

# The Hindu Organ

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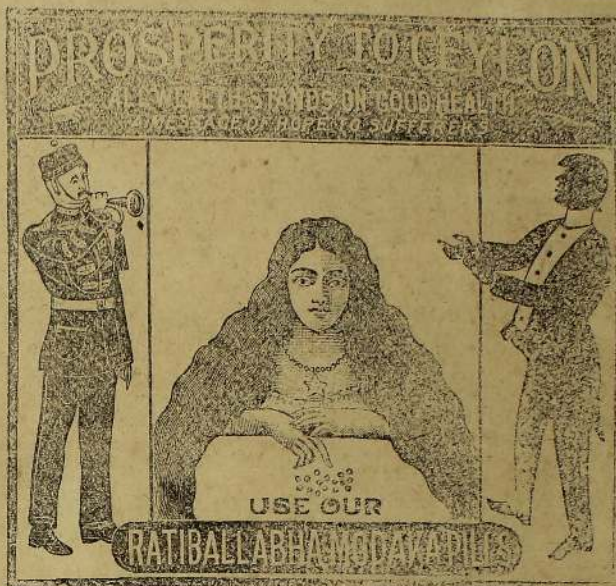
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# The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1923.

## EXTRAVAGANT LIVING.

A foreigner unacquainted with the life led by our people and possessed of the thought that they are, generally speaking, a poor people, cannot believe that it is possible for them to be extravagant in their living. But that they are actually extravagant when compared with their income is a fact which is becoming more and more recognized as an important factor in making them and those who depend on them anxious and unhappy and their homes devoid of that domestic bliss and happiness which it is the principal aim of all persons in married life to enjoy. It is self-evident that the people of this country are fast losing the simplicity of life of their forefathers. From persons whose monthly income is very small to those whose monthly income is large, the rage seems to be altogether for high and luxurious living regardless of consequences. It is no wonder then that the number of persons in this country whose unnecessary and unsatisfied needs are a source of constant unhappiness and worry to them is decidedly on the increase. On every side and at every turn we come across persons who seem to be discontented with their lot not because they do not get the necessities of life indispensable to their existence, but because some comforts of life which are clearly luxuries are beyond their reach. We are firmly of opinion that it is the duty of all persons who are truly interested in the welfare of the people of this country to stem their mad rush for luxuries which it is not possible for them to have without making themselves liable to results which are by no means compatible with the enjoyment of true happiness in domestic life. If the wife of a man who earns Rs. 25 a month troubles him to provide her with fine clothes and costly jewels the possession and use of which she thinks will put her on a par with the wives of men who are far superior to him in wealth, and if he gets into debt in order to satisfy the wishes of his unwise and unreasonable partner in life, the result will certainly be the unhappiness and anxiety which debt usually gives rise to. There is a very wise and happy way of living, which is living in a simple and decent way free from all vain shows and frivolities of life, free from debt even in the slightest degree.

We can never lay too much emphasis on the great and commonly neglected truth that simple life is substantial life, while extravagant life is shallow, unsafe and calculated to plunge those who are given to it in misery during their entire earthly existence. It follows from this that those who want to lead happy, contented and useful lives, lives which are really strong and enduring and effective, should be free from extravagance in any form.

We think it is true, but, never-the-less, not felt by the people in general, that the man who leads an extravagant life often does so at the expense of others. It is, therefore, clear that no man of true self-respect will persist in leading an extravagant life, for sooner or later he will find that his extravagances have to be provided for by depriving others of their money, comforts or rights. Cases occur very frequently in which men who live extravagant lives far above their means come to grief suddenly when their hollowness becomes known to the world. It must be borne in mind that the man who is extravagant in his ways wastes a good portion of his resources which can very well be utilised for the alleviation of the miseries of persons who stand in need of relief. True love for one's fellow-beings should, therefore serve as a good corrective of the fault of extravagance in one who is disposed to think more of one's luxuries than of the bare necessities of others.

It cannot be denied that the advancing tide of western civilization is mainly responsible for the extravagant ways of living which are being adopted by most of our people. The simple lives led by our forefathers were a great blessing to them. It is our firm conviction that it is their simple lives which gave them such remarkable bodily strength and enabled them to lead happy and contented lives. It does not require a philosopher to convince a sceptic in this matter that the person who habitually walks to his post of duty five miles away from his residence must be far sounder in

health than he who is rushed along to his place of business only a mile away from where he lives in a motor car furnished with soft and springy cushions. The same may be said in regard to articles of food used by our people. Simple food often has the rare merit of being at once cheap and wholesome, whereas luxurious dishes usually prove to be both expensive and unwholesome. This idea, we believe, is put in a different form in the sayings that food has killed more persons than famine, and cooks more persons than surgeons. We sincerely regret that the present day education and the environments of our students in cities and of young men who are employed in various walks of life in them are exceedingly favourable to the cultivation of extravagant habits in their lives. This is a matter which deserves the serious consideration of the leading men in this country. It is of the highest importance to our national welfare that our young people should be taught in their student days and in their days of employment that plain living and high thinking will truly make them great and happy and useful and that extravagant habits will as truly lead them and those who depend on them to unhappiness and even loss of respect, influence, and usefulness.

We are sure that though the resources of our country are very limited and consequently though our people are comparatively poor, yet great things can be done towards their intellectual, social, material and political regeneration, if the money spent by extravagant persons in providing themselves with unnecessary and harmful luxuries can be utilised to effect the many and great changes very necessary for our country's welfare in the directions mentioned above.

## NOTES & COMMENTS

Elsewhere is published a communication from Mr. R. Ratnam, the indefatigable Secretary of the Chunnakam Railway Station.

