

The Hindu Organ.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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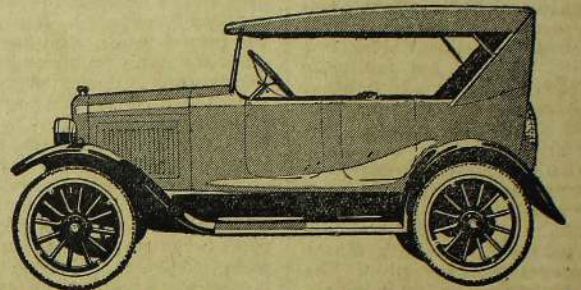
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1926

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

WE ARE ALL DEPRESSED CLASSES IN A way. The higher classes among the Hindus are yet fighting for their rights which are being denied to them by those who do not belong to their religion. The upper classes have up to now been spending all their time and energy in a keen struggle to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions of life brought about by the introduction of Western institutions and Western conditions of life into this country. The time has now come for them, however, to look a little ahead and beyond themselves, to save the ranks of the lower classes from adopting customs, manners, and religion unsuited to them. It has been proved by experience that whenever there rose even little differences between high caste people and low-caste people, the Missionaries always stepped in and made capital use of the opportunity to carry on proselytism. The Christian Missionary is an expert in trading on human weaknesses. No one has helped the processes of disintegration of our society so much as the Christian Missionary. He may or may not have done it consciously. However, the fact remains that he more often than not has adopted most questionable methods to perform what he is pleased to call his duty towards his own religion.

According to the Christian Missionary, Hinduism is responsible for all the evils that afflict our race and, therefore, the only way of removing all these evils, is by destroying Hinduism. It is generally admitted that the caste system, especially when accompanied by its concomitant evil untouchability, is most undesirable but the upper classes are no more responsible for it than the lower classes. Both are victims to the same system, and this system is not a thing of yesterday but has been handed down to us from the hoary past. It has become part and parcel of our existence. We cannot therefore break it in a day. The isolation of people belonging to one caste from those belonging to another, by changing their religion and their manners and customs and by setting one against the other, will only tend to make the gulf wider but will never heal up differences. It is therefore very necessary that the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes must be taken up by those who belong to the same community and who are more favourably placed than they and not by outsiders who have their own axe to grind.

Of the many disabilities from which the poorer classes suffer, the want of education is the most common. To provide a man with education is to provide him with the means wherewith he could fight the battle of life. The depressed classes ought to be taught to look after themselves and to solve their own problems. It should not be, as it happens invariably, merely a change of masters. Usually from a state of economic dependence on the Vellala, the low-caste man passes into a state of moral and spiritual bankruptcy under the Christian Missionary. Having been taught to assume a position and mode of life for which he has not been fitted by gradual evolution, he finds himself unable to stand on his own legs, when the Christian Missionary fails him. The native Christians who ought to give him a helping hand, stand aloof and the last state of the man is worse than the first state.

Hindus, who are able to gage the depths of degradation to which a section of their own community could be brought to, should realise their responsibility and do something to avoid the evil. In every big centre, schools should be established for the depressed classes and they should be gradually led towards a purer and healthier life. Above all, the depressed classes particularly should be ingrained in the principles of our religion, for they need it most. They must be made strong enough to withstand temptation. They should be made to realise that material advantages, however good they may be, should not be sought in preference to spiritual advantages. We are glad to learn

that the Hindu Board of Education has already made provision for the education of the depressed classes. The school at Cheviateru is doing very well. There should be similar schools established in other places as well. Fortunately, the Board need not be worried about funds, for money will be forthcoming not only from the well-to-do classes but even from the poorest poor, for all know that it is a deserving case? Who will not care to help such a worthy cause. It only remains for the Board to set the necessary machinery working.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

From the letter of the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam appearing elsewhere it will be clearly seen that there was deliberate manoeuvring on the part of Mr. Chanmugam and his clique to keep the Hindus out of the North Ceylon Educational Association. It was Mr. Chanmugam who first introduced the "dangerous principle" which he himself condemns. Mr. Chanmugam cannot deny that he unconstitutionally withheld correspondence which Mr. Rajaratnam was entitled to see. He has not so far given any excuse for bringing in Mr. Peto to officiate as President in the teeth of opposition. We are in a position to endorse the statement made by Mr. Rajaratnam that new members who are enrolled in one committee meeting were struck off the list at a subsequent meeting. Mr. Chanmugam cannot deny this. From correspondences that have appeared in this paper from time to time it has been proved beyond doubt that among the Hindu lawyers whose applications were rejected, there were many who were actually "interested in the work of education". The insult to Swami Vipulananda and the false statement that he had never been a member before, are still fresh in our minds. Mr. Chanmugam might feel satisfied that he has spread his net, but we Hindus refuse to walk into it. We take this opportunity to thank, on behalf of the Hindu community, the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam for having so boldly taken up the cause of the wronged party.

