vigorous monarch, ends, have got off scot free and reaction set in, the next move for the holder of the unstable throne is to dangle before his soldiery the hopes, the almost certain prospect of plunder from India by exaggerating the effects of recent trouble. And in Afghanistan any such rumours, to the detriment of the neighbour British Raj, always have swift and ready play. Large numbers are killed in the prisons in Afghanistan yearly by the Amir's orders; but as Mr. Frank Martin has related, this is attributed to the British Government, and the common people say that, as the British were unable to conquer them by fighting, they now pay the Amir large sums of money monthly (that is, the subsidy—which the present Amir has now imperilled) to kill them in other ways! The Amir, and those with him, rely a good deal on Jihad (religious War), which is to be preached by the mullahs in case an invading army crosses the frontier, and pamphlets on the subject have been printed and distributed all over the country. But as matters now stand, (as Mr. Martin wrote in 1906) the people, although

extremely fanatical, can hardly be relied on to fight very vigorously, or for any length of time. The Army is supplied with modern field guns, rifles, and ammunition, but although of a modern pattern, they are few in number, and not equal to those of other countries in range and accuracy. The Army is also wholly untrained as compared with the troops of the two great powers on either side of them, and its officers have no more knowledge of modern warfare than the rank and file. It is only in the natural difficulties offered by the mountainous description of country to the effective movement of troops and transport of heavy guns that the Amir could hope to offer any serious opposition to an invading Army, and it is unlikely that after the first stand made against the invader they would risk further battle. They would be more likely to resort to the guerilla methods common to them, cutting up small detachments and harassing the rear and lines of communication; but the larger the invading Army, the less effective would these methods be. How this applies to the Afghan Army, now supposed to number 98,000, in making a descent in India, remains to be seen. Bigh, where on Monday last three Regiments and two guns had arrived and water springs were occupied over the British side of the frontier, we cannot locate; but Daka, where the local official sent an uncompromising reply to a protest, is on the road from Jelalabad to Peshawar via Girda Kutab (20 miles), Basawad (18 miles) and then 16 miles further, on the road to Lundi Kotab, 20 miles on the far side of the Khyber Pass. If we may hazard a forecast, the modern implements of War available to the British Frontier Armies in India will probably be such as to administer a very sharp, if not short lesson to the usurper on the throne of Habibullah Khan; and to this end the admirable attitude of our own Frontier tribes should assist in no small degree.

—“Ceylon Observer,” May 9.

FOOD CONTROLLER APPOINTED.

HON. MR. B. HORSBURGH.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING ESTATE RICE SUPPLIES

The following appointments were Gazetted last Friday:—

Hon. Mr. B. Horsburgh to be, in addition to his own duties, Food Controller with effect from May 9, 1919, until further orders.

Mr. G. F. Roberts to be, in addition to his own duties, Controller of Estate Supplies, with effect from May 9, 1919, until further orders.

POWERS OF THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

The Food Controller may make orders regulating the production, manufacture, consumption, distribution, etc., of any article, where such regulations are necessary for maintaining the food supply of the Colony. The orders will include the fixing of maximum and minimum prices.

The Food Controller may require persons owning or having power to sell any article, to place at the disposal of the Controller the whole or any part of such stocks.

Reasonable compensation, the amount of which will be determined by a single arbitrator, will be paid for any requisition of stocks by the Controller.

The Food Controller may require persons to make returns of the stocks in their possession, and for the purpose of testing the accuracy of such returns any officer authorised by the Controller may visit the premises of any persons and inspect them.

No returns thus obtained may be published except for the purposes of prosecution.

Any person contravening any of the regulations will be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,500 or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

These regulations will be known as “The Defence of the Colony Regulations, 1919.”

SUPPLY OF RICE FOR ESTATES.

An order made by the Food Controller, dated May 9, requires every person in charge of an estate to submit a return showing the stock of rice and the number of labourers on the estate on April 30 last, and the average monthly consumption of rice by such labourers for the 12 months ending April 30, 1919. No manager of an estate may purchase rice unless he has obtained a licence from the Food Controller.

“No manager shall issue any rice to any person other than a labourer, and such issue shall be on the following scale:—

To a male labourer of or above 16 years of age: not more than at the rate of one-fourth bushel per week.

To a female labourer of or above 16 years of age: not more than at the rate of three eighths bushel per fortnight.

To a male or female labourer under 16 years of age: not more than at the rate of three eighths bushel per fortnight.

Provided that nothing in this Order contained shall prevent any such manager providing meals of cooked rice for children resident on the estate, but not registered as labourers, to the extent of not more than one-fourth bushel per week.”

