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NOTICE.

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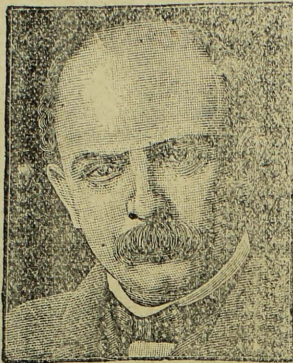
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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3870.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellamattu wife of Kandiah of Alaveddi Deceased.

Ponnampalam Kandiah of Araly North Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Kasippillai Kartikasu of Alaveddi
- 2. Ratnam daughter of Kandiah of Do
- 3. Kandiah Maikkam of Do.
- 4. Kandiah Theivanayagam of Do.
- 5. Kandiah Saugarpillai of Do.
- 6. Sornam daughter of Kandiah of Do. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors by their Guardian *ad litem* the 1st Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ponnampalam Kandiah of Araly North, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Chellamattu wife of Kandiah of Alaveddi, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 7, 1919, in the presence of Mr. R. N. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 11, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

May 8, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3844.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Seethaveppillai daughter of Sinnappu of Thumpalai Deceased.

Nagappan Vairamattu of Thumpalai Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Appapillai Annamalai and his wife Pakkiam
- 2. Rasammah daughter of Sinnappu
- 3. Thangamm daughter of Sinnappu
- 4. Valliammai widow of Nagappan all of Thumpalai. The 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors by their Guardian *ad litem* the 5th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nagappan Vairamattu of Thumpalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Seethaveppillai daughter of Sinnappu of Thumpalai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on May 3, 1919, in the presence of Mr. V. Ganapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 15, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the maternal uncle 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 May 27, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

May 15, 1919.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3872.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathy Aiyer Suppaiyer of Inuvil Deceased.

- 1. Thiyakaraja Kurukal Kallayanatha Kurukal and wife
- 2. Sutharazammah of Inuvil

Petitioners.

Vs.

- 1. Nagaretna Kurukal Aiyathurai Aiyer and
- 2. wife Nagaretnammah
- 3. Kumarasami Kurukal Ramanatha Aiyer
- 4. Kumarasami Kurukal Nadaraja Aiyer
- 5. Neelammah widow of Kumarasami Kurukal all of Inuvil. The 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors by their Guardian *ad litem* the 5th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioners, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Kanapathy Aiyer Suppaiyer of Inuvil, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 30, 1919, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners; and the affidavit of the Petitioners, dated March 17, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the 1st Petitioner is the husband of the 2nd Petitioner who is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the 1st, 2nd and 5th Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

May 1919.

Notice.

The notice of the public is invited to Proclamation dated March 29, 1919, bringing into operation "The Weights and Measures (Amendment) Ordinance No. 4 of 1919" with effect from 1st July, 1919. All weights and measures used for buying, selling or receiving any goods are required to be stamped locally. All persons residing within the Local Board limits of Jaffna having weights and measures not locally stamped in accordance with the provisions of the "Weights and Measures Ordinance 1896" are hereby warned to bring such weights and measures to the Local Board Office before the 30th June, 1919.

2. Iron weights and measures should have a leaden plug inserted to receive the stamp. Samples showing how the plug should be inserted can be seen at the Local Board Office.

3. The fee for testing and stamping each weight or measure is 8 cents.

Local Board Office, H. E. JANSZ, for Chairman, L. B. 13th May, 1919

Notice.

A public meeting of the congregation of the Matale Mutumariamman Kovil will be held on Sunday the 18th May, 1919, at Kathiresan Temple, Matale at 2 p. m., to consider what steps should be taken in the matter of the application of Mr. K. Murugesupillai, (Notary Public) to Government to have the body of the said K. Murugesupillai interred within or in or about the said Temple premises after his demise.

Conveners,

- S. S. Kandasamy,
- A. Wettiveppillai,
- K. M. Kathiravai,
- K. P. R. M. A. V. Kumarappa Chetty,
- K. N. Ramasamy Chetty,
- P. R. S. T. Periacaruppan Chetty,
- K. A. Chelliah,
- S. P. Murugupillai.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1919

GOVERNMENT HELP IN FINANCING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Writing on this subject in our last issue we pointed out that one of the chief hindrances to the progress of the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon is the defective nature of the facilities now afforded to finance Co-operative Societies. So far as Co-operative Credit Societies for the benefit of the cultivators are concerned, the present system which stipulates that Government loans will be given only to the amount of a Society's realised share capital has been found to be unsatisfactory. The cultivators, whether of the tenant class, or of the petty land holder class, are mostly poor. Many of them know to read and write and can be made to combine in Co-operative Societies of ten or more persons, and pay the one rupee entrance fee which may go to cover the initial expense of organi-

zation and registration. But, beyond this they cannot go, and they find it utterly impossible to raise the necessary amount of share capital which would enable them to get the loan they collectively require. The land-lords and other small capitalists of the village have no inducement to join these Societies, when they can, by remaining outside, invest what small sums they have at higher rates of interest.