We are glad to note that the voters in Wards No. 1 and 6 are rallying in large numbers round the temperance workers. The temperance workers must not relax their efforts simply because there appears to be a strong body of public opinion behind them. The work must be organised. Local option polls have sometimes failed for want of proper organisation. Not only should every voter be asked to attend the polling booth but there must be also some one specially appointed to see that every voter goes to the poll. Fortunately we have in our midst some very experienced temperance workers. We have not the slightest doubt that their efforts will be crowned with success.

LOCAL & GENERAL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The adjourned meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council will be held today (Thursday) in the Council Chambers at Colombo when the motion of the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam on the establishment of a State Mortgage Bank will be taken up for further discussion.

RAJALA TAMIL UNION.—A meeting of the Rajala Tamil Association was held at the local school on Saturday the 27th ultimo at 6.30 p.m. with Mr. M. K. Soekalingampillai in the chair. Brahma Sri Muttuswamy Iyer of Udavil delivered a *Kataparasanam* on Saint Nandanar, which was highly appreciated by the vast audience present.—Cor.

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION.—At last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. W. Duraiswamy presented the report of the Committee on "an Ordinance to incorporate the Hindu Board of Education." The Colonial Secretary moved an amendment to the effect that the Board should be called the "Hindu Board for the promotion of Education." Sir P. Ramanathan strongly opposed the amendment. He said that certain Official Members were trying to ridicule the Committee which had gone into the matter. Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere said that the Tamil words in the Ordinance stood for "Hindu Board for furthering education." Under the circumstances, the Colonial Secretary's amendment was a fair one. The amendment by the Colonial Secretary was passed, and the Ordinance was read a third time and passed.

CEYLON'S D. P. W. as F. M. S. ROY'S G. M. R.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. Strachan, Director of Public Works, Ceylon has been appointed General Manager and Chief Engineer of the F. M. S. Railways and will leave Ceylon as soon as Government can release him. The present salary of Mr. Strachan is £1,750 per annum, whereas his new post carries a salary of \$2,000 per mensem.

Continued up.

Re-opening of the Taverns.

ALLEGED FALSE PETITIONS.

Thus says the "Catholic Guardian" of the 27th ultimo:—"Pussyfoot" in a letter asks us to say that "the inhabitants of Wards Nos 1, 2 and 6 of the Jaffna Urban area have petitioned for polling to re open the taverns." The same statement appeared in the Colombo papers with large headlines. But we refuse to believe that the people of Jaffna are going to stultify themselves by so soon hankering after the taverns which they themselves were at the pains of doing away with. Having made inquiries we must say that the allegation is false at least as regards Ward No. 2. Hundreds of people here whose hard work is supposed to need the support of alcoholic stimulants will stoutly oppose any attempt at re-opening the taverns and among these people there is very little of illicit drinking. They know the harm done by the taverns and they emphatically do not want that source of ruin back in their midst. What people complain of is that no provision of a practical nature has been made to procure spirits in case of illness. Medical authorities might be quoted against the need of alcohol even in such cases, but with the average man his practical experience is worth more than medical authorities. Apart from this complaint, there is no general desire to have the taverns back. No one expected that with the stimulation of the liquor shops all drinking will vanish. Those used to it will try to have it by every possible means while those not habituated to it, will not be tempted to take any extra trouble to procure it and the rising generation on the whole will be free from that pernicious habit. The tackling of this question has presented enormous difficulties everywhere. If drinkers only would exercise strict moderation there would be no drink problem. But it is no solution to that problem to throw open facilities. On the other hand, illicit trading in spirits is on the increase and it is demoralizing the country. In most cases people rightly or wrongly associate it with bribery and corruption on the part of those whose duty it is to prevent it. This belief being an incentive to get rich by unlawful ways has a tendency to lower the moral tone of the people. Again, they are getting used to disregard the law of the land. Our Councillors are going to be paid to pile up laws while the people are learning to break them! With more vigilance on the part of Excise Officers and off-sales stopped at the taverns along the railway line illicit sales could be checked to a very great extent."

Continued.

KALUTARA TAMILS' ASSOCIATION.—The monthly meeting of the Kalutara Tamils' Association was held on the 28th November 1926, at 4.30 p.m., at the Buddhist School Hall, Tebawana, presided over by the Chairman, Mr. A. Chandrampillai. The Secretary Mr. D. M. Selvadurai, delivered an interesting lecture on "Anger" and remarks were offered by Messrs: P. Sobbinathan, K. Kulasekaram and the Chairman. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.—Cor.

KANDY TAMIL ASSOCIATION.—The thirty-fifth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Kandy Tamil Association will be held at the "Tamil Home", Kandy on Saturday, December 4th at 6 p.m. Before the Business Meeting there will be a Social from 6 to 7 p.m.—Cor.

REDUCED ISLAND POSTAGE.—Reduced rates of island postage were brought into force yesterday. Letters—Five cents for every two ounces. Printed matter open packets.—Two cents for every two ounces, with a maximum weight of two pounds.

PERSONAL.—Mr. M. V. Sabaratnam of Messrs Sabaratnam & Co., Keyzor Street, Colombo was admitted into the Plaster's Ward, General Hospital for an abdominal operation which was performed successfully by Dr S. C. Paul, and is progressing quite favourably.—Cor.

