

# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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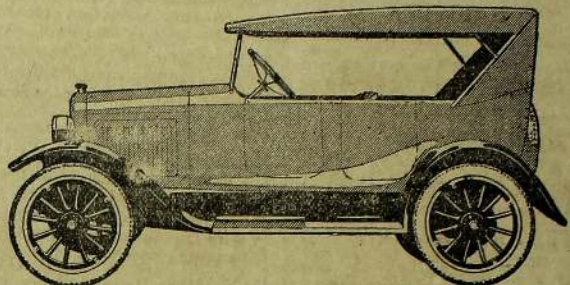
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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

### NAVARATHRI.

Navarathri is the name given to the nine nights immediately following the newmoon in the month of Purattathi (Tamil September). It is a festival connected with Shakti worship and usually takes place during the moonlit half of the Hindu month of *Asvini* (September—October). The festival is now going on throughout India and will come to a close on Saturday next. In Bengal where Shakti worship is most popular it is called Durga Pujah. The pujahs connected with this festival only commence at night and hence the name *rathri* or night. Most of the Tantric forms of worship are conducted in the secrecy of the night. Most of the big festivals in India appear to have something to do with agricultural operations or positions of the sun. It is not very clear what connection this festival has with agricultural occupations, though in Bengal this festival falls just at the time of the harvest season.

In the Puranas, the origin of the festival is related as follows. Once upon a time there lived an Asura named Mahishasur, who having obtained certain powers by practising *tapas*, began to abuse them. He persecuted men and gods. Even the gods could not subdue him. Then Uma-devi assumed the form of Durga and armed with deadly weapons attacked him. It is said that he had the power of transforming his body. When his head was severed, he transformed himself into an elephant. When the elephant form was destroyed, he took the form of a horse. That too was destroyed. Then he assumed various other forms, all of which were destroyed in turn. Then he finally took the form of a ferocious buffalo with which he terrorised the world. This form the Durga crushed under Her feet and he finally succumbed. That is why, though Durga is supposed to ride usually on a lion, She is also known as *Mahish-Mardini* (destroyer of the buffalo demon). The image of Durga is worthy of study and represents Her as a Warrior-queen, armed to the teeth. Durga herself is represented as a tall woman with a fair, yellowish complexion, yellow being the most sacred of all colours. She has ten arms, each holding either a weapon, such as a scimitar, a club, a bow and arrow, a battle-axe, or else some other suitable symbol, such as a conch shell, a revolving discus, a lotus flower etc. In one of her lower arms she holds a tuft of hair belonging to the head of the buffalo demon upon whom she tramples with one foot, the other foot resting on the back of a lion.

The Durga Pujah lasts nominally for nine days and nine nights as the term *Navarathri* denotes; but the last three days alone are considered important, every hour of these being filled with elaborate ceremonies and with a continuous round of feasting and merry making, especially among the younger folk. Of these three days again the middle one is regarded as the most sacred, and hence it is known as *Maha Ashtami* (the great eighth) because it is on this day that the holiest pujah called the "Sandhi Pujah" takes place. On this day artisans gather their tools, warriors their weapons and

farmers their implements and place them before the Goddess to invoke Her blessing. Though the worship is generally offered to Durga, yet Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth and Saraswathi, the Goddess of Learning are also worshipped and the ninth day is entirely devoted to the worship of Saraswathi. Special pujahs are offered to Saraswathi in schools and school children pile up their books and ola manuscripts in front of the image and after pujah, the following day, open their books and read them with earnestness. The next day is the Vijaya Dasami-day, a day most auspicious for any undertaking and Hindu children generally begin their education on this day.

In village schools, children go round from house to house singing sacred songs and making collections for their schools. They are readily welcomed, sweets and cakes are freely distributed among them, and the children return with a readily filled purse. In the olden days when schoolmasters performed their duties gratis, the *Navarathri* collections were the only means whereby they managed to support themselves. Even many schools resort to this means and meet with considerable encouragement and support. Two years ago, the Vivekananda School at Kuala Lumpur is reported to have collected a sum of \$4000/- in this way. We hope this year the Hindu Board of Education, which has many schools under its management, will revive this time-honoured custom and thus start the nucleus of a fund which will in course of time be sufficient to meet all expenses in connection with the observance of religious festivals in Hindu Schools.

On Vijaya Dasami day, that is, the tenth day, the image of Durga is brought out in procession and the killing of Mahishasur is represented by the shooting of an arrow at a Suma tree (prosopis spiciosa) or cutting in two places a plantain tree when the Suma tree is not available. This usually happens about dusk and the return procession is conducted on a very elaborate scale amidst great rejoicing. All the gate-ways are specially decorated and pujahs are offered at every gate on the way-side. The popular belief is that because of the merit accruing by the fasting and vigil during the preceding nine nights, anything undertaken on the tenth day will be crowned with success. Hence the great rejoicing on Vijaya Dasami, the tenth day of victory.

### EDITORIAL NOTE.

The Theosophical Society in Ceylon is appealing to every community in the Island for funds to acquire a permanent Headquarters. In the appeal made to the Hindus, the following appears:—

"We count upon Hindus for generous response in view of the outstanding work of Dr. Annie Besant, President of the Society, for the uplift of Mother India and Hinduism."

It is generally admitted that Mrs Besant did interfere in Indian politics but we are told that the great leaders of political thought in India are not too grateful for her meddlesome interference in Indian politics. As for her service to Hinduism, all that we know is that Theosophists only exploited Hinduism for their own purpose and Mrs. Besant's latest attempt to foist Christianity in a new form, with the Brahmin boy Messiah as its Head and Leader as a Bishop, has evoked more amusement than appreciation of her work for the uplift of Hinduism.

### THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo)  
DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the P & O "Kashagar" will close to day (Thursday) and per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, October 19th and per the R. L. "Indrapera" on Thursday, October 21st.