Waiting Hall Public Meeting, announcing the gratifying news that a sum of Rs. 3700 has been included in the Budget for 1923-24 for the Waiting Room and that the work of erecting it will be commenced this year. We are glad that the great need is to be supplied soon, and have no doubt that when the work is accomplished it will make the Chunnakam Railway Station one of the most popular and useful stations in the Ceylon Government Railway. We congratulate the gentlemen who helped in the movement on the success which has attended their efforts, and thank the Government on behalf of the public for the timely attention it has paid to the people's request.

## LOCAL & GENERAL

**THE JAFFNA AGRIHORTICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW.**—The medals and certificates of this show will be distributed tomorrow at 3-30 p. m. at the Jaffna Race-cheri by the Government Agent.

**LECTURE BY THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.**—A lecture on 'The Psychological Problems of Teacher' was delivered by the Director of Education on the 28th ultimo at the Education Office, Jaffna.

**CONFERENCE OF MANAGERS AND HEAD MASTERS.**—The Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D. has issued notices for a conference of the Managers and Head Masters of English Schools to be held at 4.30 p. m. on the 8th instant in the Education Office. The object of the conference is to remove the friction existing among English schools in regard to the promotions of students and other differences which arise from unhealthy competition between the schools. We hope that much good will result from the laudable movement.

**WATER SUPPLY FOR TRINCOMALEE.**—We understand that owing to the decision of the naval authorities to establish their stores in Trincomalee, the Government has begun to take steps to supply the town of Trincomalee with good water.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.**—We congratulate Mr. W. G. Spencer on his success in winning the prizes offered by the Chemical Society of University College for the best papers on 'The influence of moisture on chemical change and the properties of substances' and 'Magnetisation of iron.'

**FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—A very sad accident occurred on the 2nd instant at the Lunawa Railway Station when Mr. James Fernando who is employed at the Eastern Produce and Estates Company was run over by the 5-40 a. m. train. He expired the same morning as his injuries were of a serious nature.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. T. Saravanamuttu M. A., M. B., Professor, Jaffna Hindu College is laid up with fever and Mr. V. M. Asaipillai of the University College son of Mr. M. Asaipillai, Professor S. C. Colombo is acting for him.

**NACHCHADUWA COLONY.**—Government has approved of the decision of the Nachchaduwa Colonization Committee to close down the Colony as from June 30th, 1924. It has also been decided to continue the services of Mr. Robertson as Colonisation Officer till June next. Mr. Robertson is also to be paid a house allowance in the meantime. Another important decision arrived at by Government in the matter of this Colony is that authority cannot be granted for the issue of free railway warrants to sick colonists and to women. Reduction of Irrigation Rate. A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Committee held on the 3rd of February asking that Government should reduce the irrigation rate from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 per annum. The Government decision on the suggestion which will be considered at a meeting of the Committee on the 4th instant, is that Government is unable to reduce the rate.—C. M. L.

**THE TRIAL OF MR. D. M. D. STEPHEN.**—The trial of Mr. D. M. D. Stephen, J. P. on the charge of having cheated Mr. E. B. Creasy in respect of 31 cases of quinine was concluded on the 2nd instant at the Colombo Assize Court before Mr. Justice Schneider and an English speaking jury. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused, and he was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

**THE CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The following Tamils have been successful in the examinations of the Medical College, held last month:—First Professional Second Class:—P. Ramakrishna and S. Sourajah. C. L. X. Muttumaru passes in Physics and Biology. Second Professional:—C. Ponnambalam, J. S. B. Kumarakulasingham, and C. Hoole. Second Class:—D. D. N. Selvadurai, S. C. Thuraiya, V. Nadarajah and T. Nallainathapillai, K. M. Ramaswami and G. Jeremiah complete the examination. V. Sivagnanam, R. R. Arunachalam and J. M. Chittampalam pass in Anatomy, and R. Somanudaram in Physiology. Third Professional:—First Class:—C. M. Vanniasekaram. Second Class:—R. W. Crossette.—Thambiah and G. R. Muttumani. S. Carthigesu, passes in Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence. Final:—Second Class:—S. N. Chelliah and N. Sinnadurai, G. R. Tisseverasinghe passes in Surgery and Midwifery and S. C. Manickavasagar Medicine and Midwifery. First Apothecaries:—Second Class:—K. Krishnapillai, V. V. Elathamby and K. Thambiah.—M. S.

## JAFFNA PRESS OPINION ON THE COLOMBO TAMIL SEAT.

We extract from the 'Ceylon Morning Leader', the following passage from the speech of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Major Ormsby Gore, made in the House of Commons during the Debate on the Colonial Estimates, in which he refers to the Colombo Tamil Seat. He is reported to have said:—'At present it is perfectly clear that there is a certain amount of feeling between the Tamil Community and the Low-Country Sinhalese, the stumbling-block being the special Seat for Tamils in Colombo. It is pointed out that of a population of 1,200,000 in the Western Province, the Tamils only number 20,000 or less than the Mohammedans. The offer, which has been communicated to H. E. the Governor for his views, is for an additional Territorial Seat in a Tamil area or for a Communal Tamil Seat for the whole Colony, either elected or nominated. Naturally one wants the concurrence of the Tamils to get peace between the various sections of the Community in Ceylon. These suggestions have been telegraphed to the Governor to consider'. It should be remembered that the Secretary of State in his Despatch dated the 11th January, 1923, granted a Communal Seat to the Tamils resident in Colombo and in the concluding portion of the Despatch said that 'it should be clearly understood that the general principles of revision must be regarded as settled by this Despatch; and in the interest of stability I should propose that consideration of further amendments should be deferred for 5 years at least, during which experience of the working of the revised Constitution may be gained'. At the Reform Debate which took place in the Legislative Council on the 13th March a motion was brought forward protesting against the allotment of a reserved Seat for Tamils in Colombo and after discussion was thrown out, 29 voting for the motion and 23 against. At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th July a Despatch from the Secretary of State was tabled in which he stated that the Colombo Tamil Seat was to stand but that its retention would be re-considered