We are of-course aware that in the few Societies in Jaffna, some of the well-to-do men in the village have joined and contributed to raise the share capital. But it will be found that such instances are the exceptions. As a rule, those who have money to lend, out on interest have not shown an inclination to join Co-operative Credit Societies for the cultivators. The cultivators themselves, though they may combine in small Co-operative Societies, are unable through their poverty, to raise the necessary share capital that will entitle them to get the loans they require for cultivation purposes from the Government. As a solution of this difficulty, we made the suggestion that, in the case of ten or more cultivators joining together in Co-operative Societies of unlimited liability, it must be made possible for them to get loans from the Government to the extent of fifty per cent of their assessed collective worth including landed property as well as the prospective crops. The introduction of such a provision will, we have no doubt, stimulate the formation of hundreds of cultivators' Societies in Jaffna. In the opening of new agricultural settlements too, at Karachchi, or in any other parts of the tank regions, it will act as a powerful incentive if the financing facility mentioned above is promised to the poor cultivators from Jaffna and other congested parts of Ceylon who may like to migrate there.

Another suggestion we ventured to make in this connection, was the opening of a system of Co-operative Banks under Government auspices, with the special object of financing Co-operative Societies. Such a Banking system is said to have contributed largely to the spread of Co-operative Societies in Mysore. The Local Loans and Development Fund which is now entrusted with the work of financing Co-operative Societies has been found to be unequal to the work of stimulating the growth of the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon. The subject of financing Co-operative Societies formed a special subject of discussion at the Bengal Co-operative Conference held on the 18th of February last. The resolutions on this subject that were passed at the Conference, on the motion of Sir Daniel Hamilton, and the paper read by him in that connection, may, *mutatis mutandis* be applied to Ceylon, with great benefit. The resolutions are:—

"That as the people of India cannot begin their onward march while heavily laden with debt, and moneyless, this Conference respectfully requests the Government of India to appoint, at an early date, a Committee of bankers, business men and Co-operative workers to consider how the banking could be developed especially with a view to the financing of the Co-operative Movement, and the bringing of cheap finance to the great producing masses of the people.

"This Conference also respectfully suggests that the Government of Bengal formulate a definite development policy for the Co-operative Movement, in order that it may cover the Province within 10 years' time, and that the staff of the Co-operative Department be increased as may be necessary for that purpose."

Sir Daniel Hamilton quotes from the Madras Committee's Report to prove that "the chief object of Co-operation in India was to deal with the stagnation of the lower classes, more especially of the agriculturists who constitute the bulk of the population. It was found in many parts of India, as in most European countries, that in spite of the rapid growth of commerce and improvements in communication, the economic condition of the peasants had not been progressing as it should have done, that indebtedness instead of decreasing had tended to increase, that usury was still rampant, that agricultural methods had not improved, and, that the old unsatisfactory features of a backward rural economy seemed destined persistently to remain". And Sir Daniel states: "this is a serious indictment of a hundred years of British rule, but unfortunately it is true and my personal knowledge and observation confirm it". In Ceylon too, the economic condition of the cultivators is not dissimilar to that of their brethren in India and our Government too is bound to give heed to the advice of Sir Daniel.

Sir Daniel then puts the question: "Whose duty it is to provide a banking system for the people?", and answers it: "It is the duty of the Government of India". He gives several reasons for this

answer, and we give here some of them. They are: (1) "Because it is the duty of the Government to protect the people from oppression," (2) "Because it is the duty of the Government, to destroy a system of finance—the 'Mahajane'—which brings discredit on British rule and dishonour to the British flag; and which sterilizes the beneficent work of the Government," (3) "Because no one else can provide credit money required by 315 millions of people," (4) "Because the trade balance on which the currency system turns, centres on the hands of the Government, and will provide the capital required," (5) Because, if it is the duty of the Government which provides a railway system which removes the surplus crops of the people, it is equally the duty of the Government to provide a banking system which will bring back the price". With such valid reasons as these Sir Daniel Hamilton supports his assertion that it is the duty of the Government to provide a banking system that will benefit the agriculturists by placing within their reach the money they require at such low rates of interest as the Government borrows or invests its money.