Straits and China Mails per the P & O "Karmala" will close on Saturday, October 16th, per the R. L. "Insulide" on Sunday, October 17th and per the N.Y.K. "Kashima Maru" on Wednesday, October 20th.

### RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Narkunda" will arrive on Sunday, October 17th, per the P & O "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Monday, October 25th and per the P & O "Cathay" on Saturday, October 30th.

Straits & China Mails per the S. M. N. "Prins der Nederlanden" and per the P & O "Kashagar" will arrive to day (Thursday).

### NOTICE.

Correspondences relative to Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager. Money Orders and Postal Orders should be made payable at the Vannarponne Post Office.

Letters, Newspapers and Books for Review intended for the Tamil Editor of the "Hindu Organ" should be addressed to the Editor "Inthu Sathanam".

27 9-26.

MANAGER.

### LOCAL & GENERAL.

CO-OPERATION AT NEERVELI.—The Neerveli Co-operative Society, which was started a few months back, did not carry out its work owing to the slackness of its members. But now it is learnt that new spirit has entered into the hearts of its members and fresh vigour and energy have been imparted into the working of the Society. Mr. C. Tillainathan, President of the local Village Committee, has been elected President of the Society at a meeting held on Thursday last. Under the guidance of Mr. Tillainathan the destiny of the Society is expected to prosper.

CONSIGNMENT OF RICE FOR JAFFNA.—The Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer "Havidar" is expected to arrive at Kankesanthurai today (Thursday) to discharge 4,000 bags of rice from Coconad.

VOTE FOR VILLAGE WORKS.—Out of the allocation made by the Government of the sum of Rs. 180,000 provided in the estimates for 1926-1927 "For Village Works" Northern Province gets Rs. 12,000.

OLD WOMAN'S DANCING.—A Sinhalese woman aged about 65 years, died suddenly at the residence of the Police Vidane of Korawella, Moratuwa, a few days back. The woman, it appears, attended the wedding of a relative which took place at the residence of the headman, and, after partaking of refreshments, is said to have indulged in dancing, when she suddenly collapsed.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. I. Duray, Head Overseer P. W. D., Bagan Datch, has been transferred with effect from the 10th inst. to Sititawan, Perak.

"THE COSMOPOLITAN CREW".—A Political party has recently been formed for the purpose of studying and discussing various problems affecting Ceylon and for the promotion of unity, goodwill and co-operation among the different races in the Island. They have restricted their membership to those who do not belong to any political body based on racial lines. The headquarters of the parties, "The Cosmopolitan Crew" are at Cosmopolitan Lodge, Bambalapitiya, where a political library and reading-room have been opened for the exclusive use of members.

NEXT YEAR'S PEARL FISHERY.—A Committee consisting of the Controller of Revenue, the Government Agent, Northern Province, and the Marine Biologist was appointed to examine and report on the proposal of another Pearl fishery. At its meeting the Marine Biologist stated that there were at present about 30 million oysters in an area of 3/4 square mile on Donnan's Muttuvarattu Paar, but stated that there may be about 10 million oysters left next March. As the quantity is hardly sufficient for a fishery on ordinary lines, he suggested a Government fishery on a smaller scale. This proposal will be discussed at next Friday's meeting of the Finance Committee.

SUPREME COURT ACTING JUDGES.—At the Chief Appellate Court on Monday last, Mr. L. M. Maartenz, who has been appointed to act on the Supreme Court Bench during the absence of Mr. Justice Jayewardene on leave, took his oath as an Acting Puisne Judge of Ceylon before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lyall Grant. Mr. E. W. Jayewardene, K. C., took his oath as Commissioner of Assize for a part of the fourth Supreme Court Sessions of the Western Circuit for the year before Mr. Justice Lyall Grant in chambers.

REVISION OF PUBLIC OFFICER'S SALARIES.—At today's meeting of the Legislative Council the Acting Colonial Secretary will move:—"That a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to examine the present scheme of salaries of public officers, and to submit recommendations for such revision as may be required."

WIRELESS TELEPHONE IN SHIPS.—At a meeting of the Colombo Port Commission held on September 29th at the Colombo Customs an item among others was considered for the connection of ships in the Colombo Harbour with the Telephone System. The wireless telephone system now being used at Basrah would not meet the requirements specified by the Colombo Port Commission, it was decided that further consideration of this matter should be postponed until the next meeting, when the estimate for the installation of a portable wireless telephone set on a ship communicating with only one fixed station ashore, without providing intercommunication with the local telephone system, will probably be received from the Chief Engineer of Telegraphs and Telephones.

Continued up.

### An Umbrella Holding Audacity.

#### MAGISTRATE'S ADMONITION TO A VELLALAH.

At the Mallakam Police Court before Mr. A. G. Raneerighe, the Police Vidhan of Elalali, charged a man named Govinder Sinnamby and his wife, Sinnamma, with having assaulted and robbed Verrakutty Velan, a man of the Pariah caste, of his umbrella, shawl and Rs. 25.

It was alleged by the prosecution that, on the 20th September last the complainant, on his return home from Irattamedu, was passing along a bye-lane opposite the house of the accused, who were Vellalaha. As it was raining, the complainant was holding an umbrella over his head, which was noticed by the first accused. He rushed out of his house and asked the complainant as to his audacity in holding an umbrella over his head when passing the house of a Vellalaha man, as this was not sanctioned by custom. In the course of a heated discussion, the first accused struck the complainant and snatched away his umbrella. The second accused joined her husband and removed the man's shawl, which fell in the ground. A sum of Rs. 25 had been tied into a knot at the end of the shawl, that was removed.

The Police Vidhan searched the house of the accused for the articles, but nothing was found. The first accused was not to be found during the search, but the headman was informed that he had gone to witness a temple festival near Point Pedro.