when amendments to the Constitution under revision after 5 years. We have consistently advocating a Communal Seat for Colombo on the grounds of both a Metropolitan being, as such, the centre of political and official life, and of the wide and varied interests of the Tamil Community in Colombo, and we see no reason to change our opinion now. It should also be remembered that the Colombo Tamil Association, an organisation formed to directly further the interests of the Tamil Community in Colombo, resolved on the 11th May in favour of the retention of the Tamil Seat for Colombo. The new proposal is obviously due to the pressure brought to bear on the Colonial Office by the Congress Party. So long as the Communal Principle is given recognition to in the Constitution—and so far as we can read the situation the Communal Principle cannot be discarded in the near future—the interest of at least the Minority Communities, as none of the Communities in this island has outgrown the stage of communalism—the Colombo Tamil Seat must be retained and we do not see why the Congress Party should grudge that Seat to the Tamils. It is our earnest hope that the Congress Party will withdraw its objection to that Seat at least for the next five years to find out its experience the political advantages or otherwise of that Seat so far as the smooth working of the new Constitution is concerned. The Congress Party cannot indicate the sincerity of its desire for communal unity and co-operation which it professes in any better way than by its opposition to the Tamil Seat in Colombo.

—'The Ceylon Patriot'.

## THE RESERVED SEAT.

The members of the Sinhalese Deputation in Erag and, like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, though vanquished could argue still. The final decision of the Secretary of State was that the Tamil seat for Colombo, was a reserved seat for the next five years, and the Deputation wishes to get round it by making what we should call a childish proposal. The objection against the Colombo seat was that it is communal. And now it is proposed that a communal seat may be given to the Tamils for the whole island! It is apparent from this that what the Sinhalese leaders are after is that they should in some way or other upset the present decision and lower the prestige of the Governor. We do not see any reason why the Tamils should fall in with this ridiculous proposition. The Jaffna Association and the Mahajana Sabai, we understand, have rejected the proposal. To our mind, the only way for bringing about unity now is, that both the communities should accept the final decision as a settled fact for the next five years, and come to some sort of agreement during this period.

—'The Morning Star'.

## THE NORTH CEYLON VERNACULAR EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the above Association took place on Saturday the 28th ultimo at 4 p. m. The Executive Committee of the Association met immediately before the annual meeting. The Central College Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with considerably over 500 vernacular school teachers and a number of leading residents of Jaffna. The Chair was occupied by Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A., the President of the Association. The Hon. L. Macrae M. A., the Director of Education, who had come to Jaffna on special invitation, had a seat on the platform. Among other visitors present were, Rev. A. Lockwood, Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission, Mr. H. S. Perera M. A., Divisional Inspector of Schools, Mr. A. Sibapathy, Editor, 'Hindu Organ', Advocates S. R. Rajaratnam, and A. R. Subramaniam and Mr. Sadasiva Iyer, Assistant Inspector of Schools. The proceedings began with Mr. Ratnam of the Talipallai School, gaveling the Director and the Chairman. Then Mr. Kanapathipillai, a teacher, sang a Lyric of welcome to the accompaniment of musical instruments. This was followed by an address of welcome read by Mr. Gunaratnam of Kopay Training School. In the Director was thanked for his kindly sympathy with the vernacular school teachers in making their condition better by increasing their salaries and by continuing to make efforts to better their condition. Then the President spoke a few words of welcome to the Director. This was followed by the annual report of the Secretary, Mr. Moses Marugan, for the year in which the circumstances under which the Association was started, and its objects were described. It was reported that during the year four public meetings and eight Executive Committee meetings were held, and the most important business transacted were the consideration of the New Code and the sending of a memorial to the Director as regards syllabus, examinations, salaries scheme, textbooks, and pensions. A deputation consisting of the Hon. Mr. W. Parakkiam, Mr. J. V. Chelliah M. A., and Brother J. Phillips was sent to the Director to confer with him on the following points: the appointment of a representative of the Association to the Board of Education, a salary scale for teachers, privileges for first class certificated teachers, pensions, and the publication of suitable textbooks. Two names were suggested by the Association to represent vernacular Teachers in the Board of Education, namely Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A., and Brother J. Phillips. The Association moreover resolved to ask the Director that two representatives be given on the Board of Education. The Treasurer reported that over Rs. 200 were collected, of which there was a balance of Rs. 115. Then Brother Ignatius and Mr. Swaminathan of Kopay spoke thanking the Director for his sympathetic treatment of teachers and desiring some of the things that remained to be done for teachers, such as the provision of pensions, and incremental scales of salaries. The President then called upon Rev. A. Lockwood and



Sabapathy to speak and they expressed cordial sympathy with the teachers and the Association. Then came the election of office-bearers and members of committees for the ensuing year. The following were appointed office-bearers:—

**President:** Mr. J. V. Chelliah M. A.  
**Vice-President:** Bro. S. Philips, Bro. Ignatius, Mr. A. Swaminathan, Advocate S. R. Rajarajam, and Rev. J. K. Sinnatambiy.  
**Secretary:** Mr. Moses Murgasan.  
**Treasurer:** Mr. D. V. Nelson.