LOCAL OPTION SUCCESSSES.—At the local option poll held last week at the Village Tribunal Court, Wellawaya, Badulla for the closure of the local arrack tavern, a percentage of about 82 was obtained for the abolition. A grand procession took place in the evening to celebrate the event.

—Polling in connection with the toddy tavern at Maudsaga's in the Central Province was held last week. By 3 p.m. the required percentage of 60 being obtained for abolition the polling was declared closed.

—On Saturday last a poll was held at Ananda College, Colombo for the closing of twelve toddy and arrack taverns and foreign liquor shops in the Maradana area. After the counting of votes it was ascertained that a percentage of 65-14% over and above the required percentage—was obtained for abolition. Thus at one poll a dozen drinking dens were doomed to eternal damnation.

THE MALDIVIAN TRIBUTE.—The presentation of the Maldivian Tribute to the Governor took place in Colombo on Tuesday, the 30th ultimo. Mr. E. A. H. Didi, the Maldivian Ambassador, was received by the Governor at Queen's House. A portion of the tribute is to be sent to the King.

Continued up.

CORRESPONDENCE

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ" Sir, I am exceedingly sorry that I am once more forced by Mr. Chanmugam's misleading and evasive reply to crave for a little space in your valuable paper.

At the conference I had with Mr. Chanmugam on the morning of the General Meeting, it was agreed that we could settle our differences if he would, *inter alia*, get,

(a) a Committee for the next year equally composed of members of the two communities,

(b) and get the rejected applications accepted.

At the conclusion of this conference, he said "you propose anything to-day, I am prepared to second it". At the subsequent conference we had at 2 o'clock, I informed him that, in view of the past events, some of my Hindu friends wanted to have a slight majority in the Committee. He replied, "It is not possible; perhaps you are not aware that we have a Christian majority in the Association". I resented this and said, "If you feel you are having a majority and therefore you cannot agree to the terms I suggest, you are at liberty to do anything you like". He then climbed down and told me, "I have sent the terms of agreement to the President and it does not look nice that I should make any alteration". Then I left him saying "you better try and make your friends agree to my suggestion. I shall in the meantime make my friends not to be insistent." He replied "very well."

Mr. Chanmugam has conveniently evaded many of the points raised in my letter. I therefore propose to reply him briefly.

1. With regard to my appointment on the Board of Education, I never told him or anybody else that I was appointed as the representative of the N. C. E. A. On the other hand I have distinctly stated in my letter that I might have been nominated "perhaps as a result of my pressing the claims of the Hindus". He also says that he congratulated me on my appointment as a representative of the Legislative Council on the Board. He never did so.

2. Mr. Chanmugam seems to think that I have charged him with having manoeuvred to hold the special general meeting of the Association in my absence. I do not see any reason why he should conclude so. I merely mentioned the fact of my absence from the meeting.

3. Mr. Chanmugam says, "it is a 'dangerous principle' to have representative of the different religious communities, as such on the Board of Education". But I prefer to follow the Sadler Commission on this point. He has failed to note that his so-called "dangerous principle" is already in operation in the constitution of all educational bodies in Ceylon.

4. Mr. Chanmugam says that every line of the correspondence with the department was read out at the "meeting of the Association" from which I unfortunately happened to be absent. Having published at the meeting according to his admission the whole correspondence, how could he as Secretary withhold it from me a Vice-President on the ground that he should get the sanction of the Committee for it? With whose sanction did he allow only the useless part of the correspondence to be copied? With whose sanction did he withhold from me the important reply from the Government to the effect that, as long as the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam and the Rev. Bro. Philips were members on the Board of Education, it was not possible to give more members to represent the Northern Province? Is it the "usual practice" for the Secretary of any Association to demand from the Vice-President, the purpose for which he wants any correspondence?

Continued up.

Continued.

A SHIP ON FIRE.—The S. S. "Ayrshire" belonging to the Scottish Line of Steamers, which returning from Australia left Colombo on Friday last bound for Europe. Unfortunately the steamer caught fire on Saturday while at sea at a distance of nearly 300 miles from Colombo. Wireless messages were despatched from the burning steamer. Three steamers which were in the sea approached the steamer in distress and rendered help. The Officers and the European crew were taken on board a steamer bound for Europe and the Lycear crew were brought by a steamer which arrived in Colombo. The burning steamer is still in the sea with the H. M. S. Lupa rendering help to put down the fire.

MATRIMONIAL.

SANGARAPILLAI-NAGAMMAH.

The marriage of Mr. M. Sangarapillai, Teacher, Koudvil Varachalur Hindu School with Miss Nagamma, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. M. Muttuswami of Inuvil was solemnised according to Hindu rites at the residence of the bride on Monday the 29th ultimo at 9.30 a.m. —Cor.

Continued.

5. Para. 5 of his reply clearly shows that he practised secrecy in starting correspondence with the Department on the subject of representation on the Board of Education. When he thought of consulting some members of the Committee with regard to this matter, he ignored not only me but also the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the senior Vice-President of the Association and the other Hindu members of the Committee.