The defence tried to prove an alibi in favour of the first accused and maintained that nothing whatever happened on the day of the alleged offence. Two days previously to this there had been an altercation between the complainant and the accused in their house over the price of a cloth that the latter had purchased from the former. The Magistrate, in a lengthy judgment, acquitted the second accused, but convicted the first, stating "inter alia" that the meagreness of the evidence for the prosecution militated against the theory of the defence. As he was satisfied that the accused had only acted foolishly, he would fine him Rs. 20 and bind him over in a sum of Rs. 250 to keep the peace for a period of two years. The Magistrate further expressed the hope that the Vellalaha would in future refrain from interfering with the rights of the lower castes.

### "Rama's Exile".

#### A BRILLIANT PRODUCTION.

Saturday the 9th October was a gala day at the Colombo Theatre Hall when the members of the Vidhya Vinodha Sabha presented the above play which is supposed to be the most interesting and instructive portion in the RAMAYANA. The Hall which is the biggest in Colombo was crowded to its utmost capacity and many a ticket holder was satisfied with standing accommodation. The play relayed from the Hall was broadcasted and good reports are received from the listeners.

I should say that almost all the characters have done their parts well, particularly the rendering of songs reached a very high order. The feature of the day was the stand out performance of the trio Messrs. A. K. Thambimuttu, A. S. M. Fernando and K. Saravanamuttu as Rama, Bharatha and Kaikeyi respectively. I am sure the other actors will not grudge this reference. It will be difficult for other amateurs to break the record created by the Sabha in staging a very difficult play.

The Conductor and the Committee of Management should be heartily congratulated on the success attended on their performances and I hope that the Tamil Community will extend its patronage in future performances of the Sabha as well.

—Cor.

#### Continued.

JAFFNA INTER-SCHOOL FOOT BALL.—The Jaffna Inter-School Foot ball match between the Manipay Hindu and the Jaffna Central College was played in the Jaffna Esplanade on Friday last, when Mr. A. Soujah of the Jaffna College retained. The match ended in a win for the former by one goal, the Centrales scoring nil. On Saturday last Parameswara College met St. John's College when Mr. P. E. Thorne of the Jaffna Central College was in charge of the whistle. Mr. Thorne had to make very frequent use of the whistle as there was much of foul playing on both sides. Owing to the *Ultra Veras* step taken by Mr. Thorne in sending out a player on the side of Parameswara College, play had to cease just a few minutes before the close. The vast crowd of spectators being indignant at the step taken by the referee began to pour into the field thus making the continuation of the play impossible. A dreadful lecture in foot ball matches in Jaffna is the misuse of their boots by some of the players. In this match the goalkeeper on the side of Parameswara College is said to have been hurt in the neck owing to a kick received from a Johnian player. It is understood that this match will be played a second time, both the colleges having become friendly again.



## INDIAN &amp; FOREIGN

**NIZAM'S GIFT TO SCOTTISH COLLEGE:**—The Nizam of Hyderabad has made a gift of £1,000 to the Armstrong College, Newcastle, for the purchase of books concerning India.

**ROCK BURST IN INDIAN MINE:**—Several lives were reported lost by a rock burst in the Ohampion Reef Mines, Kolar, India, a few days back. It occurred in the rise above the 40th level in the central shaft. The winch driver was killed and another man was blown 250 feet up in the air and killed. Three men suffered fatal injuries. Five men have not been traced.

**AN INFIRMARY IN BARODA:**—Baroda can boast of an infirmary for the maimed, old and destitute, the first of its kind in India. The Institute will be aided by the State and was thought of during the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Maharajah.

**RESTRICTION ON AERIAL NAVIGATION IN BALUCHISTAN:**—The Government of India have prohibited the navigation of aircraft, except by reason of stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, over any of the areas in the administered districts and political agencies of the North-West Frontier Province, in British Baluchistan and certain areas in the Baluchistan Agency territory save under licences granted by the authorities.

**A UNIVERSITY AT MOUNT OF OLIVES:**—A University to cost over a quarter of a million is to be built soon on the slope of the Mount of Olives.

**PROPOSED UNIVERSITY AT BARODA:**—His Highness Gaskwar of Baroda has appointed a Commission to investigate and submit a scheme for the inauguration of a University at Baroda.

**BROADCASTING STATION IN BOMBAY:**—There will be soon erected in Bombay the finest broadcasting station in the grounds on the Western India Turf Club Park at Mahalaxmi, four miles away from the town.

**STATUS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES:**—The status of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales which His Highness the Aga Khan proposed to present to the city of Bombay will be erected at the junction of the Mayo Road and Coopers Road.

**NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT TEHRAN:**—His Majesty the King gave audience to the Maharajah of Burdwan and also to Mr. R. H. Olive on October 9. The latter kissed hands on receiving his appointment as Minister at Teheran.

**RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR A EUROPEAN:**—O. E. F. Mason (European), who was arrested on August 30th on a charge of embezzling Government money amounting to Rs. 291.8 during the period of his temporary appointment to the office of Registrar of Co-operative Societies, was convicted by the Magistrate at Rangoon and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

**MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF AMBER:**—Some of the exhibits, large glossy pieces displayed recently in a London shop window are said to contain the skeletons of insects, trapped probably thousands of years ago, when the resin which formed the amber trickled out of trees in Mesopotamia. One beautiful piece enveloped the skeleton of grasshopper complete with wings. Doctors sometimes are reported to have sent patients to buy amber necklaces, as amber contains electricity and this electricity has a curative effect on certain maladies. It has been claimed, as a remedy for gonorrhoea, and beneficial for the skin. It is also said that if women would wear amber, they would have to resort less to beauty parlours. By constant wearing of it skin tends to become more white and transparent. The medicinal properties of amber are the reason for many people preferring to smoke cigarettes through amber holders. The electricity in the amber is said to absorb the harmful ingredients in tobacco.