At this stage Mr. Nelson sang a beautiful lyric expressing the thanks of the Vernacular teachers to the Director, and the necessity for an old age pension. The lyric was so finely rendered that it evoked great applause from the audience. The Director then spoke. His speech was throughout punctuated by hearty applause. He felt very much pleased at the grand reunion given to him. As to the good that he had done to the Vernacular School teachers, anyone in his position under the circumstances would have done the same thing. He was not aware that he had done anything extraordinary for the teachers. In his opinion there was still a great deal more to be done for them. He was glad that the Association consisted of not only teachers, but Managers and others interested in education. He felt that for real progress in education all sections should work together. He felt that he was pulled by the managers on the one hand, and the teachers on the other. He advised the teachers to pull all they could to win him over to their side. However his general impression was that most managers cared for the welfare of their teachers. He was very grieved to hear that certain managers tried to cut down the salaries assigned by the Department of their teachers. If these reports were true, the teachers ought to make representations to him either through the authorities of the Association or directly. Any teachers who helped the managers in such wrong doing would be doing a wrong not only to themselves but to their profession. There seemed to be a misunderstanding that first class certificated teachers were not in favour with some managers, because they had to be paid high salaries. This was an utterly strange idea as it was the Department and not the managers that paid salaries. It was really to the managers' gain to employ first-class certificated teachers. He knew two managers, one of whom complained to the other that he had too many first class men with the wrong idea that they would cost him too much. The other who knew better, asked for these teachers for his school, and now the latter was better off without additional financial burden on him, while the former had weakened his staff without any financial gain. In fact, the department would discourage schools which had weak staffs. As to incremental scales, the Director said that the present minimum was really designed for those who started their careers as teachers and that he would make an effort to devise a scale which would meet the cases of those who have served for a number of years, as to pensions, the Director recognised the reasonableness of the demand and would do all he could for providing a scheme to help the teachers in their retirement. Finally, he accepted with great pleasure the request of the Association to become its patron.

After a few words spoken by the president, asking the Director for his cordial and sympathetic address, the meeting came to a close with the singing of the national anthem in Tamil. The proceedings were entirely in Tamil and the Director's speech was interpreted to the audience by the president.  
 —The "Morning Star".

## SWARAJ AND SCIENCE.

We take the following highly interesting and instructive Notes on the above subject from the "Modern Review":—

In one of his recent address Sir P. O. Ray is reported to have observed, "Science can wait, Swaraj cannot."

We have nothing but respect for all efforts made for winning Swaraj with the least avoidable delay. But as we have believed from youth upwards that all human efforts at improvement in different directions, spiritual, social, political, economical, intellectual &c., are interdependent and interrelated, we do not think that we can really make progress in any direction irrespective of progress in others.

Discussion of Sir P. O. Ray's dictum is difficult because it is not known definitely what is meant by Swaraj—at least, what he understands by it. Let us, however, take it to mean political self-rule. But that again may mean autonomy in internal affairs such as the self governing Dominions enjoy, or it may mean the sovereignty of India in all matters, internal and foreign, such as independent countries like Japan, France, &c., enjoy.

To take the last first. So far as we are aware, no subject country has yet become independent without actual fighting. No political party in India to-day wants to fight. But if there be any lurking preference for war anywhere, it is best to know the conditions of success in modern warfare. One of these conditions is that no nation can be victorious unless it has at its disposal all the modern weapons, means and machinery (including aeroplanes, tanks, war vessels, machine guns, poison gas and protective masks, &c.) which advanced scientific knowledge has enabled men to invent and construct. Medical men, who are indebted to science for their knowledge, have greatly helped the generals in modern wars, by reducing mortality by means of antiseptic surgery and proper sanitary arrangements. Chemists had as much to do with winning the last great war as generals and admirals. Probably bacteriologists will

play a greater part in the next great war; for it has already been openly said that in future wars, the belligerents may try to win by causing epidemics among their enemies by the dissemination of disease germs.

It may be objected that though the Turks are not a scientifically advanced people, yet they have been victorious. But all readers of newspapers are aware that the Turks have won because they had the French at their back, who supplied them with the up-to-date scientific engines of destruction.

So independence cannot, at the present stage of human civilisation, be won except by war, and victory in war cannot be won without the aid of science.

But it may be taken for granted that Sir P. O. Ray meant internal autonomy or Dominion self-rule by Swaraj. Here again our ideas are apt to be foggy. Does internal autonomy include control over the army or does it not? If it does not include control over the army, internal autonomy can be reduced to a mere shadow any day by the army authorities. If we are not masters of our army we must remain subject to its dictation in expenditure policy and other things. So Swaraj must include control over the army. If we control the army we must be responsible for its equipment. Without adequate and up to date equipment our army would not be capable of defending the country against internal and external enemies. Up-to-date equipment implies taking the aid of science.

But suppose, we have the faith that non-violent non-co-operation is sufficient for all purposes. Even then we find that the believers in this creed use telegraphs, railways, steamers &c., and these are all scientific inventions, which are being continually improved by the application of scientific knowledge.

Sir P. O. Ray is a great philanthropist. He has done highly meritorious work by relieving the sufferings of the people in the flooded area in North Bengal. One of the things which has brought the blessing of the poor afflicted people on the workers is medical relief and the prevention of epidemics. Though this work of beneficence was not undertaken and profomed from any ulterior motive, every one knows that it has made the Non-co-operators very popular among the people concerned. Sir P. O. Ray has himself declared that the help which he has received from the Congress or non-co-operation volunteers has attracted him towards the Congress. And this special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" also has written that the relief work in the flooded area has been a great victory for the non-co-operators and a defeat for Government. Could this victory have been won without the aid of modern medicine, hygiene and sanitation (all scientific), and also of telegraphs and railways, which also are of scientific origin?