Sir Daniel Hamilton's observations on how to find the capital for a State Bank deserves the careful consideration of our public men. He writes:—

"At the Co-operative Conference in Simla I drew attention to the unfairness, to put it mildly, of investing India's money reserves in England and elsewhere, while India is starving for money; and I was glad to see that the Indian Merchants of Bombay drew Sir James Meeson's attention to the same matter the other day. I hope India's publicists will keep an eye on these reserves and see that India's money is used for India's good; for the loss to India by the present system of investing the money outside the country, runs to hundreds of crores in the course of a few years."

The question of providing a State Bank for Ceylon is a very important one, and should engage the attention of our leading men as well as of the Government. The commercial, industrial and agricultural progress of the people will be a difficult matter to accomplish without such a banking system. While the Ceylon Government invests a large part of its surplus balances and other reserve funds at from 3 1/2 to 5 per cent interest per annum, the agriculturists as well as the trading and industrial classes are obliged to pay from 12 to 48 per cent interest to raise loans for their wants. The establishment of a State bank will remove this anomaly and open a channel for financing the people at reasonable rates of interest.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The South West wind has been blowing steadily, and to all appearance the monsoon has set in. On the whole, the monsoon rainfall this year was satisfactory.

THE FOOD PRODUCTION COMMITTEE OF THE JAFFNA DISTRICT.—A meeting of this Committee was held at the J. fina. Kachcheri on the 15th instant at 3 30 p. m., under the presidency of Mr. B. Constantine, the Government Agent. A Sub-Committee was appointed to report on preliminary measures to be taken to carry out the proposed Agri-horticultural and Industrial Show in Jaffna to be held in May or June next year, under the auspices of this Committee. The Government has sanctioned the proposal of this Committee to render assistance to agriculturists to sink wells by advancing on adequate security about two-thirds of the cost bearing interest at 3 per cent for two years and 5 per cent for four years, on the condition that at least half the extent irrigable by such wells will be cultivated with food stuffs. The Government Agent also announced that he was in communication with the Assistant Government Agents of Mannar and Mullaitivu and the Government Agent Anuradhapura in regard to the release of supplies of paddy in those Districts to supplement the food supply of the Jaffna District. A Sub-Committee was appointed to make arrangements to sell this paddy when it arrives for the benefit of the people.

SWAMI AMIRTHANANDA.—A young Brahmin Saayasin of this name from India, has been an object of popular attraction in Jaffna. The Nattucotta Chetty Community of the place appear to be his chief adherents. Following his advice there has been a daily performance of Mahaswara poojsh and Annadhanams, or feeding the poor on a grand scale at the local Kathiresan Temple for the last two weeks or so. Several other leading gentlemen of the place have also undertaken, on the advice of the Swami, to perform each a days' Mahaswara poojsh and feeding the poor. We understand that these poojsh and feedings will go on for another fortnight.

NEW ORDINANCES COMING INTO OPERATION.—The Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 10 of 1919 and the Land Registration (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 11 of 1919, come into operation as from and after June

2nd next, while the Estate Duty Ordinance, No. 8 of 1919, comes into operation as from and after July 1st next.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.—Dr S Subramaniam, of Kiti gala has been appointed Medical Officer of Government Departments, Colombo, in succession to the late Dr C J Tillekeratne Dr. Kuriyen, who is at present on leave in India, succeeds Dr. Subramaniam at Kitalgala. Dr. Spar, of Kandy, is under orders to proceed to Matale Dr. Lloyd Pareira, of Matale, will take up duties at Pareira.

A NEW PROCTOR.—Mr. Ramanathan, youngest son of Sir P Arunachalam, Kt., and Lady Arunachalam of "Ponklar" took his oaths on the 15th instant, before the Hon. Mr. Justice G S Schneider as a Proctor of the Supreme Court His Lordship congratulated the new proctor and wished him distinction in the profession. It is the wish of the wide circle of Mr. Ramanathan's friends that he will follow in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

MARRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. A Kacipillai of Oorompiray employed at the P. C. M. O's Office, Colombo, with Miss Pooshasami Ammal Vetiyeu, of Sithavali, Oduville took place on the night Friday the 9th instant with great eclat. The ceremonies were conducted at the bride's residence, according to Hindu rites in the presence of a large circle of relations and friends. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness, and prosperity. —Cor.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.—Rangoon, May 10.—The Rice Market continues dull, millers refusing to sell owing, it is said, to the shortage of paddy. It is rumored that paddy supplies do not increase. Millers will ask the Government to use their money to commandeer. To-day's quotations as registered are May R-375, June R-383, and Europe No. 1 Rs. 476. Small quantities of Bassin rice was sold at Rs. 380 for the end of a month's delivery at Rs. 393 for ready rice.—(A. P. I)