6. Mr. Channugam has failed to meet my charge against him viz: of proposing the name of Mr. Peto to officiate as President, although he was not even a member of the Committee, instead of that of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the senior Vice-President. It will be interesting to know who the "leading educationist" is who advised him with regard to the filing up of the vacancy.

His statement in the same para. that I ruled out the motion for filing up the vacancy on the ground that it was not in the printed agenda is incorrect. I understand that at the special general meeting from which I was absent. Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam objected to the proposal for smuggling in a President without any previous notice to the members, and the Chairman of the meeting upheld the objection.

7. At the Committee meeting at which the "Educationist" President was elected 37 new members were also elected. The first 7 or 8 names were submitted without written applications, by Mr. Channugam himself for election. These were elected. Immediately after this some of the Committee members started proposing more names. As Mr. Channugam had to leave the meeting for a short while, he requested the Treasurer, Mr. A. Sitarama Aiyer, to act for him and to take down the names of members elected. On his return he was given, as he himself admits, the "list of members" duly elected at the meeting. These members were, as I complained, disenrolled most arbitrarily at the next meeting. Is this not a case of insult?

8. The rule quoted by Mr. Channugam does not say that every one should make his application in writing under his signature; this has never before been insisted upon or followed. On the other hand the Association has been going out canvassing members and enrolling them without any written application.

9. Mr. Channugam seems to think that Lawyers do not come under "others interested in the work of Education." But in the same breath he says that some of the Lawyers were invited by the Association to become members.

10. He says that a good number of applications from Hindu uncertificated teachers were submitted but only one was rejected. In the absence of fuller details, I must stick to my statement.

11. To explain the attitude of Mr. Channugam and Mr. Peto towards the election of His Holiness Swami Vipulananda as a member, I referred in my letter to the election of Rev. Fr. Matthews without any written application. No one is gladder than I that the Rev. Fr. Rector of St. Patrick's College has returned to the Association, after a very long period of absence. It is wellknown that the Catholic Fathers severed their connection with the Association some years ago, as its policy in certain matters differed from that of the Ceylon Educational Association. When the name of Fr. Matthews was brought forward for election at the special general meeting, I understand that no one mentioned that it was a case of restoration. He was enrolled as a new member.

12. The Hindus are yet awaiting the decision of the Committee before they finally decide their future course of action.

Jaffna, Yours etc,
28th Novr. 1926. S. RAJARATNAM.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

To the Editor "Hindu Organ."
Sir,
Some have of late begun to play to the tune of interested parties and end the pro-
Continued up.

Re-Conversion to Hinduism.

10000 CHRISTIANS' DECISION.

On the 22nd instant about ten thousand Christians of Bogra and surrounding places were converted to Hinduism of their own will at Bogra in North Bengal. A *homa diksha* ceremony with *puja, homam* etc was held and was attended by Sadras, many eminent Pundits and prominent leaders of the locality and other places of Assam and Bengal, the Superintendent of Police, his wife and another English lady. A sumptuous feast was afterwards given to about 20000 people. The function was a great success. The newly converted Hindus were made Kshatriyas and were given the title of Singh after their names.

Continued.

sent movement among the Hindus to safeguard their own interests an anti-Christian one. If there is one religion in the world which never wants to be aggressive it is Hinduism. The Hindus are proverbially known to be tolerant in matters religious. It is the main object of the present Hindu propaganda to have the Hindu children educated in Hindu schools under Hindu atmosphere or at least persuade the parents of those children in Christian aided schools to keep them away from the religious instruction classes there. Is it not the duty of every Hindu to see that his child does not imbibe in a Christian school ideas entirely destructive of the religious training he gets at home? Do the Hindus try by fair means or foul to interfere with the rights of the Christians with regard to the education of their children, to call the present movement an anti-Christian one? Can one by any stretch of imagination, call the present attempt on the part of the Hindus and the Buddhists to prevent the inroads on their religion of the Missionaries and others who are out here for proselytising them and keep their children away from their influences, an anti-Christian one? The Hindus will be failing in their duty to their religion and their country if they slacken their present efforts to organize themselves and see that no Hindu leaves their fold, by keeping him away from the evil influences of those who are out here for proselytism. If the present movement is considered to be an anti-Christian one, it is left to the few well-wishers of Hinduism who want to preach 'Religious Toleration' to their Hindu brethren to say what they think of the news reported in the 'Hindu' of the 27th ultimo regarding the reconversion of about 10000 Christians to Hinduism. Are they going to condemn the action of Mr. Satya Charon Sanyal of Hindu Sava, Calcutta, who seems to be responsible for 'this reconversion,' while they sit quiet with folded hands, evidently out of gratitude to the Missionaries, who Hindu, young and old, are proselytised by the Missionaries and others without let or hindrance. Our friends will probably call this 'a pro Hindu propaganda work, and the present attempt in this island among the Hindus and the Buddhists to keep themselves and their children away from the evil influences of those who are out to destroy their religion, (and never to interfere with the rights of the Christians) "an anti Christian propaganda work"

Jaffna, Yours etc,
1st December, 1926. A. S. R.