**MINING TRAGEDY IN NATAL:**—Four Europeans and 150 natives are said to be entombed in the Durban Navigation Colliery, at Durban, as a result of an explosion in the shaft. The bodies of eleven natives have been so far brought to the surface by the rescuers who are now searching at deeper levels.

**CYCLED ACROSS THE SAHARA:**—An astonishing feat has been accomplished by a Bombay Parsee Scoutmaster named Davar who is attempting to cycle round the world and is now en route to Lagos after crossing the Sahara. Davar, accompanied by another cyclist, named Eshvaranjanik, travelled from Algiers to Wargla, and from there, over 450 miles of waterless country, to Insalah in seventeen days, and then across the Hoggar mountains to Taman and Rasat. The last six hundred miles to Agadez were impracticable for cycles, and were covered on camel back. The cyclists embark at Lagos for South America. Davar has covered 12,500 miles since he left Bombay.

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE:**—The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture held its first sitting at Simla on October 11, in the Committee Room of the Assembly, when the Marquis of Liffelgow, Chairman, and the members were present, namely, Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir George R. M., Sir James Mackenzie, Mr. Calvert, the Raja of Parakimedi, Professor Ganguli, Dr. Hyder and Mr. B. S. Kamat. Mr. Madan, Joint Secretary, read the Royal Warrant, after which the Marquis of Liffelgow made a few preliminary observations.

## Settling in Malaya.

(CONTRIBUTED BY MR. V. W. TRAMBAIAH.)

[This article is one of a series of such promised to the Editor during his recent visit to Malaya by the leading men of our community over there. As we have a very wide circle of readers in Malaya, it is hoped that the subject would prove of sufficient interest to them. It is with that hope that we give publicity to them in these columns.—Ed. H. O.]

(Opinions Expressed in the "Malay Mail.")

V  
SONS OF THE SOIL.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.  
(Continued from our last issue.)

"I have pursued with the keenest interest the various correspondences—appearing in the 'Malay Mail' on the subject of Education for Malays, and there advancement in the Civil Service. While admiring the manner in which some have placed their views before the public eye, one is inclined to question the definition of the word 'Malay' whether it applies to Malays of British Malaya alone or includes even those of Ceylon, Siam, Netherlands East Indies and Dutch Borneo as well. I put this question because I know for certain there are a number of Malays whom I may correctly call foreign Malays who are employed in the Government Service as Clerks, Peons etc., One (born and educated locally, but of foreign parents) is officiating as an Assistant District Officer in a Sub District with gazetted powers of a Magistrate and a Collector of Land Revenue.

These people, I submit, cannot claim more favourable treatment in the Government Service than the Estates 'Podyans', not to speak of the Malayan Eurasians, and Chinese who have good claims, if not equal, to the Malays of British Malaya themselves.

The Eurasians and Chinese are also the sons of the soil, as the Malays style themselves now-days he is from the S. S., F. M. S. or the unfederated Malay States, but the question is why do the Malays want better treatment than the local Eurasians or Chinese—who have lived in this part of the world for more than a century (cf. Winsted's Papers on Malay Subjects)?

The whole subject is in a nutshell. Let us ask Government with all our might to stop all foreign importations, barring British Officers, of course, and retrench as much as possible all foreign recruits now in the Service giving room for our own boys." —"Fiat Justitia Let Nee."

## FACT vs. FICTION.

"Referring to the letter published in the 'Malay Mail' of the 27th instant signed by 'A Methodist (Tamil) Jaffia Christian' I would like to point out to him that the land in which he blows his bugle is not 'Jaffia' but 'Malaya'. The Editor of the Ceylon Observer may say that Jaffia Tamils are Gods of the North or Lords of the South, but he is not an authority recognisable in Malaya to support the claim that every Jaffia Tamil is reliable, trustworthy, active and so on. Nor is it a divine commandment that all the appointments in the F. M. S. Government Service should be swallowed by them. A Jaffia Tamil may boast all sorts of things to his credit but that will not change the statement that Jaffia Tamils have nothing to do with this country.

Whether or not a Malay can carry, out the Post of Office Assistant, Chief Secy's Office, is a matter, which remains to be seen when the appointment is entrusted to a Malay Officer.

Whether it would be one of the seven wonders of the world or whether it would be like two birds in the bush can easily be judged from the following two instances.

(1) The work of Chief Clerk in the Revenue Survey Office which I believe, was formerly carried out by a Jaffia Tamil (Class I) has now been carried out satisfactorily by a Malay Clerk (Class II).

(2) The Clerical work in the Kuala Lumpur District Forest Office which was formerly carried out by a Jaffia Tamil (Clerk Class II) has now been carried out excellently by a Malay Writer who has passed only the 5th Standard in English education. This Malay Writer is not only doing the English Clerical work, but is also doing the work of a Malay Writer.

As regards accounts, it is absolutely absurd for 'A Methodist (Tamil) Jaffia Christian' to advance the argument that all Jaffia Tamils are considered to be best at accounts. The writer himself is a Chief Book Keeper in one of the leading firms here and he is proud of his ability to carry out the work of a European Accountant during the last four years. —"Moolayn."

VII  
AN EXPLANATION.

"With reference to 'Disaffected Malay's' letter which appeared in your issue of Friday last there is no one who can deny the fact that a large number of the higher paid appointments in the Subordinate Service should be open to Malays. This is their country and they have every right to expect it. What is the reason that Malays are not found holding such posts? There is only one reason and that is that there are yet few who have by training and experience qualified for such posts.

I am sure that your correspondent does not mean to suggest that such posts as Accountants, Asst. Auditors, Sub. Treasurers and Office Assistants in Secretariats are to be given to Malays simply and solely because 'they are Malays'. Your correspondent states that Malays for such positions should be 'exceptional ones'. It is natural therefore to conclude that the reason that men other than Malays are appointed to such posts is that no such 'exceptional ones' are yet to be found. In the meantime justice demands that others who by their conduct, character and ability can do the work of the Government should receive the reward they have a just right to expect under the British flag.