THE LATE MR. SINNATAMBY CHELLAPPAN.—We regret to record the death of Mr. S Chellappan, commonly known as 'Ayanakovilady Chelliam' which took place at his residence in Vannarpooni West on the morning of the 16th instant after a few months' illness. He was a Government pensioner employed long in the Jaffna Fiscal's Office. Mr. Chellappan belonged to an ancient and respectable family, having relations at Udappidi, Kopay, Sandilipay and other places in Jaffna. The funeral which took place the same evening was very largely and influentially attended testifying to the popularity of the deceased in Jaffna. He leaves behind a widow, an only son, Mr. Ponnudurai, a clerk in the Jaffna Fiscal's Office, and a daughter who is the wife of Mr. S Swaminathan of the Audit Office, Colombo Mrs. Balasingham, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Balasingham is a niece of the deceased. Our sympathy with the bereaved relatives.

THE LATE MR. K. CHELLATHURAI.—It is with the deepest regret we have to record the untimely death of Mr. Chellathurai, Udaiyar of Kakkavil and Kordavil, which took place on Friday night last at his residence in Kakkavil, of enteric fever. He married three years ago the second daughter of Mr. V. Ramalingam alias Tambo, the well known Tamil Pandit of Central College, and grand-daughter of M. Thambapillai Adigar J. P. The Udaiyarship was conferred upon him only two years ago. Though young and inexperienced, he justified the choice of the Government Agent by satisfactorily performing his duties to the acceptance of the public. Mr. Sallathurai who was 24 years of age at the time of his death was a young man of amiable qualities. He leaves a young widow without issue; father and mother, besides a host of other relatives, with whom great sympathy is felt. Mr. Sallathurai belonged to a very respectable family in Tammarachi and was educated at the Jaffna Central College. His death has caused widespread grief among all sections of the people.

THE LATE MR. E. ARUMAINAYAGAM.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the sad and untimely death of Mr. E Arumainayagam, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Board, Jaffna, which melancholy event took place at his residence at Tellippalai on Friday the 16th instant at 7 P. M. The deceased had been ailing for a few days with enteric fever, and passed away peacefully in spite of efficient medical aid and careful nursing. Mr. Arumainayagam was the only son of the late Mr. S. Elisatamby, Police Vidahan of Obuonagam and grand-nephew of the late V. Srinappan Mudallar, Managing of Valigamsam North. He was the son-in-law of the late Mr. T. S. Appadurai, Chief Clerk, Provincial Road Committee, Jaffna. Modest and pleasing in appearance and courteous and winning in manners, he was much liked and respected by all who came into contact with him. As Secretary of the Tellippalai Co-operative Credit Society he has done excellent services and to his great efforts is mainly due the present successful condition of the Society. The funeral which was conducted on the following day was very largely and respectfully attended. The deceased leaves behind besides his young wife and infant daughter a very large circle of relations and friends to whom his loss. We offer our sincere condolences to the members of the sorrowing family.

Y. M. H. A., ANURADHAPURA.—At the usual weekly meeting of this Association held on the 11th instant at Kathirasan Temple Hall under the presidency of Mr. O. V. Candappa, Advocate, Srimath M. Thambiah Kurukkal, delivered a lecture on *Athithood* and remarks were offered by Messrs. A. Valupillai and V. Ramaswamy. —Cor.

EAT NO RICE.—In view of the desirability of placing at the disposal of those whose staple food is rice as much rice as possible it is urgently necessary, says the estate supplies Controller, that all those who can conveniently dispense with rice as part of their diet should do so and thus aid in economising consumption.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FOR KANDY.—At the monthly meeting of the Kandy Municipality that was held on the 17th instant Mr. C. A. LaBoory was to move: "That Government be requested to allow to Council the services of an expert to report on the feasibility of (1) lighting the town more cheaply by hydro-electricity; (2) connecting the several suburbs by means of rail-less tram cars driven by electricity.

ENTERING MOVING TRAINS.—A Sinhalese woman who attempted to enter a moving train at Mirigama station on Wednesday was heavily thrown down on the platform and sustained severe injuries. An accident of a similar nature occurred the same evening at Bambalapitiya station when a Sinhalese lad, a late arrival, attempted to board a train.

JAFFNA TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Dear Sir, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly publish the following statement of subscriptions collected at Batu Gajah towards endowing scholarships at the proposed Technical School in Jaffna. As announced previously in your paper five scholarships were promised by this town, of which the first four have been offered by four individuals:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Batu Gajah Scholarship No. 5 (Combined) with names like N. H. Sanmugam, S. Karthigesoo, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Batu Gajah Scholarship No. 6 (Combined) with names like M. G. R. Thiruchelvam, K. Saminathan, etc.

There is another \$217.40 still required to complete the 6th Scholarship, against which a sum of \$156.00 has been already subscribed. It is expected that the balance required will be subscribed and the scholarship completed.