MANIPAL UDAYARSHIP.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ."
Sir,
The Udayarship of the Manipal Division has fallen vacant and applications had gone to the Government Agent from men of different conditions of life. Among the villages of the Division, Manipal is more prominent in having better men of traditions as regards service to the Government etc. In fact all Udayarship under the British Government fell to the lot of Manipalians in the past except the last two in spite of the competency and efficiency of the applicants from the place. Therefore the public will only appreciate the selection of the best applicant now among the residents of the place. The G. A. will be kind enough to note that the appointment of a person well known for his education, temperate habits and public spirit of service together with attachment to a very respectable family only will be best desired by the public. Therefore the best of the applicants may be called on different occasions for an interview with the G. A. and the selected candidate may be informed of his lot later on officially. We hope, Sir, that the G. A. will be pleased to abide by these suggestions as this is a matter of vital importance to the public of the place.

Since of late there have been many thefts and undetected crimes which are allowed to go by themselves due to want proper supervision by efficient headmen in the locality and hence this letter to you.
Manipal, Yours etc,
26th Nov. 1926. "One interested."

Notice to Correspondents:—

K. KANDIAH, DOLOSBOGE:—Address your complaint to the Manager, "H. O."
Secretary, Tamil Union, Nagala:—Communicate with the Manager, "H. O."

State Mortgage Bank.

EUROPEAN MEMBERS' OPPOSITION.
On last Thursday and Friday when the motion of the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham for the establishment of a State Mortgage Bank was discussed at the Legislative Council meeting, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Stockdale, the Director of Agriculture, spoke at length on the Co-operative Societies and the benefit the cultivators could derive from them. The Hon. Mr. W. W. Woods, the Colonial Treasurer, was vehement in opposing the motion on behalf of the Government. The Hon. Messrs. T. L. Villiers and E. J. Hayward opposed the motion and suggested other means of helping the peasants. The following members spoke in support of the motion:—

THURSDAY'S DISCUSSION.
"The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, speaking in support of the motion, showed how the cultivators were at a serious disadvantage in the matter of borrowing money. They borrowed money from money lenders, who borrowed from petty traders, who in their turn borrowed from the exchange banks. Naturally the peasants had to pay a high rate of interest. There was a real want in this connection, and the want must be supplied by the Government. He hoped that the Government would take proper measures to give effect to the motion."

The Hon. Mr. Senanayake said that he was greatly disappointed with the Colonial Treasurer's speech. His speech, in effect, amounted to asking the members not to support the motion. But he had not the slightest doubt that the motion would be carried. If the Government negatived the motion, they (the members) would go and tell the people that the Government was not for the people. They passed resolutions and the Government did not give effect to them. The time had come for the Government to realise that co-operation with the people and members of the House was most essential. The State Mortgage Bank was not all that they required. They would require other things later. That was only the thin end of the wedge.

The Council then adjourned. The debate was continued on Friday.

FRIDAY'S DISCUSSION.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere, the first speaker, asked if the Government were prepared to admit or deny that Ceylon had its agricultural and industrial activities languished for want of financial assistance. That was the plain issue before the Council when this motion was debated. He pointed out that the object aimed at could not be achieved by means of petty co-operative societies, unless their scope was very materially altered.

He concluded by saying that in all the arguments that had been brought against the proposal they had not listened to an argument cogent enough to justify them in pausing in their desire to press on Government to use all Government experience and Government resources to devise a scheme to bring the financial assistance to the doors of the population in this country which was sorely in need of it, and who for want of assistance had allowed agriculture to languish.

The Hon. Mr. Wille said he supported the motion with some diffidence because of the formidable difficulties presented by the Director of Agriculture, and the Treasurer. But on a balance of considerations he was for it.

The Hon. Mr. H. M. Macan Markar, who spoke in favour of the motion, said there were two classes of banking business—(1) that which was carried on by the principal European banks and merchants, (2) through the Chetty and other money-lenders. Middle class men—traders, agriculturists and industrialists—were provided with capital by the money lender. The Chetty lent money on mortgage at 12 to 15 per cent. The people's money passed to the local banks through the Government. The banks paid at the rate of 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. The banks lent money not to the Ceylonese, but to the Chetty and the Chetty to the Ceylonese. So that the money which the people invested at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. was borrowed by them at 12 to 15 per cent. If the Ceylonese were not helped to become traders; agriculturists and industrialists, were they expected always to seek employment in Mercantile and Government offices?

The Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam said there were 315 Co-operative Credit Societies in Ceylon but the total amount invested in them was only Rs. 125,000. There were four and a half millions of people in Ceylon and, leaving out of consideration 1 1/2 millions who did not require any assistance from Government, there were still about 8 million people. At least 6 lakhs of rupees would be required to assist them in agriculture and other trades. In a small state like Baroda, 80 lakhs of rupees were invested in Co-operative Societies. In Ceylon the Government did not make any effort to increase the capital. The Government had invested 40 to 50 lakhs of rupees in different banks controlled by Europeans but those banks did not help the people. In native states in India State Banks were established and he hoped the Government in Ceylon would come to help the people.