The letter which appeared in your issue of Saturday last by 'A Jaffia Tamil' in reply to 'Disaffected Malay', is so one-sided that it needs no comment." —"A Scotman of the East."

VIII  
CLAIMING RIGHTS.

PREFERENCE FOR MALAYS.

"What is this man that you are allowing your paper to be used by such a fellow? I mean the Methodist (Tamil) Jaffia Christian."

My education is not so good and my writing English of poor quality, but I can easily see that this 'Jaffia Christian' fellow is not so clear too.

I do not know this Ceylon Editor gentleman, but he must be a humorous chap, I think.

I am often reading your paper, sometimes for interest, sometimes for job. I am searching to improve my prospects, but I have several times seen when the European Planter is wanting a Tamil conductor or Clerk he is putting 'No Jaffia Tamil need apply' Some humbug only?

He says he is not lazy. We Malays are said to be lazy, but we do not wish to work so hard and everybody knows this. But I have several times seen these Tamil chaps just waiting and having spies to tell when the European is advancing in their direction. A Tamil thinks the European is just a fool, who believes all he says, but I think the European is tired of always finding fault.

His motto is like the English Bible "Thank you Lord I am not like the other men".

I am sorry not to be so conceited like this fellow, but I am only a poor Malay chap.

If it is like the Boxing this fellow 'Jaffia Christian' must give his name for the challenge."

—"Mat Bin Samat."

## SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

"The letter signed by 'Palman Qui Morit Feras' which was published in your valuable paper of the 30th January 1923 is undoubtedly written by an able writer. It is so cunningly worded, with the intention, perhaps, to hypnotise the public mind in order to mislead them to the conclusion that Malays are ungrateful to the Government as well as to the dominating nation.

Malays, both intelligent and ignorant cannot deny nor even dream of denying the fact that the Government is at present affording facilities for the Education of their children though there is still much room for further improvement. We do not even for a moment forget that the Government is now endeavouring to take into its service as many Malays as can be useful to it. 'A Disaffected Malay' does not mean to deny this and I am almost certain that he is well aware of it. But what he really meant to claim is that, in the event of any vacancy occurring in the higher appointments for the Subordinate Class, preference should be given to Malays, who are serving under the Government, to fill such vacancy over alien nationalities.

For instance, the appointment of Office Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office has recently fallen vacant. It has first been offered to any of the Malays in the Government Service before the present holder was chosen to fill the seat? Or is it that there is not a single Malay in the F. M. S. Government Service who can do the work? These are probably the questions that have caused my friend (a Disaffected Malay) to voice his disaffection for which he deserves the dig it. 'Anak Malayan Jit' in the eyes of his Malay brethren. I for one, will support his claim that there are Malays in the Government Service to whom the appointment was worth offering.

'A Disaffected Malay' does not say that all aliens have nothing to do with this country, but he did say rightly too that Jaffia Tamils have nothing to do with this country. We have every reason to believe that if today these Jaffia Tamils vacated all the appointments they are now holding, tomorrow the appointments will be filled up by our Straits born Chinese, and Malayan Eurasian brethren who, by thousands in number are now unemployed and who in many respects have better claims than the people who claim themselves to be the Sons of the East, and who mostly come out here with the mere intention to make our country their temporary field of labour."

Malayas.

X  
AN INDIAN VIEW. (H.O.)

"The British came to Malaya to protect the Malays and the duty of the Government, first and foremost, was to protect the Malays." Those were the words spoken by a gentleman in the Federal Council the other day. A Malay as the son of the soil is entitled to preferential treatment. I understand that the Government is quietly aware of this fact and does everything in its power to satisfy the aspirations of the young educated Malays.

The sentiments contained in the Jaffia Tamil's letter are rather curious. 'The Scots of the East' as he styles himself is certainly under some delusions he says that 'he is all in all to a European.' I am sure that this is the 'Eight' wonder of the world if such exists."

—G. N. Pillay.

Malacca, 30.1.23.

## XI.

## BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE.

"It is by no means a pleasant business to enter into a journalistic controversy, particularly so when names of nationalities are drawn into the discussion, but having seen the letters of 'A Disaffected Malay' and 'A Methodist (Tamil) Jaffia Christian' in your issues of the 26th and 27th January respectively, I feel it impossible to resist a desire to correct what I think is wrong.

Let me deal with the views of 'A D M' first. As regards Malay Officers there are certain conditions governing this scheme and as it is still in its experimental stage, it is not, to say the least, generous on the part of a Malay to be dissatisfied with it. One cannot expect to fly before one is able to walk. It is quite possible for boys who have not had their entire education in the Kuala Kangsar Malay College to enter his service.

The fact that there are no Malays holding administrative appointments in Kuala Lumpur alone should not be taken as a basis on which to build the untrue statement that Malays are not given special preference over other nationalities or that they are not trusted with administrative posts. In Parak to give only a few instances, there are two A. D. O's in Kinta, one in Luat and one in Selama in charge of the District, and the District Officer of Krian, the greatest paddy growing district which was formerly administered by a rather senior member of the Civil Service, is a Malay, and they are all worthy sons of the soil indeed. Besides these there are numbers of embryo administrators who will in due course become full-fledged District Officers, Magistrates and Land Officers. The most unfortunate part of the paragraph is the reference to the Jaffia Tamil who has been of late much exposed to unmerited and wanton ridicule for an honourable Malay to aim a blow at him amounts to no less than a 'beating a dead horse'. It is my painful duty to disagree with A. D. M. when he says that the Jaffia Tamil has nothing to do

Continued up.

## Vernaculars, the Media of Instruction.

## ENCOURAGEMENT BY OFFERING SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following is a portion of the summary of the opinion of Sir H. Marcus Fernando, who is at present in England, on political and educational subjects, expressed by him to the London Correspondent of the Ceylon Daily News:

"The next question was—'How far is it practicable to make Sinhalese and Tamil the media of instruction in the schools of Ceylon?'"