Leaving aside the purely philanthropic motives and aspects of altruistic work, one may say that Swaraj cannot be won without the complete and whole-souled co-operation of the masses. The intelligentsia, if they have any intelligences in them, must carry the masses with them, must be one with them. And how can this be done? This is possible only if the masses see actual practices that the educated classes really feel for them. For convincing them of our real sympathy, we have to study their wants and sufferings and remove them.

Ignorance, Hunger, Disease—these are their chief enemies. None of these can be killed without the aid of science. Removing ignorance by the aid of books alone, would take generations. We must have in addition visual instruction by cinema, the magic lantern, &c., and radio broadcasting, too. These are all applications of scientific knowledge. As for fighting Hunger, as India is mainly an agricultural country, we must make two blades grow where only one grew before; which requires the application of science. Improved varieties of crops, the introduction of new crops, better breeds of cattle, fighting insect pests, fighting injurious fungi and germs of plant-disease—all work of such descriptions involves scientific research and the application of scientific knowledge.

(To be Continued.)

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE CHUNNAKAM RAILWAY STATION.

#### WAITING ROOM, AND SHELTER OVER THE PLATFORM.

All interested in the above matter will be glad to know that in consequence of representations made to the Government a sum of Rs. 3700/- has been included in the budget for 1923-24 for the waiting Room with a view to commence work this year.

On behalf of all concerned, I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to thank the Hon'ble Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy and Raza Vasa Mudaliar T. Karalapillai for all that they have done in their respective capacities to have brought this highly important question to a successful issue.

It is very gratifying to note that the Authorities realising the inconvenience and hardship of the travelling public readily sanctioned a vote although the question was brought to their notice very late.

I may also add that the correspondence on the subject was first started on the 3rd July, 1923, which is published in the "Hindu Organ" of the 5th of the same month with the strong and earnest support of its worthy Editor.

It is a great pleasure indeed to see that the people's right and legitimate want is deservedly being attended to before the end of the very month.

R. Rathnam,  
 Secretary of the Chunnakam  
 Railway Station Waiting Hall  
 Public Meeting.

Chunnakam,  
 2nd August, 1923

Jaffna, Ceylon  
 1st Aug 1923.

The Editor  
 The Hindu Organ  
 Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly publish the enclosed appeal in your next issue. A copy of it was sent a few weeks ago to a very large number of leading men outside the Jaffna peninsula, as many Jaffna men had already given to the original appeal. The result has been very disappointing so far. I feel Jaffna would wish to rise to the occasion and help to clear off the debt upon the building, so that the Museum may be opened at an early date and all residents in Jaffna especially may benefit by its existence.

I know there are many who realize Sir William's great work for Jaffna and I am sure they would respond to an appeal from you if you were kindly to write a "leader" on the subject as well as publish the enclosed letter.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully

H. Pazo.

St. John's College, Jaffna,  
 1st June 1923

## THE TWYNAM MUSEUM.

### MEMORIAL TO THE LATE SIR WILLIAM TWYNAM, K. C. M. G.

Dear Sir, or Madam,

It is a year ago since Sir William Twynam, K. C. M. G., passed to his rest on 12th March, 1922, at the great age of 91. Since then the Museum Building has been finished and the Twynam collection has been housed. The total cost has been Rs. 12640.98. Towards this a sum of Rs. 6582.54 (including a preliminary Government grant and Bank interest) was subscribed and collected in the original appeal a few years ago. There remains a balance of Rs. 6058.44 still due. We are now preparing for the public opening ceremony, but it is naturally the wish of the friends of the late Sir William that the building should be opened free of debt. I am therefore appealing to the public of Ceylon, British or Ceylonese, whether original subscribers or not, to help towards this object and the clearing of the whole amount.

It may be remembered that Sir William Twynam entered the Ceylon Civil Service in 1845. He served in different parts of the Island—at Galle, Puttalam, Matla, Obavagaheri, Jaffna (twice), Hambantota, Mannar and North-Western Provinces—till in 1869 he went finally to Jaffna as Government Agent of the Northern Provinces, a position which he held for 27 years till he retired in 1896. Even after his retirement he continued to live at Jaffna, constantly devoting himself to all public interests till the day of his death.

The "Government Gazette" of January 3rd 1893, had the following:—

"Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion of Mr. William Crofton Twynam K. C. M. G., at present Government Agent of the Northern Provinces of this Island, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George." "The Lieut. Governor has granted permission to Sir W. C. Twynam, K. C. M. G., to retire from the Ceylon Civil Service on pension from the 16th April next, and meanwhile to take vacation leave of absence from his duties as Government Agent of the Northern Provinces for three months from the 16th inst. His Excellency cannot allow the retirement on pension which this officer has so amply earned and which is only consistent with the principles regulating continuance in office after certain limits of age and service to be publicly notified without placing similarly on record his high appreciation, which he feels sure is fully shared by the Government, by the Service and by the community, of the ability, devotion, integrity and kindly consideration for all classes with which Sir William Twynam has honourably, faithfully and successfully served his Queen and fellow colonists in Ceylon for more than half a century, and which have been graciously and eminently marked by the distinction just conferred on him by Her Majesty."

It is therefore hoped that all residents in Ceylon will join in a memorial to honour the memory of one whom all Britishers and Ceylonese alike have ever regarded as the ideal type of Civil Servant and British gentleman.