I am yours etc., M. V. CHELLIAH, Hon. Secy. J. T. S. S. Fund Committee, Batu Gajah.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOCAL OPTION WORK AT ALAVEDDY.

Sir, But a few weeks back I read in your paper the account you gave about Local Option work in various places and from what I read then I think that you will be only too glad to show us how some of the practical difficulties we have to meet can be solved. Let me first explain to you the circumstances in which we are. There are about 1000 road tax paying men at Alaveddy, and of these all except about one hundred and fifty are for the removal of the toddy taverns at Alaveddy; but about fifty of these live in outstations paying their tax to the division officer of Alaveddy and about another fifty are quite indifferent about the movement but are more under the influence of one who works against us than under our influence.

Making allowances for these two hundred and fifty we have got eight hundred men who have no objection for the removal of the tavern. Over and above these 1050 we have some among us who are ready to help us; but their votes, we think, may be rejected because they had to pay their tax this year to division officers of other places though they are natives of Alaveddy. Our fear now is that our failure, if we fail, will be very near success. Further the only man who is discouraging us is no less a person than a responsible officer of the village. It is not that he actually dislikes our movement but he seems to be afraid of higher authorities. Whenever he gets a chance of speaking about this subject to the people he says O, this will never be successful because the Government is against the removal of taverns and I being a Government officer cannot give my vote.

If you can, Sir, find some way of convincing the officials concerned with our village, that an encouraging word from them or a mere expression of what they feel in their hearts is far from dissatisfying the Government, our work is easily done. You and your readers may laugh at the idea entertained by our men but, we have to acknowledge, among us, entertaining ridiculous ideas. How encouraging will it be for us if the votes of only those who are present on the day of polling are to be considered. This is perhaps a dream that will not become a reality in the near future.

ALAVAI NASAN.

FOOD AND CHARACTER-FORMATION: NATIONAL AND INDIVIDUAL.

By EDWARD MARCBAR. (Continued from our last issue.)

While, as I have shown, meat-eating fosters greed, selfishness, quarrelsomeness and pugnacity, it will be a great mistake to fancy that our carnivorous habits in any way promote true courage. Indeed, the extent to which fear dominates our lives is surprising. Fear is one of the leading motives behind the actions of the vast majority of men and women. We fear our fellow-man, and mutual distrust makes us eager to over-reach one another. Fear makes it impossible for us to 'take no thought for the morrow.' Fear makes us cling to customs and conventions which we know to be wrong or absurd. Fear makes us tolerant of evil, and keeps our mouths closed when our conscience would have us speak out. Fear prevents us from thinking, lest we have to throw over old superstitions and fond delusions. The bark of our thought hugs the coast of tradition, and we dare not push out into the deep beyond in search of truth. The truth frightens us, and we prefer error. And this omnipresent fear has its origin in our habits of eating.

The flesh food we devour is saturated with the fear poisons generated in the helpless victims of our appetites by all the unspeakable anguish and torture they endure in market and abattoir. Perfect love casts out fear, and when our love is such that 'the that killeth an ox shall be as if he slew a man,' then shall fear be banished from our consciousness, and thought, word and deed shall be motivated by the impulse of love alone. What a glorious consummation to strive after!

Vegetarianism heralds the dawn of a new Era of clean living and clear thinking, when men will return to the land and to the wholesome, kindly life associated with its cultivation, and will for ever turn their backs on the whole debasing business of breeding, slaying and eating their fellow-creatures.

So far I have dealt mainly with individual character-formation, but all that has been said applies with equal force to the formation of national character. The latter can only be revolutionized by working on the individuals composing society. It is questionable if men can be saved en masse: individuals must be dealt with separately. There are at present pseudo-reformers innumerable, who loudly proclaim that they have discovered the royal road to national salvation. Society is going to be reformed without the individual being reformed; the Golden Age will be ushered in at one stroke by a mere political and industrial upheaval. We wish it could be so, but know full well the hope is vain. Reformation, like charity, begins at home, and only those who have reformed themselves are entitled to talk of reforming society. The man whose whole life is inharmonious on all its planes, whose every meal is obtained at the expense of injustice and cruelty inflicted on his fellow-creatures, which happen to be lower in the scale of evolution, surely cannot consistently and effectually lift up his voice in protest against the iniquities of the present social order.

The meat eater tacitly admits by his mode of living that it is right for the strong to exploit and sacrifice the weak in the interest of self: and the tragedy of it is, that by this very eating of flesh his intuition becomes so clouded, and his higher nature so brought down, that in a great many cases he renders himself incapable of perceiving the error and perversion of his way of life.