Every manager is required to send to the Controller before the 31st day of each month a return in respect of preceding month, the stock of rice in his possession, the consumption during the month, etc. Every person selling rice to an estate is required to furnish the Food Controller with particulars regarding the transaction.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON FOOD SITUATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The following speech was delivered by H. E. the Governor in reply to an address presented to him by the Ratnapura Co-operative Credit Society on the 2nd instant:—

President and members of the Ratnapura Co-operative Credit Society, let me thank you for

your address of welcome to me. As you are aware, from the earliest date of my administration in this Colony I have been trying to impress upon the people and the various agencies the necessity of increasing the production of food-stuffs. At the present moment this country imports something in the neighbourhood of 800,000 tons of rice yearly. It imports the greater part of its early ingredients and large quantities of other food-stuffs such as dall, all of which can easily be grown in this island. In these days following the war, as you are all aware, the conditions of the world are generally in an abnormal state. Large areas of land in the countries of Europe which produced food more than to meet their own requirements are at the present day growing nothing. The result is that for neither year or two the demand for foodstuffs for the proper feeding of the peoples of Europe will be difficult to meet if it can be met at all. As you are aware during the past year a drought has occurred in India and a large number of poorer people have been cast upon the famine relief funds. The famine conditions in India necessitate the importation to India of large supplies of rice from Burma and the use of all the goods which in ordinary times yields a surplus available for feeding you and other places. The conditions are plainly serious in this country. If the next monsoon fails—and we hope it may not—the conditions will be very serious. The exportation of rice from India and Burma to Ceylon will be greatly reduced. These conditions which I set before you are the conditions of today. There may be nothing similar in ten or twenty years. You are now threatened with the possibility of your supply of rice from other countries being cut off and having to depend on what you grow in your own land. This is only one side of the question. The other side is this. Why should you be sending your money to India and Burma when rice can be grown here as well as in Burma and early ingredients can be grown here as well as in India. I cannot understand why the cultivator here should not grow enough for himself and a surplus to feed those in towns depending on shops, boutiques or kaddis, for their foodstuffs. If under such conditions it were possible here to grow paddy and ingredients for curries their prices will be lowered to the consumer. Also the village agriculturist instead of being the poor man will be not wealthy perhaps but in a condition better than at present. You will keep your money in the country and not send it to India and Burma as you do today. I am proposing with the help of the Director of Agriculture to largely increase the staff of agricultural instructors. I have known in many other places the considerable difficulty experienced in trying to teach others by those who think they know better and more scientific methods of producing crops. The cultivators of foodstuffs as practised by your fathers, your fathers, and great-grandfathers produced such as satisfied you. If you will listen to the instructions given and if you follow them, our food crops will increase. Instead of producing sufficient quantities for yourself you will have enough to sell and have money in your pockets which you don't possess probably. There is a certain conservatism, a desire of sticking to old methods that you think are best and it is difficult to undo this conservatism. I will try to impress on you that the methods though they were followed by your fathers and grandfathers are not good. You require to be much more careful with your fields, you require to take the advice given to you, you require to take trouble in the selection of your seed and you require to manure your fields. I believe myself that the results of our endeavour means the studying and using of improved results of cultivation. A certain number of you will have to take up the new ideas and Western ideas of scientific agriculture are better than yours. One man following the instructions and producing crops of superior quality and larger crops will be what we call an object lesson. He will be asked by others, “How is it you have improved your crops and are able to cultivate more paddy?” He would say if he spoke honestly that it was by following the instructions given to him by the Agricultural Department. He will be the object lesson of the district where he lives. If anyone desires to be such an object lesson let me urge him to discover the right thing to do and ask the assistance of the Agricultural Department which will be given to him willingly. With regard to other wants mentioned in your address they are such as I have been endeavouring to solve for some time past. The scheme for giving lands at low rates to cultivators, I am sure you will agree, lays down very generous conditions. The Government has decided that those who want land for cultivation will get it on the easiest terms. I hope that this privilege will be taken up by the cultivators and that the land will be industriously cultivated. Now with regard to irrigation what can be done is being done. As must happen in all countries bunds and canals are often damaged. But everything is done to have them repaired rapidly. About pasture lands I have endeavoured to come to some conclusion, but I am not prepared to say that there are any hopes of their being granted.

I have come here today to hear you talk rather than to talk. I have come to listen to what the Co-operative Credit Society has done during the last year, to hear about your methods and see if they can be improved. I have had dealings with societies similar to yours in other places. Unless the Society sets out with determination, unless certain members are prepared to sacrifice time and take trouble and be prepared to help others, very little good can come out of them.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency touched upon the work done by the Co-operative Movement in the Island. He said that there were 100 Societies enrolled throughout the Island, of which number two-thirds were working in a sound manner. During the last paddy season, 125 tons of measure had been distributed as loans to members of the Societies. When Societies were working well Government gave them a sum of money as loans equal to the capital collected. The Societies were worked by the members themselves and the accounts were inspected and audited by Government. Money was given on loan not only for purposes of cultivation but also for other necessities of life when members showed they could save enough to pay back the money within a reasonable time. Mr. Stockdale paid His Excellency a tribute for his great interest in agriculture and Co-operative Credit Societies. He announced that it is His Excellency's desire to hold a Conference in Colombo some time in July to consider what may be done to forward the Movement of Co-operation.

—“The Ceylon Daily News.”

DOES SELFISHNESS PAY?

It is a pity that selfish people cannot be made to realize that, just as honesty is the best policy, so is unselfishness the greatest gain, and that greed and lack of consideration for others defeat their own ends. They are invariably boomerangs that fly back and destroy the hand that hurled them.