It may be mentioned that the Museum and its contents are to be under the Joint Trusteeship of the Government Agent of the Northern Provinces, the Manager of Jaffna and the Principal of the College. May I ask you therefore kindly to join in the Memorial and

to send me your donation as soon as possible? The list of donors will be published later.

I am,

Yours very truly,

HENRY PETO,

Principal,

St. John's College, Jaffna.

The subscription list has kindly been opened by the following:—

His Excellency the Governor	100 00
Hon. B. Horsburgh	100 00
Messrs. George Stewart & Co.	10 00
The Lord Bishop of Colombo	50 00
The Government Agent, Jaffna	50 00
Hon. W. Duraiswamy	50 00
The District Judge, Jaffna	50 00
Messrs. Aitken Spence & Co.	50 00
Messrs. Bala Brothers & Co.	50 00
Mr. A. Sabapathy	25 00

## INDIA IN AMERICA.

### COMBAT THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

#### APPEAL TO THE MODERATES.

Mr. R. S. Ramesh, a former Editor of the "Oriental Review", writes to the "Pioneer" thus from San Francisco:—

Weird distorted and downright false information and opinion regarding India prevail and are propagated in the United States of America. It is enough to chill and deeply perturb the heart of anyone who loves India and is sensitive as to her honour and interests. I have travelled thousands of miles in America. This communication I am sending from San Francisco, where I came lecturing from New York. From the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard I find about the same sort of ignorance and misapprehension about the affairs of India dominant. Only the other day there was published in the magazine Section of the "San Francisco Examiner", the morning Hearst paper, a half-raising article illustrated with ghoulish pictures on the subject of 'untouches'. The thing was written in such a way as to suggest to the reader that all over India women are still burnt alive when their husbands die. Also Americans believe widely that girl babies are mostly thrown to the crocodiles by Indian mothers. It is not necessary to go on piling such obnoxious items. In America, evidently, they do not seem to realise that Lord William Bentinck, with the collaboration of Rani Mohan Roy and his like abolished 'untouches' a century ago.

Now the interesting thing is that this particular newspaper, the "Examiner" belongs to the powerful Hearst syndicate with which Indian revolutionists in America seem to be on such good terms. In other words delight in urging Indian hotheads to attack the English is also the one that is most sedulous in propagating such ideas about Indians as to make them out before the wide world as no better than savages.

#### DECRYING INDIA.

In view of the vast and strenuous propaganda that Revolutionists of Indian blood have been spreading in America for the past ten or twenty years in conjunction with powerful anti-British publicists, his amazing perpetration of calumnies regarding modern India is at first mystifying. But really the Indian revolutionist himself although the claims to have the monopoly of patriotic sentiment in regard to India is to blame in the matter. He is out to discredit the British Government and therefore he paints India in the most heartrending colours.

The Indian revolutionary nationalists close his eyes deliberately to the vast amount of modernising work that has been accomplished in India by Englishmen and by Indians who have co-operated with Englishmen. But of course, it does not suit the revolutionary purpose to tell anybody or tell oneself even that a modern administration, sanitation, education, trade, commerce, industry such as India has never had before have been established for nearly a century, and have profoundly modified India.

Listening to the followers of Mr. Gandhi the intelligent American thinks that while India as a whole is barbarous her leading and exclusive patriots—revolutionists and non-co-operators are themselves medieval, who are fundamentally opposed to the modernising of India.

Briefly then this is what the American apprehends about India—Primitive pagan people, tyrannical alien Government medieval patriots.

#### THE EFFECT ON AMERICAN OPINION.

Well what is the result of all that? American people do not believe that Britain and India could evolve together towards unity and liberty that is, that India can be entrusted with such rights as Canada and Australia enjoy within the British Empire. These very anti-English elements in America that encourage the Indians to indulge in wild, revolutionary goose chasing in their hearts have no faith in India.

Take, for instance, a certain Sikh farmer or student has served in the American Army during the late war. He then applied for American citizenship. The Supreme Court of the United States has denied him the right and the right of any Indian, to become an American citizen. In other words the highest American tribunal has embodied in its judicial decision the substance of the general opinion regarding India namely that the country is altogether irredeemable and unevillable according to modern standards. If men like Lord Sinha, Mr. Saty, and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were to apply for franchises in America they would be told: "the bars are closed against you because you do not assimilate with us, Anglo Saxons."

Little do the Americans know of the nature of the co-operation of the genuine assimilation, between the English and the Indians, upon which rests the fabric of the mighty British Indian State, now passing from an Imperial to a Democratic commonwealth force.

#### TOOLS OF THE BRITISH.

Up and down America young Indian revolutionaries hold hands go snap box creating denouncing ignorantly and falsely, not only English administrators, but also their own choicest statesmen and patriots—the late Dadabhai Naoroji, Bhaichandran, and others.

The destiny of India as a whole and of any part of that country, depends to a great degree upon the public opinion of the world, particularly American public opinion.

If the Liberal, Moderate co-operating programme is to succeed—if it is not intended to plunge India into bloody internecine strife, and render her



a prey to foreign intrigue and invasion, if India is to go onward along the path of modern civilization. Instead of turning backwards to the Middle Ages—then it is incumbent upon the Moderates, the co-operators to organise efficiently some system of letting the world know of their work, their personalities, their aims and methods.

The enemies of India's orderly progress along modern lines derive their strength from abroad particularly from America. There is the most serious and immediate danger to India's orderly march to self government. The remedy is one and only one; let the Moderates send out their representatives to America, England, and Europe to give the truth about India.