What the Western world today needs more than anything else is a new conception of the oneness and the inestimable value of all life, be it human or sub human. Continually regarding sub human life as of no account (apart from its financial worth), we inevitably regard human life also as of no account, and are in reality as ready to exploit it when Mammon calls. If any proof of this is demanded surely the fratricidal horror of madness now rampant in Europe is sufficient evidence. Human life is still dirt cheap, and ever will be so until men estimate aright the value of creature life.

We used to think we enjoyed peace when there was no peace. We waged a pitiless warfare against the lower animals, feeding like beasts of prey upon their flesh, deaf to their groanings of anguish. We nourished every savage impulse within us by a diet of blood, and today we are reaping in tears the red harvest of death.

"And still we love the evil cause, And of the just effect complain: We tread upon life's broken laws, And murmur at our self-inflicted pain."

What an awful retribution is this which we have brought upon our own heads! There is a closer connection than men dream of between the butcher's knife and the bayonet, between the poleaxe and the big gun.

Vegetarianism, then, is no Movement of secondary importance, which can be neglected whilst other reforms are pressed ahead. It is a Movement pregnant with vast issues. It is a Movement which touches human life at all points, from domestic and personal relationships even to foreign policy: a Movement which yet prove to be the driving force behind all forward advance. Allied to the Food reform Movement the other great Movements will all contribute to the betterment of humanity: divorced from it they can make no useful and permanent progress. What springs of human happiness yet remain to be tapped, what realms of art and science conquered! Let us begin here and now to tread the path of purity of living, and all these things shall be added unto us!

—"The Herald of the Golden Age."

KLANG "JAFFNA FLOOD RELIEF FUND."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen, Your Committee beg to report that contributions were received from 121 donors. The donations were very liberal and payments prompt.

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, S. SITTAMPALAM, President—For The Committee, Klang Jaffna Flood Relief Fund.

THE STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE KLANG JAFFNA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

BROUGHT IN.—Contributions as per list \$1046.20. PAYMENTS.—Remittance by Bank draft to Hon'ble Mr. A. Sivanayagam \$424.86. Remittance by Money Order No. 1667 \$26.86. Cost of Telegrams \$10.80. Motor Car hire to Kapar Estate \$7.50. Cost of Printing \$15.00. Postage \$3.28. Total \$1046.20.

V. NALLIAH, Hon. Secretary, Klang Jaffna Flood Relief Fund.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. \$ etc.

Table listing donors and amounts. Includes names like Mr. S. E. Cartledge, S. Arunagalam, S. V. Nalliah, etc.

Total 1046.20

Less amount unpaid 20.00

Total 1046.20

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE TREATY.

London, May 8. Reuter's correspondent, writing from Versailles on 7th May, says the Peace Treaty was presented to the German Delegation at the Trianon Palace Hotel shortly after 3 p.m. in the presence of all the Allied and Associated Nations' representatives. The sittings closed at 3.51 p.m. Dr. Wilson and the American Delegation arrived at the Hotel at 2.50, followed by Mr. Lloyd George and other British Delegates. The British and American received an ovation. The Germans arrived in three motorcars on the stroke of three. Their reception was cold. A number of the Allied officers on the steps of the Hotel saluted the Germans. M. Clemenceau opened the meeting. He said they were ready for Peace on their own conditions. The time had come to settle. The Treaty of Versailles had cost them too much not to take all necessary precautions and guarantees that the Peace would be a lasting one. The German delegation would be given the maximum period of 15 days to present, in English and French their written observations on the whole Treaty. Before the expiration of this period the Germans would be entitled to send replies on particular headings of the Treaty or to ask questions. The Supreme Council, after examining these observations, would reply in writing and determine the period in which the Germans must give a final answer. While the speech was being translated into English, M. Da Tassara, secretary-general of the Conference, quietly walked across to the Germans and handed it to Count Brockhoff of Rantzau, who rose to receive it, a bulky book-bound volume, containing the text of the Treaty. Count Rantzau, speaking in German, which was translated into French and English, said they had no illusions as regards the extent of their defeat and they knew that the power of the German arms was broken. He refused to confess that they were the only ones guilty of the War. Germany admitted a certain share of responsibility, but all Europe shared the guilt as the Imperialism of all the European States for the past fifty years had poisoned the international situation. He was likewise ready to confess guilt as regards War crimes. He repeated the declaration of the Reichstag in 1919 that wrong had been done to Belgium and that they were willing to repair it. He pleaded that the non-combatants who had perished since 11th November owing to the blockade, were killed with cold deliberation. He demanded an impartial inquiry to apportion the War guilt and declared that they were not wholly unprotected, as the Allies were pledged to a Treaty upon President Wilson's fourteen points which the whole world supported. Germany was committed to the reconstruction of Belgium and Northern France, but the worst method would be using German War prisoners therefor, owing to the hatred it would arouse. He added:—Without an immediate solution of this question we cannot come to a durable Peace. Concluding, he urged that all must join the League of Nations, and said that the Treaty would be examined in a spirit of goodwill.