EFFECTS OF MEAT SHORTAGE IN ENGLAND.

The facts is now freely admitted both by medical men and the general public, that improved health has resulted from the drastic reduction of flesh eating that has been enforced by War exigency upon the people of this country.

RUSSIA.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung states that 4000 persons were recently shot or bayoneted in Moscow, owing to hunger disturbances among the workmen. It appears that a mass meeting raised the cry of "Away with Lenin, Trotsky and the hunger Republic," whereupon the Guards drove the demonstrators into the squares and butchered them.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3917. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnatamby Vallipuram of Tellippalai Deceased.

SINN FEIN BOMB DEPOT.

The Police have discovered at Cork premises containing over 200 bombs, believed to be a Sinn Fein depot.

BOLSHEVIST MONEY FOR INDIA.

London, April 29.—There is reason to believe that a certain amount of Bolshevist money for India is passing through Copenhagen and England en route.

PERSIA'S CLAIMS.

London, April 24.—"The Times" article on Persia's claims has greatly perturbed the delegates. It seems the delegates, innocently supposing that self-determination permitted a general remodeling of the world, officially lodged a demand for every-thing remotely Persian, including Russian Trans-Caucasia, all the territory taken after the Russian wars, as far as Derbent west, and nearly to Erzerum, and all Kurdistan, also large demands for reparation for damage and complete independence.

VEGETARIANISM AND THE GOSPEL OF HUMANENESS.

It is refreshing to note that many of our Christian ministers are now realizing their obligation to advocate humaneness to animals. Too long have our Churches maintained virtual silence concerning these essential forms of righteousness.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, May 6. The German envoys arrived at Versailles full of arrogance and prepared to look 'up old acquaintances, but they are now beginning to realize that they belong to a branded nation.

Paris, May 2.—Havas' Agency states that the Council of Three, attended by the Foreign Ministers, today discussed the question of German cables. It has been practically decided that the solemn ceremony of handing the Peace Treaty a folio of 350 pages to the German Plenipotentiaries will take place probably on Monday, there being present Military and Naval experts, Marshal Foch, General Wilson, Admiral Sir R. Wemyss and M. Clemenceau.

Dissatisfaction exists among the Belgian Delegation circles from a Colonial point of view, because Germany is ceding her Colonies to the United States, France, Britain, Italy and Japan, but no mention is being made of Belgium which played a leading part in the conquest of the former German Colonies in Africa.

Paris, May 2.—Havas' Agency states that it is estimated in French official circles that Germany will lose about 70 per cent of her iron ore, 33 per cent of her coal and 20 per cent of her potash.

London, May 5. The final draft of the Peace terms has been completed and will be presented to the Germans on May 7th at the Trianon Palace Hotel.

Washington.—Senator Johnson (California) and other Republican Senators endorse President Wilson's utterance and promise fully to support him if he maintains his attitude and declines to carry into execution the secret bargains whereby peoples are disposed of without their knowledge and consent. The Senators hope that the President will refuse to recognize Japan's secret bargains.

Paris, May 5.—Havas Agency states considerable satisfaction is felt in French diplomatic circles at the decision of the Council of Three to insert in the Peace Treaty a clause by which the German Government will be called upon to disinter-est itself from any future Agreements the Allies may come to with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. The Austrians will be able to decide whether they prefer to accept the Allies' plan of becoming a Neutral Republic like Switzerland, or to throw in their lot with debt-ridden Germany.

The Peace preliminaries were set before a French Council of Ministers yesterday sitting at the Elysee. Deliberations lasted from 10 o'clock to after one. Unanimous approval was expressed respecting the announcements on the complex financial questions, and the clauses about reparation and damages. Special terms were imposed to provide for the pensions of military, economic and financial guarantees and precautions taken to ensure the fulfilment of the Treaty.

The Chinese Delegation has issued a statement which ends as follows:—"The more the Chinese Delegation studies the proposed settlement with Japan, the less it understands its meaning and purpose and the more it feels aggrieved."

London, April 25. Paris.—M. Pachitch, the chief Serbian delegate, interviewed by Reuter, said that one of the Allies' greatest mistakes since the Armistice was in allowing Italian troops to occupy Dalmatia. Most of the trouble with Italy, said Pachitch, was due to this mistake.

London, May 4. Paris, May 4.—The Council of Three today invited Italy to resume her place at the Peace Conference. The nature of the invitation was such that it is believed that Italy will accept and that relations will be restored before the Treaty is delivered to the Germans.

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sinnatamby Vallipuram of Tellippalai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 30, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam & Kastireen, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 11, 1919, 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 May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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NOTICE. Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3918. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivakampillai widow of S. G. H. Whitley Sinnatamby of Tellippalai East Deceased.

Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai Petitioner. Vs. Sinnachobippillai widow of Sinnathamby Vallipuram of Do. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Vairamuttoo of Tellippalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sivakampillai widow of S.G.H. Whitley Sinnatamby, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 30, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam & Kastireen, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 11, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is brother 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 May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 8, 1919, A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.