#### ORGANISE PROPAGANDA.

Isolation from the rest of the world has brought India down in the past. Indifference to the world opinion is still the curse of Indian mentality. But the part cannot be bigger than the whole; the world is bigger than India. And in the world America counts for much, for very much indeed. The younger generation in Britain itself is becoming more and more conscious and sensitive to American fashions and ideas. The British Colonies are especially under American influence; Canada is a close neighbour of America. As for the rest of Europe, more of its politics is often determined in America than in its own chambers since the war. Can India turn its back on America without dire injury to itself? No.

I venture to send this appeal to all Moderate, Liberal, co-operative patriots in India to move them to organise a system of publicity in America in order to counteract the mischief done by Indian revolutionaries who play into the hands of the enemies of India and of Britain alike.

—“The Hindu”.

#### PATRIOTISM IN SCHOOLS.

##### BAN ON BHARATI'S WORKS.

##### TINNEVELLY TALUK BOARD RESOLUTION CANCELLED.

It will be remembered that the Tinnevely Taluk Board, in one of its meetings held last year resolved to introduce the teaching of some of Sri Subramania Bharati's Works in the Board Schools. This was the subject of some correspondence between the District Educational Officer and the Taluk Board President leading finally to the cancellation of the resolution by the Government. The following correspondence which has been sent to us for publication will enable the public to see how a book intended to be used for teaching some patriotic songs to the Board school pupils was discouraged.

Copy of letter R. O. C. 1451/22 dated 8th December '22 from Mr. K. Natesa Iyer, District Educational Officer, Tinnevely and Anjengo to the President, Taluk Board, Tinnevely:—

“With reference to your R. O. C. 766/22 dated 20th November '22 communicating copy of the resolution No. 3 of the Board meeting held on 11th November '22 approving the introduction of Bharati's work in Board Schools, I have the honour to request you to be so good as to give me the following details:—

I. Whether the books are to be used in Schools for detailed study or for non detailed study.

II. For what classes are these books prescribed.

III. Whether they are in addition to the books already in use for detailed or non-detailed study or whether they are introduced in partial replacement thereof.

IV. The precise manner in which the Headmasters of Board Schools are to be instructed to use the book and the place which the book is to occupy in the school curriculum may also be indicated.”

Copy of letter R. O. C. 766/22 dated 13th December 1922 from the President, Taluk Board, Tinnevely to the District Educational Officer, Tinnevely, and Anjengo, Tinnevely:—

“With reference to your R. O. C. 1451/22 dated 8th December '22, I have the honour to state that the work of Bharati which have been resolved upon by this Board to be introduced in some of the Board Schools are not intended as text books either for detailed or non-detailed study. The Headmasters of the schools to which the books are to be supplied will be instructed to select a number of inspiring and soul stirring songs of the Tamil poet and teach these songs for the higher classes (i.e.) from the 8th standard upwards.

The introduction of these books will not interfere with the normal curriculum of the school.”

Copy of letter No. Dis. on C. No. 1451/22 dated 18th December '22 I have the honour to invite your attention to Rule 8 framed under section 41 (2) of the Elementary Education Act (page 147 of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 21st February 1922) wherein it is stated that no books (other than books for religious instruction) shall be used in the schools by the teacher or pupils which have not been approved by Government. I do not find Bharati's works included in the list of approved books and I consider therefore their use in schools is not authorised. I do not think that Bharati's works could be considered to fall under religious instruction.”

Copy of Taluk Board Resolution No. 28 dated 10th February 1923:—

“Bharati's works are not intended by the Board to be used as text books and so the resolution of the Board No. 3 dated 11th November '22 does not offend against Rule No. 8 of the Rules framed under section 41 (1) Elementary Education Act. A copy of this resolution will be communicated to the Headmasters of all Board schools for information and guidance.”

#### GOVERNMENT'S CANCELLATION ORDER.

Copy of G. O. No. 986 L. and M. dated 26th April 1923:—

“It has been brought to the notice of the Government that in its resolution No. 3 dated 11th November 1922 and No. 28 dated 10th February 1923 the Tinnevely Taluk Board has approved the introduction of Bharati's works in the Elementary Schools under its control. These resolutions are opposed to rule 8 of the rules framed under section 41 (2) of the Elementary Education Act 1920 and are therefore illegal. The Government hereby cancel the resolutions under sub-section (1) of section 88 of the Madras Local Board Act, 1920.

The Taluk Board should arrange for the immediate withdrawal of the books from the schools under its management and submit a report to Government in the matter.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self Government.

(35) P. L. Moore,  
Secretary to Government.

#### TALUK BOARD'S REPLY.

Proceedings of the Tinnevely Taluk Board dated 12th May 1923:—

Mr. Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu B.A., President.  
Read G. O. No. 986 L. and M. dated 26th April 1923 cancelling T. B. R. No. 3 dated 11th November '22 and 28th dated 10th February '23 regarding the introduction of Bharati's works in Board Schools as they are illegal and directing the withdrawal of the books from the schools and calling for a report on the matter.

Read also the recommendation of (1) of the Educational Sub Committee dated 12th May 1923.  
The books will be withdrawn and the matter reported to Government.

Proposed by Mr. P. Nallaiyappa Pillai, seconded by Mr. K. S. Piramanayagam Achari.

Mr. A. S. Kuppasamy Iyer proposes an amendment to add the following:—

“The Board however respectfully submits that its prior resolutions are not illegal in view of the fact that the books referred to were not intended to be used as text books and rule 8 has not been violated. The Board was not previously asked by the Government to explain. The Board, therefore, requests reconsideration of the G.O.” Seconded by Mr. K. Venkatarama Dikshitar.

The amendment is rejected. The proposition is carried. Mr. A. S. Kuppasamy Iyer demands a poll.