When the Council resumed after tea, the Hon. Mr. A. Sanagaratnam moved the adjournment of the debate as some members wanted to leave for obligations that evening.

The motion was carried.
The Hon. Mr. Tambimuttu then moved the adjournment of the House, which was also carried. —"Times"

Path of Progress.

If we are to make progress, we must not repeat history but make new history. We must add to the inheritance left by our ancestors.
M. K. G.

Religion and Politics.

THE CLERGY AND THE LAITY.

We extract below a portion from a letter appearing in the Ceylon Daily News of the 1st instant written by a certain Mr. K. R. Perera of Base Line Rd., Colombo, dated Nov. 29. We commend same to the attention of our contemporaries the Morning Star and the Catholic Guardian.

"The Parish Priest of the Kotabena Cathedral while conducting the morning service on Sunday, the 25th instant, made the voters of the Kotabena Electorate, who were attending the service, to understand that in the coming elections the Catholics should know to whom they should give their votes, and the cause of a Catholic should be supported by another Catholic. He further stated that in France if a Catholic does not support the cause of another Catholic he will be classed as a 'Paray'."

INDIAN & FOREIGN

THE CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA:— Mgr. Ignace Seipel, who saved Austria from the crisis which threatened the country after the world war, has again been chosen Chancellor.

AERIAL DISPLAY IN DELHI:— The Royal Air Force in India proposes to hold an aerial display in Delhi on Monday February 21st, to which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has very kindly given patronage.

CHINA'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT:— The Soviet Press says that the revolutionary movement in China, which hitherto was directed against Great Britain and Japan, is now linked up with the world's proletariat as against all forms of Imperialism.

NON ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES:— It is said that Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has announced that the Swarajist members of the Legislative Council have decided not to accept office and that decision has been communicated to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY:— Opening the debate on foreign policy, Dr. Stresemann claimed that Germany had carried out the conditions for the recall of the Military Control Commission, and she expected that the foreign Governments concerned would give logical effect to it.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE:— The Imperial Conference, which began in London on the 19th October, concluded on the 23rd November, after holding 16 plenary sessions and 146 meetings of the various Committees. The final resolution of the Conference expressed the considered views of the delegates that not only actually the work done but the opportunity which the Conference had afforded for intimate consultation and strengthening of friendship will be of the greatest importance in promoting in all parts of the Empire unity of thought and co-operation in action.

THE BURNING MOUNTAIN OF ITALY:— Vesuvius is erupting a cataract of lava, which is flowing down the northern side of the crater, hurling masses of incandescent material into the air, accompanied by shattering explosions. It is said to be a yearly phenomenon due to the accumulation of rain water in the crater.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S BUSINESS QUARTER BURNED:— Fire devastated the business quarter of Broussa on November 27th. Two hundred shops were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £ 250,000. A number of people were injured.

INDIAN COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:— While the Swarajists will form the largest single group in the All-India Assembly and Provincial Councils of the Madras, Bengal and the Central Provinces, in none will they command an absolute majority. So far as Bombay, the United Provinces and the Punjab are concerned, the Swarajist proportion will be negligible. While Speakers of the All India Assembly and the Provincial Councils of Bombay, the Punjab and the United Provinces have been returned unopposed, the Swarajists challenged the Speakers of the Madras and the Bengal Councils and have defeated both.

A HARBOUR AT VIZAGAPATAM:— The development of the Vizagapatam Harbour is said to be carried out in stages. The first section of development includes the building of a wharf, 1,600 ft. long and capable of accommodating three or four steamers, the mooring of two vessels in harbour, and accommodation for an oil jetty for tankers and oil steamers. The wharf also will be provided with necessary cranes and railway sidings. The cost of this work is estimated at Rs 193 lakhs. It is understood that orders have been placed for a large auction dredger, a rock breaker and a dipper.

TRAVANCORE MAHARAN'S FATHER DEAD:— Poornam Thirunal Koll Thampuran, B. A., father of Her Highness the Maharani Begum of Travancore, died on November 30th at the Kilimanoor Palace. The deceased was suffering from rheumatism and other complaints for the past one year.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER WEDD:— The marriage of Captain Portal with the Hon'ble Cossly Goschen second daughter of H. E. Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras took place on Saturday last.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AS MALAYAN CADET.

MEMOIRS OF EARLY ADMINISTRATION.

A PIONEER AND REBEL HUNTER.

(Extract from the contribution to the Times Sunday Illustrated)

The following are selected passages from the interview given to a representative of the "Singapore Free Press" in the year 1895 by Mr (now Sir Hugh) Clifford...

[People who dwell in the somewhat drab and routine conditions of life in Ceylon know their Governor as H. E. Sir Hugh Clifford, G. C. M. G. All who were here from 1907 to 1912 have recollections of his Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon...

day on which Tuan Salyid Beman started on his expedition. I received word by one of his bearers that rebel tracks had been discovered leading straight into Trengganu...