Sir Marcus Fernando went at much greater length into this subject than I can do justice to in a few sentences. He recognises the difficulty of confining the media of instruction to the vernaculars except in the lower standards, and in this matter he is against imitating the Indian practice where English is only taught in the secondary schools to students in the higher standards. The result is that they are kept back in other subjects. Sir Marcus pointed out that in the secondary schools of Ceylon English is taught by the direct method from the first standard, and by the time boys require instruction in other subjects they know enough English to use that language as the medium of instruction.

In reply to the question—'What steps should be taken to improve the teaching of Oriental languages in English schools?' Sir Marcus said he was all in favour of giving every possible encouragement to the teaching of these languages. Only about three or four years ago Sinhalese and Tamil were not accepted as optional languages for matriculation, with the result that boys and girls did not take them up; but now Sinhalese and Tamil were included in the subjects for matriculation, as well as for the Cambridge local examinations. With the establishment of the Ceylon University further encouragement ought to be given to the study of these languages, and such encouragement might very well be given in the form of scholarships. He thought there should be more specialisation in the different linguistic areas. Ananda College had done much to encourage Sinhalese in Colombo, and schools in Jaffna and the North might do the same for Tamil."

Continued.

with the country. He has, from the A. B. C. of development of this country had something to do with it, and he has done no harm. How easy it is to give a dog a bad name and hang it! The post of Office Assistant in a big Office is not a thing to be envied by Malay Officers who should mainly specialise in the duties of the District Office, Land Office, Courts and Police.

The Post Office Assistants, Accountants, Assistant Auditors, Sub Treasurers etc. are as a rule, intended for men in the Clerical Service, who by long and satisfactory service, have come to the Special Grade. It is extremely thoughtless, and rather ungrateful (pardon me) for the word which I use very reluctantly for A. D. M. to make so much of the little or nothing that appears to have been left undone, and to forget the whole that has been done for the sons of the soil by the protectors who have in every possible direction given them the fullest encouragement and a preference that has almost become proverbial.

Taking into consideration the comparatively short time this country has been under British influence and the number of Malays in the various departments of the Government Service, both in the higher and lower grades, including those holding fairly responsible posts, who can deny that both the protectors and protected have reasons to congratulate themselves and the latter to be grateful to the former. (14.10.1920)

What is most appalling in A. M. (T. J. C.) is his pride he evidently takes in his title. His fourfold wisdom—the wisdom of a Methodist, the wisdom of a Tamil, the wisdom of a Jaffia, and the wisdom of a Christian—all ill combined—has certainly added to the contempt that the Jaffia Tamils have deservedly earned. It is not entirely wrong for a man to enumerate the virtues and abilities of his countrymen, but the imprudent way in which A. M. (T. J. C.) does it, is more damaging and amusing than convincing and acceptable. 'He (Jaffia Tamil) can make his master happy' says—A. M. (T. J. C.) and asks 'Can a Malay do the above thing?' Now a Jaffia Tamil is no doubt a very hardworking obedient and conscientious workman, but most of the masters in this country prefer pleasing appearance to solid merit and in the face of the general campaign against the Jaffia Tamil, how can any one take A. M. (T. J. C.) at his word and believe that the Jaffia Tamil has made his master happy? How many advertisements in the papers as regards vacancies have included the unwholesome—foolish of 'Jaffia Tamils need not apply'.

Coming back to the main point, it is highly impertinent, unwise, and unbecomingly on the part of any outsider in Malaya to make a point blank comparison with the Malays, and to unconditionally challenge them on a footing of equality, for who can afford to forget that all outsiders are like so many happy guests in the hospitable home of the simple, harmless, unassuming and unassuming Malay (bar A. B. M.) In his own country a second class Malay may be taken in preference to a first-class outsider. It is pure nonsense to talk about a bird in hand and two in the bush, in fact the whole argument is suggestive of a school boy's date. What better winding up can any one imagine for this mad outbreak of fearful wisdom than an all round open challenge in accurate? This challenge would make an excellent reply to the cab-driver who challenged Mr. Pliskwick and his companions for a boxing bout because Mr. Pliskwick had taken down a man of whom the driver had said with regard to the cab, and his bony horns and fared he and his companions were informers.

I would earnestly request A. D. M. and A. M. (T. J. C.) to shake hands and withdraw. Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

"Cosmopolitan Outlook".

[There are some letters from about a dozen all couched more or less in the same strain. Many Jaffia Tamils have done really good work in this country, but now the time has come when people born in this country, whether they be Malay, Chinese or Indian should be employed in preference to Asiatics from other countries.]

—Ed. M. M.

(To be continued.)



## The Type and Constitution of a University.

The following extracted from the Convocation Address to the University of Bombay by Sir Brajendra Nath Seal may be read with interest by those interested in the Ceylon University question:—

According to Sir Brajendra Nath Seal Universities may differ in structural or in functional type. The University may be located in one centre or many, there may be one or more constituent colleges, these are matters of detail, but the fundamental question is that of the relation of the University to its colleges. From this point of view a University may be affiliating, federal, synthetic, or unitary, according to the degree of intimacy between the University and its constituent colleges. By a Unitary University in this connection I mean not a University with a single geographical centre or a single constituent college, but one of which the colleges are incorporated and integral parts being under the financial and educational administration of University. On the other hand, where the University and the colleges are separate corporate entities, but are so far welded together as to utilise their resources for a common task, we have the synthetic type, and this was the type recommended by the Sadler Commission. Again, in a Federal University, the colleges are independent and autonomous bodies which come together to form the governing body of the University. Lastly, an affiliating University affiliates external bodies by a sort of adoption or recognition, and these bodies are usually unconnected with one another except through the University. In this type, the measure of control of the University over the colleges, and of the representation of the colleges in the University, may vary. Of these four types, a Unitary and a Federal University have no doubt certain advantages, and accordingly the smaller City Universities which are to-day springing up in the country with the rapidity of the oriental gourd prefer them, but the three big Presidencies have a long affiliating history and tradition, and they must continue to be affiliating in the main, with some synthesis of fund and staff in undergraduate work, and with either a federal or a unitary plan in the post graduate or research work, if not also in the Honours Schools.