London, May 8. Paris.—The Council of Three today issued an invitation to the Austrian and Hungarian delegates to come to Versailles in a fortnight to receive the Peace terms affecting them.

London, May 9. Today's comments on the Peace Treaty emphasize that ripper consideration confirms the fact that the Treaty is a great and beneficent Charter. The papers express satisfaction as the optimistic tone of the French Press, which they attribute to the Anglo-American undertaking to stand by France in the event of a German attack. It is generally agreed that the Germans, despite the loss of their protest, will not refuse to sign, though they may declare that the terms are impossible of fulfilment and they may throw the onus of applying them on to the Allies. It is urged that the Allies must stand by the whole document and not allow the Germans to inveigle them into a process of picking it to pieces. The Press is of opinion that the Paris Treaty will be signed within one month.

London, May 8. Copenhagen.—The German Government has issued a Proclamation denouncing the Peace terms as unbearable and impracticable. Government will reply with a proposal for a Peace of Right on the basis of a lasting Peace of Nations and strive to secure similar consideration as is extended to other European peoples. It concludes by appealing for national unity in the present crisis.

London, May 9. Berlin.—A message, dated the 9th, says:—After a five hour Cabinet meeting Herr Scheidemann addressed the Committee appointed to consider the Peace Treaty and said the conditions were nothing less than sentence of death for Germany. Government must discuss the Document of Hatred and Madness with political sobriety. The delegation at Versailles had been instructed to present a Note to the Allies, setting out the differences between the Treaty and President Wilson's "14 points" and also submit detailed counter-proposals and endeavour to start oral discussion. Herr Fehrendach, on behalf of the leaders of all parties, supported Herr Scheidemann's declaration as to the inacceptability of the conditions. The National Assembly has been summoned for 12th May.

London, May 8. Paris.—Count Rantzau's speech is the chief topic in Conference circles. The tone of it surprised all the Allied Delegates, including President Wilson. The fact that Count Rantzau delivered the speech sitting is criticised on all hands, especially as no public or private explanation was accorded. A distinguished personage present summed up the Allied Plenipotentiaries' views as unanimous that the speech showed the Germans as most worthless people on the face of the globe. It proved that the Germans do not understand human nature, and it was on a par with their policy throughout the War. It is noteworthy that men like Mr. Barnes and Sir Joseph Ward were more exasperated than most of the others.

London, May 8. The Executive of the Labour Party has issued a manifesto, opening by saying that the summary of the Peace Treaty in some particulars is opposed to the declarations of President Wilson. I. hopes

there is yet time to bring it more into harmony with the Presidential declarations.

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN AND GIVE UP KIAUCHAU, London, May 9.

Paris, May 9th.—It is understood that Peking has instructed the Chinese Delegates not to sign the Peace Treaty owing to the nature of the Kiauchau Shantung settlement. The Delegates contend that, without a written promise, China's position will grow worse than under the Japanese Treaties which specifically pledged the return of Kiauchau.

London, May 10. Reuter's Peking correspondent confirms last night's Paris telegram that China has instructed her Delegates not to sign a Peace giving Japan former German rights in Shantung.

London, May 10. Berlin, May 9.—According to a telegram from Versailles the German Delegation has received its first instructions from the German Government and not to frame a preliminary reply to the Entente. It is reported that it will submit a draft counter-Treaty. Moreover Count Brockhoff Rantzau will request a personal meeting with President Wilson for the purpose of oral negotiation.

A Proclamation by the People's Council of West Prussia anticipates a passionate outbreak of popular excitement.

London, May 8. Berlin, May 8th.—The Bourse has been closed for three days as a result of the crushing impression of the Peace terms. The "Zeitung am Mittag" learns that all the German Parliamentary Parties without exception regard the Peace Treaty in its present form as quite impossible. No German Government could sign the Treaty. A "Daily Chronicle" telegram from Berlin states that General Ludendorff declined an interview, but sent the correspondent a message, saying: "If these are the Peace terms, then America can go to hell."

London, May 11. Christiania.—Norway has applied to the Peace Conference for compensation by Germany for the loss of Norwegian ships and lives. A Delegation, representing the seafaring community, goes to Paris shortly.

London, May 8. Berlin, May 8.—All classes of people resent any suggestion of the probable consequences of refusal to sign. Nobody even considers the possibility of accepting the published terms. A well-known publicist expressed the opinion that the German Delegates should immediately present counter-proposals or return without discussing M. Clemenceau's mad conditions. The workers are noticeably disappointed at the "impotence of the International Proletariat to prevent Germany's destruction."