#### For the amendment:—

Messrs. K. R. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Adinarayana Nadar, K. Venkatarama Dikshitar, A. S. Kuppasamy Iyer, Sadhu Ganapati Pantulu.

#### Against the amendment:—

Messrs. K. S. Piramanayagam Achari, Kannu Namasivayam Pillai, P. Nallaiyappa Pillai, A. S. Varadaraja Iyengar, T. Sankaralingam Pillai.

#### Neutral:—

Messrs. Ramaswamy Dass, Messrs. Diravia Nadar, Chavadi K. Subramania Pillai.

The votes are now different from what they originally were. I therefore decline to give my casting vote in favour of amendment and give it against the amendment. Therefore the amendment stands negatived. (3d) Sadhu Ganapati, President.

(True Extract.)

Copy of recommendation of the Educational Sub Committee:—

Resolved that the Sub Committee do recommend to the general body that the Government should be requested to reconsider their order. It considers that rule 8 of the Educational Rules referred to in G. O. does not prohibit the use of books such as Bharati's works in schools otherwise than as text books. It considers also that the G. O. having been passed without previous reference to the Board is unfortunate. Copy of the correspondence may be communicated to the Press. Members of the Legislative Council to selected by the President may be communicated with also to see if they cannot do anything in the matter. The question is one of principle and unless definite rules are framed binding us down we should not be prevented from using books which we consider proper and useful. —“Hindu.”

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J. A. TABBAT,  
Hony. Secretary,  
Ceylon Committee.

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Mis. 365.

#### THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company, will be held at the registered office “Maha Mandapam,” Hospital Road, Jaffna, on Wednesday the 29th August 1923 commencing at 3 p. m., to receive the report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1923 and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought up before the Meeting.

29th July 1923, Secretary,  
Mis. 362.

#### NOTICE.

The public is hereby notified that I, Kathiravelu Elyathamby of Kopay, Jaffna, shall in future sign my name as Kathiravelu Elyathamby Ramalingam.

Kopay, Mis. 368.  
3-8 23.

#### Order Nisi.

##### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5189.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagammah widow of Ilayatamby Gunaretnam of Kockuvil

Deceased.  
Murugesar Ilayatamby of Kockuvil

Petitioner.

Vs.

Thangammah wife of Murugesar Ilayatamby of Kockuvil

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murugesar Ilayatamby of Kockuvil, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Kanagammah widow of Ilayatamby Gunaretnam of Kockuvil, coming on for disposal before J. Homer Vanniasingham Esquire, District Judge, on July 18, 1923, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 16, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before August 14, 1923, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 26, 1923.  
O. 590.

W. D. Niles,  
District Judge.

#### Order Nisi.

##### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5176.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ponnampalam Palanivelu of Araly North late of Colombo

Deceased.  
Annammah widow of Ponnampalam Palanivelu of Araly North

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors. (1) Palanivelu Navaratnam  
(2) Palanivelu Kandaratham and  
(3) Palanivelu Arunassalam all of Araly North and  
(4) Arumugam Manikkam of Tellipalai East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above named Petitioner, praying that the above named 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before W. D. Niles Esquire, acting District Judge, Jaffna on July 19, 1923, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir. Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner dated May 8, 1923, having been read: It is ordered that the above named 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the said minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased issued to her as her lawful widow unless the above named Respondents appear before this Court on August 16, 1923, and show cause to the contrary.

July 28, 1923.  
O. 591.

W. D. Niles,  
District Judge.

#### Order Nisi.

##### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5192.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Veithanayagam widow of Visuvanathar Vishver of Vaddokoddal East

Deceased.  
Nagamattu Markandu of Vaddokoddal East

Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnatamby Kandapoo of do.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased, Veithanayagam widow of Visuvanathar Vishver coming on for disposal before W. D. Niles Esq., District Judge, on July 20, 1923, in the presence of Mr. B. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 19, 1923, 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 August 16, 1923, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 30, 1923.  
O. 592.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

#### Teak Wood.

Best Burma Teak.  
Logs from 10 to 35 ft. by 12 to 18 inches  
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S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI,  
H. 15. TONDAIMANNAR.

#### Order Nisi.

##### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5026.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valramuttu Vethamaniceam Ariyaseuddy of Copay but late of Taiping F. M. S.

Deceased.  
Arulammah widow of Valramuttu Vethamaniceam Ariyaseuddy of Copay

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ratnam daughter of V. V. Ariyaseuddy of Copay  
2. V. V. Ariyaseuddy Jayapalasingam presently of Taiping, F. M. S.  
3. V. V. Ariyaseuddy Poobalasingham of Copay  
4. Valramuttu Chinniah of Oorelu, The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 4th Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Arulammah widow of Valramuttu Vethamaniceam Ariyaseuddy of Copay praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Valramuttu Vethamaniceam Ariyaseuddy of Copay, but late of Taiping, F. M. S., coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on May 23, 1923, in the presence of Messrs. Sivadasan & Kattiresan, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 6, 1922, 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 June 28, 1923, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 18, 1923.  
Order Nisi extended for 15th August 1923.  
J. Homer Vanniasingham,  
Actg. District Judge.  
O. 529.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

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H. 14.

#### BASEL MISSION CALICUT TILES.

These tiles made at the factory at Calicut are unrivalled in strength, finish, and durability and have been found by local and outside experts to be superior to all other tiles in the market.

If you doubt, look for yourself the numerous buildings covered by these tiles during the last 25 years.

Before you buy please test these tiles and decide for yourself.

Wm. Mather & Sons,  
Sole Agents.  
H. 12.

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