Universities also differ in function, according as they are examining or teaching bodies, or mainly research institutes either for pure science or for technological and industrial purposes. Ordinarily, a University combines all these functions.

But the fundamental question of a University Constitution is deeper than all this.

A University chartered by the State is really a corporation on which the State devotes its powers of legislation, within the limits of the State paramountcy, in the sphere of the higher national education. And the State must also assign definite financial resources, definite ways and means, the sinews of war, to enable the University to carry the delegated functions. Now the principal function, the function of teaching, is a creative activity, a plastic art having human stuff for its material. And like art and religion, teaching flourishes in an atmosphere of freedom. The academic Council of teachers in the University as a teaching organisation will therefore exercise freedom in their own vocation. But so far as the University exercises powers of educational legislation delegated to it by the State, there must be a general Court, a widely representative body, which will control the general policy, educational as well as financial. And, finally there must be a small executive body, a sort of Cabinet for this statutory legislature, entrusted with the administration of affairs.

(14-10-1926 H.D.)  
Now, as regards this tripartite body, the first question is—Is the constitution to be unitary or plural? Is the supreme authority of this corporation to be vested in a single body, call it a Senate or a Court, or to be divided and distributed between the several corporate bodies? In other words, are these three bodies, the general Court or Senate, the academic Council, and the Executive Council or Syndicate, exercising functions more or less separate in their nature—are they to be statutory bodies with coordinate powers and jurisdictions, with perhaps a limited general Court, or should there be one supreme governing body, the Senate, of which the academic Council should be an agent or delegate, and the Syndicate or administrative body a mere Executive Committee? Both constitutions are possible, and both can work under suitable conditions. But the composition of the three bodies will differ according as we have the plural or the unitary type. In a plural constitution with several coordinate authorities, the academic Council will be primarily academic in composition, the Court or Senate widely representative of the various public interests, and the Executive Council mainly a business body, though of course liaison must be secured by inter representation and inter relation among the bodies themselves. In a unitary constitution, however, there will be less differentiation of functions, and the Senate will be more composite in character. In fact, the academic Council will be more or less an academic Committee of the Senate, and the Executive Council its executive Committee. That would be their real character in a unitary constitution, even if they should be statutory bodies with defined but not delimited jurisdictions.

Then there is the constitution of the University in relation to the Government. Whether you call the University a chartered corporation or a statutory legislature, the State paramountcy will remain. But there should be no executive interference with internal autonomy of the University.

University Acts will lay down general lines of policy. And there should be also a minimum statutory annual grant to each University, which should be supplemented from time to time by special grants for special purposes. The Acts should moreover lay down provisions for State audit, and reserve to the Government powers of general review and general direction of the financial situation. Besides, the Government should be represented on the general Court or Senate as well as on the Executive Council; and, finally, Commissions can always be appointed by Government to reconnoitre the general educational position for the purposes of University reform or of fresh University legislation.

A wide reaching social business like education should always be entrusted to a body representative of all the enlightened interests of the society whose business it is. There may be—in my view there ought to be—separate but inter-connected Councils or Boards entrusted with the organisa-

Continued up.

## THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

### ACTIVITIES OF THE O. B. A.

#### STATEMENT OF COCONUT MATCH ACCOUNTS.

The following is the statement of receipts and disbursements effected by the recent Coconut Match held at the Jaffna Hindu College between the Directors on one side and the Old and Present Boys on the other:—

Mr. R. Subramaniam, Proctor	30 00	By amount paid to the College Treasurer	168 50
" V. K. Gnanasundaram	20 00	" amount of nuts collected	51 20
" S. F. Johnpulle (a friend)	10 00	" car hire to Puttur	6 00
" S. T. Kandiah, Kachcheri	10 00	" car hire to Chavakachcheri	6 00
" B. N. Chinniah, Agricultural Dept.	10 00	" car hire to Manipay, Town,	
" V. Thampi, District Court, Jaffna	10 00	" rickshaw hire	3 25
Dr. O. Thuralappah	10 00		
" S. Pasupathy	15 00		
Mr. V. Canagaretnam (a friend)	10 00		
Dr. O. Sivasilthamparam	7 50		
Mr. S. Ampikaipagan	7 50		
" K. Kasipillai, Proctor	7 50		
" S. Maitavagaram, Prov. Surgeon's Office	5 00		
" K. Aiyadurai, Proctor	5 00		
" K. Navaretnam,	5 00		
" A. Viswanathan, Deputy Fiscal	5 00		
" V. Balasundaram	5 00		
" V. Canagaretnam, Agr. Dept.	2 50		
" V. Oogara Vadivale	2 00		
" S. Kanagasabapathy	2 00		
" S. Maitavagaram, Fiscal's Office	3 00		
" T. Nadarajah	1 00		
" S. Eliyatambay, Proctor	5 00		
" S. Veeresingam	5 00		
" C. Subramaniam, Proctor	12 00		
To amount of nuts from			
Mr. V. Ramalingam, Proctor	500 value 20 00		
" S. W. Rajaretnam	200 " 8 00		
" T. Annamalai	200 " 8 00		
" R. V. Ganapathipillai	100 " 4 00		
" C. Somasagaram (a friend)	100 " 4 00		
" T. E. Selvadurai	50 " 2 00		
" S. Sabaretnam	75 " 3 00		
" V. S. Somasundaram	25 " 1 00		
" A. Retnasabapathy	30 " 1 20		
Total	Rs. 246 20		
		V. RAMALINGAM,	
		V. K. GNANASUNDARAM,	
		for Old Boys.	