AFGHAN C.O. IN C. ASKS FOR ARMISTICE. Calcutta, May 16.

Simla, May 15th.—The Afghan Commander-in-Chief has sent a letter to the political agent of the Khyber, asking for the cessation of hostilities.

The following Press communiques have been issued:—Orders recently arrived in Herat from Kabul, re-insisting the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who had been imprisoned because these were members of the Musahiban family, which is still popularly credited with complicity in the murder of the late Amir. The Herat troops were much incensed at this and at the simultaneous news that the Sardar Nasrulla Khan had been found guilty at Kabul and they appear to be in a state bordering on open rebellion against the Afghan Government.

Offers of assistance and devotion to the Government of India are being still received from many tribal Chiefs and Ruling Indian Princes.

H. E. the Viceroy has issued a Proclamation by Great Britain to the people of Afghanistan pointing out the madness of the present Amir in making War on the British who had always been their protector and friend, which is being disseminated by aeroplane and other Agencies.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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For details apply to: K. SOMASUNDRAM, Hon'y. Secretary.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3708.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sathasivam Sivasangaranamachivayam of Meeasalai South Deceased.

Fonniah Saravanamuttu of Meeasalai South Deceased. Pitioner.

- 1. Meenadchippillai wife of Saravanamuttu of Do. Minor
2. Sethunayagi daughter of Sathasivam Sivasangaranamachivayam of Do. appearing by her uncle and Guardian ad litem the 8rd Respondent
3. Vinasithamby Veluppillai of Do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Fonniah Saravanamuttu of Meeasalai South, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sathasivam Sivasangaranamachivayam, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. C. R. Thanbyay. Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated February 20, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the 1st Respondent who is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 20, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 5, 1919. A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3905.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon of Jaffna Town Deceased.

Solomon Samuel Somaratnam of Jaffna Town Deceased. Pitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon of Jaffna Town, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 2/9, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Chelvadurai & Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 28, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless any other person shall, on or before May 20, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 29, 1919. A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

KALA MANJARI A SENIOR READER IN TAMIL WITH PROSE AND POETRY for use in the ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATE CLASS Prepared to suit the requirements of the New Code PRICE 50 CTS. (Explanatory Notes to the above in print.) Apply to the MANAGER, "HINDU ORGAN".

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3692.

In the Matter of the Estate of Kandamuttu Tampiah late of Buttenworth in Weyly Province Deceased.

Kadirasy widow of Kandamuttu Tampiah of Vaddukkoddi East Deceased. Petitioner.

- 1. Tampiah Kasipillai of Vaddukkoddi East presently of Singapore c/o K. Mailvaganan Surveyor's Office, Singapore
2. Kasinathar Ampalevanar of Vaddukkoddi East, now employed as Postmaster, Taiping, and his
3. wife Valliyammal of Do.
4. Tampiah Ratanam of Vaddukkoddi East
5. Somanathar Saravanamuttu of Do. The 1st and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 5th Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kadirasy widow of Kandamuttu Tampiah of Vaddukkoddi East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Kandamuttu Tampiah, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 12, 1919, in the presence of Mr. M. Canappathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated October 26, 1918, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 22, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 1, 1919. A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 149.

In the Matter of the Estate and effects of the late Pulogasinga Mudaliyar Veluppillai of Periyapuliyanakulam Deceased.

Annamuttu widow of Veluppillai of Periyapuliyanakulam Deceased. Petitioner.

- 1. Sinnappillai daughter of Veluppillai, husband
2. Thambu Udayar Chelliah both of Maharambaikkulam
3. Veluppillai Thambaiyalar of Periyapuliyanakulam
4. Veluppillai Kanthappu
5. Veluppillai Konthuurai
6. Neganattu daughter of Veluppillai
7. Sidampam daughter of Veluppillai
8. Rasammah daughter of Veluppillai. Minors by their Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Annamuttu widow of Veluppillai of Periyapuliyanakulam, praying for Probate of will to the estate of the above-named deceased, Pulogasinga Mudaliyar Veluppillai of Periyapuliyanakulam, coming on for disposal before E. F. Marshall, Esq., District Judge, on April 1, 1919, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 24, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the wife of the said intestate and is entitled to have Probate of will to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 9, 1919. E. F. Marshall, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3904.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thankamuttu widow of Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon of Jaffna Town Deceased.

Solomon Samuel Somaratnam of Jaffna Town Deceased. Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thankamuttu widow of Sinnappodiar Karthigesu Solomon, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 2/9, 1919, in the presence of Messrs. Chelvadurai & Ramalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 28, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless any other person shall, on or before May 20, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 29, 1919. A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

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