SHOOTING TWENTY TWO RAIDS.

"I took the precaution of getting across to the river Kerbat, which falls into the Kerbat on its left bank, just to see how things were getting on there, as I did not happen to have anyone stationed there at that time. I got back from there at 8.30 on the evening of Wednesday, the 6th of May, and then I learned from Tuan Po that the rebels had come out that morning and robbed a boat from him and started down river...

As it is quite impossible for anyone not possessed of some knowledge of these events, and of the historical environment in which they occur, to form a true estimate of the personality and real character of the Sir Hugh Clifford of today, what follows may very imperfectly indicate how much there is in that personality that must remain entirely out of the range of any Ceylon experience, merely for lack of accessible record...

PURSING THE REBELS.

"I with Mr. Duff and Dr. Jesser Coope of the Pahang service, accompanied by two Siamese Commissioners, Luang Vichit and Luang Svasti, left Pahang territory on the 25th of March (1897) by a route which I had previously traversed in July of last year and came out on the Trengganu river in Trengganu territory, going down that river to a village called Malaka. Here we discovered one of the sons-in-law of To' Gajah, otherwise known as Si Benu, and Mr. Duff 'ran him in' in a very masterly manner. He was promptly taken to Pahang goal where he is now awaiting trial. He was connected with the raid undertaken this time last year and it was considered advisable to remove him. When arrested he made no sort of resistance. With him there was a number of women and children, the latter being in the last stage of starvation and misery. There is little doubt that had they remained in the jungle, for another fortnight they would have died. Having some reasons to communicate with my Government I went down to the mouth of the Trengganu river penetrating from the very interior of the country, a journey that had never been undertaken by any European before. I left my forces at Kuala Bera some 20 miles up the river under Mr. Duff...

SLEEPLESS TRAVELS.

"On the 28th, I returned up the Trengganu river to Kuala Bera. Meanwhile, a few days before, I had despatched Mr. Duff overland to the Sita and Besut rivers in order to search for the rebels. He succeeded in frightening the rebels out of the place and in the meantime I had gone via the Kerbat river across to the Lebri river in Kelantan and had gone down to a point below the rapids, whence I believed, the rebels would come out. Here I was joined by Mr. Duff and later by Dr. Coope with the news that the rebels had been lost sight of before he had been able to obtain anything like a blow at them. On the 20th April, however, they came out at a point just above the Lebri rapids. I being at that time below, I rapidly gave chase with about 20 men, leaving the boat to follow later, and after travelling from early morning on the 20th to 5 a.m. on the 23rd, I succeeded in coming up with them, and but for an unfortunate mistake whereby the Dyaks misunderstood the instructions that had been given to them, the whole lot would have been shot before they were aware that we were anywhere near them at all. Finding it was impossible to pick up the track in a forest scrubbing like 40 or 50 miles square, I made use of the knowledge of the country that I had acquired by running up and down it for a considerable period and decided that the only thing to do was to shoot off all food supplies from the rebels within an area which would be so great that they would have no chance of getting out of it to obtain supplies. I, therefore, left Mr. Duff in Kelantan and went across to arrange for shooting off the Lebri river and from there into Ulu Trengganu, in the Kerbat valley, a portion of the Peninsula with which I alone was acquainted, with two Dyaks and nine Malays. Co-operation of the Native Rulers.

"On the evening of the second day of my return from Trengganu I heard from one of the scouting parties who were searching in the jungle that unaccountable tracks had been found crossing a stream which falls into the Lebri on its right bank. From the direction in which the tracks were taken it appeared to me that the rebels were trying to break down the Lebri and get into a more thickly populated portion of that district. I therefore sent Mr. Duff and the principal portion of the force down there to look after them and search for other tracks and intercept them if possible. At the same time, I sent a man, Tuan Salyid Beman, with six rifles to go across and help the three rajahs, two Dyaks, and four companions aforesaid, who were looking after my interests in the Ulu Trengganu. On

day on which Tuan Salyid Beman started on his expedition. I received word by one of his bearers that rebel tracks had been discovered leading straight into Trengganu, they having made a wide circuit in the jungle and having tried to throw us off the track by returning to the path that leads into Trengganu from Kelantan, at a point where they thought we should hardly seek for further trace of them, because it was so far removed from where all ordinary individuals would start to reach Trengganu. Next day I started after them with eight guns, including my own, and the same night I came up with Tuan Salyid Beman and learn that he had had a brush with the rebels at eight o'clock that morning, when I was presumably seven miles away.