## LANKA'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. TO BE OPENED on the 16th October, 1926, at Cherniya Street, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

This Institution will be conducted by well experienced and recognised instructors who are graduates of the Dawar's College of Commerce, Bombay.

### CURRICULUM OF STUDIES.

- (1) English Literature
- (2) Book-keeping and Accountancy
- (3) Methods and Machinery of Business
- (4) Banking and Currency
- (5) Mercantile Law
- (6) Secretarial Work and Practice
- (7) Auditing
- (8) Shorthand
- (9) Type-writing
- (10) Commercial Geography
- (11) Commercial Arithmetic
- (12) Elements of Political Economy, etc., etc.

### Students Seeking Admission

are requested to apply early, as the number of admission will be limited.

Van. East, S. P. KANDIAH,  
11-10-26. F.I.S.A. (Lond) L.A.A. (Lond)  
Mis. 924.

## "THE CEYLON (Legislative Council) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1923."

CONSTITUENCIES OF THE EUROPEAN (RURAL), INDIAN, AND MUHAMMADAN, NORTHERN PROVINCE (SOUTHERN DIVISION) ELECTORATE.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS relating to the following constituencies, viz:—

- (1) European Electorate (Rural)
- (2) Indian Electorate
- (3) Muhammadan Electorate
- (4) Northern Province (Southern Division)

for the Revenue District of Mannar have been completed, and that copies of such Registers are open for inspection at the Mannar Kachcheri at all reasonable hours.

Any person claiming to have his name inserted in any such register, or if entitled to do so, objecting to the name of any person appearing therein, should make application to the undersigned.

Such application must be made within four weeks from the date of the publication of this notice, set out the grounds of application, and give an address for the receipt of notices.

Mannar, 11th Oct. 1926.  
O. E. JONES,  
Registering Officer for the Revenue District of Mannar of the European (Rural), Indian, Muhammadan and Northern Province (Southern Division) Electorates.

Continued, 14-10-1926

tion of the different grades and stages of education, the primary, the secondary, and the higher. And the State will be there to link up and co-ordinate, and in a general way to control, these bodies or Councils, through a Minister of Education and a Board on which they will be represented. In the end, it may be noted *en passant*, a constitutional machinery like this will bring home to local bodies their obligation to contribute to the University funds, especially for regional developments, a feature of University finance which is being more and more emphasized in the West.

—'Welfare.'

## Newly Arrived! Best Sort!!

### READYFORSALE.

Teak timber of the finest quality  
Teak squares ranging from 6 feet to 30 feet in length, width being 9 to 24 inches.

Long logs are few in number.

Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Can be had from our depots both at *Tondamanar* and *Jaffna*.

H. 48. S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6262.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivakumari wife of Nagenthrar Murgusu of Kondavil

Deceased.  
Eliatambay Chellappa of Kondavil  
Petitioner.

1. Kacagamma, wife of Eliatambay Chellappa of Kondavil
2. Murgusu Ponnusamy, Conductor, Gomal Estate, Gemas, Johore

Respondent.

This matter of Eliatambay Chellappa of Kondavil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sivakumari, wife of Nagenthrar Murgusu of Kondavil coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on October 1, 1926, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 27, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of 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 Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 2, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 8, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse  
O. 1154 District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6166.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Chinnappillai widow of Kanthapper and Chellamuttu daughter of Kanthapper of Thunnalai South

Deceased.  
Murgusu Vadivelu alias Thirunavagarasu of Thunnalai South  
Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that grant of probate of the Last Will of the late Chinnappillai widow of Kanthapper of Thunnalai South be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on October 7, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Kandaiya and Maitavagaram Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will dated June 7, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the late Chinnappillai widow of Kanthapper of Thunnalai South dated April 3, 1922, be and the same is hereby declared proved and that probate of the said Last Will be issued to the said Petitioner unless any person shall appear before this Court on or before October 26, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 7, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,  
O. 1152 District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6206.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Chellamuttu daughter of Kanthapper and wife of Arumugam Kanapattipillai of Thunnalai South

Deceased.  
Murgusu Vadivelu alias Thirunavagarasu of Thunnalai South  
Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for grant of probate of the Last Will of the late Chellamuttu daughter of Kanthapper of Thunnalai South coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on July 26, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Kandaiya and Maitavagaram Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and the witnesses to the said Last will, dated July 19, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said Chellamuttu daughter of Kanthapper and wife of Arumugam Kanapattipillai dated April 3, 1922, and filed of record in case No. 6106 of this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that probate of the said Last Will be issued to the said Petitioner unless any person shall appear before this Court on or before August 31, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 12, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended finally to 26th October 1926.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

O. 1153.

Printed and published by M. Sabaratnasinghe for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannerponnai.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6213.

In the Matter of the Estate of Malavarayer Naganather of Chulipuram, late of Klang

Deceased.  
Sinnappillai widow of Malavarayer Naganather of Chulipuram  
Petitioner.

1. Naganather Nadarejah of Chulipuram
2. Rakkumani daughter of Naganather of do.
3. Maitavagaram Malavarayer of do.

The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the above-named 3rd Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to her coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 22, 1926, in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 15, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents shall, on or before October 19, 1926, appear before this Court and show cause to the contrary.

October 7, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,  
O. 1151 District Judge.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

MULLAITIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 240.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thamotharam Velayutham of Puloly East, Point Pedro, late of District Court, Mullaitivu

Deceased.  
Thamotharam Sabapathy of Puloly East, Point Pedro  
Petitioner.

1. Ponnaschay widow of Thamotharam of Puloly East
2. Pakkiam widow of Velayutham of do.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the above-named deceased Thamotharam Velayutham, coming on for disposal before R. J. Bateman Esquire, District Judge, on September 29, 1926, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 20, 1926, 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 October 26, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 29, 1926. R. J. Bateman,  
District Judge.

O. 1155.