"With regard to the manner in which we travelled, I may mention that no liquor and no European stores of any kind were allowed to any member of the force, that all the people who went had their ration of rice served out to them, that is one chupek per day, with such stuff to eat with it as circumstances would permit of. During the last nine days that I was in Trengganu prior to my arrival in Kuala Trengganu, which occurred at 2 a.m. on the morning of Friday, my men having been hard at it since 5 o'clock on the preceding Wednesday, the whole of my portable property was contained in one small towel. My dressing case was represented by a tooth brush, a razor, and a cake of Pear's soap. I did not sleep on a mat of any kind whatsoever, or eat anything but rice, with a leaven of chillies and a little native salt crushed together, for the whole of that time. It is by no means to be supposed that I travelled any harder than the other Europeans who were with me. Indeed, those of my party, who accompanied me unfortunately suffered more acutely than I did, as they were perfectly unaccustomed to the style of living, and, of course, in work of that sort, it is more a matter of custom than anything else. During our trip a very careful time and compass survey has been made of the country we passed through, and as soon as I have more time, I hope to have the survey plotted either in Kuala Lumpur or elsewhere and to publish it as soon as finished, together with a certain number of notes on the nature of the country, the nature of the dialects and the habits and customs of the people wherever they may differ from other Malays, who have come under our notice before.

By the blessing of God we never ran out of tobacco!"

Kashmir Fruits and Nuts. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Walnuts, desiccated Apples or Hazelnuts, Rs. 5.8. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Almonds, stoneless, sweet Apricots, Figs, Raisins, or Currants, Rs. 12. 5 1/2 lbs. tin Pure Honey, Rs. 8. Pure Saffron per tola, Rs. 3. Postage included. D & B BROS., BRINAGAR, KASHMIR. Q 77.

Party Spirit in Congress.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR UNITY.

At a public meeting held in Bombay on November 29, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu put up a strong plea for unity in Congress ranks. She said that what was not a propaganda meeting but a meeting for the purpose of endorsing the resolution that was passed unanimously by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee demanding and not merely desiring that unity between the two wings of the Congress party in the Congress should be brought about at Gaubati, because the desire for unity was so strong within them, so urgent for them, that they thought the people of Bombay should set an example to other parts of India, so that the people of India might be free and their chosen representatives stand firmly shoulder to shoulder in their fight against the bureaucracy.

BELONGING TO NO PARTY.

She belonged to no party in India (Laughter). She was not a Swarajist nor a Responsive Co-operator nor a Liberal. She was an Indian woman jealous for the honour of India and she was anxious that the children of India should inherit a legacy of freedom. People of this country could not afford to have labels. Only a short while ago she had said that parties were the luxury of a free country. It was for the Congress to say, "Come back, you children, who are exiled." It was the duty of the Congress to say to the children who were fighting against the Congress, "Whether are you going?" Their differences were not real and were artificially brought about and they demanded and ordered their representatives to work together both in the Assembly and in the Councils.

She said only strong men could cooperate while others surrendered. Only strong men could understand the implication of co-operation. Mrs. Naidu asked them not to be slaves to words. Let them understand the meaning of foreign domination, as she believed no Indian wanted to perpetuate for even a moment foreign domination.

The following resolution which was passed by the B. P. C. C. was then put to the meeting—

Resolved that this Committee is of opinion that, as it is desirable to have unity between the two wings of the Council party of the Congress, namely Swaraj Party and Responsive Co-operation Party, the Ganvadi Congress should bring it about, whatever be the differences between two parties. The resolution was carried. —"Hindu" Madras.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6271.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagasingham Rajasekaram of Puloly East

Deceased. Manomayam widow of Kanagasingham of Puloly East

Petitioner. Vs. 1. Manikavallamma daughter of Kanagasingham 2. Balambikaisamma daughter of Sopramaniam of Puloly East

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on October 21, 1926, in the presence of Mr. S. Supramaniam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the intestate and that the Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before November 11, 1926.

October 21, 1926. A. Cathiravelu, Acting District Judge. Time for showing cause is extended to 7th Dec. 1926 O. 1182. 11th November 1926.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ANURADHAPURA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 865.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Velupillai Ponnammah of Anuradhapura

Deceased. Kesagar Sinnappu of Anuradhapura

Petitioner. Vs. 1. Sinnappu Sinniah 2. do Annamma both of Anuradhapura

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before R. Y. Daniel Esquire of Anuradhapura, District Judge, on October 25, 1926, in the presence of Mr. S. D. Krisharatne, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated October 25, 1926, having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the father of the abovenamed deceased, to have Letters of Administration to her estate issued to him, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before December 20, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 25, 1926. R. Y. Daniel, District Judge. O. 1183.

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H. 48. S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6190.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangammudi wife Karugesu Kulantavala of Pankacutivu West

Deceased. Kartigesu Kulantavala of Pankacutivu West

Petitioner. Vs. 1. Velauthar Nagalingam of do 2. Pannapathipalai daughter of Velauthar of do 4. Velauthar Kandiah of do

Respondents. The 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the abovenamed 1st Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 9, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam and Kattesu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before October 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 25, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. Order Nisi extended for 4th November 1926. G. W. W. D. J.

Further extended for 25/11/26 16/12/26. G. W. W. D. J. O. 1179.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6299.

In the matter of the estate of the late Annammudi alias Annappillai wife of Arumugam of Puloly West

Deceased. Karthar Arumugam of Puloly West

Petitioner. Vs. 1. Sivakolanthu daughter of Arumugam of Puloly West 2. Arumugam Rajagopala of do

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on November 5, 1926 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the intestate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before December 7, 1926.

November 16th 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. O. 1181.

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