

# The Hindu Organ.

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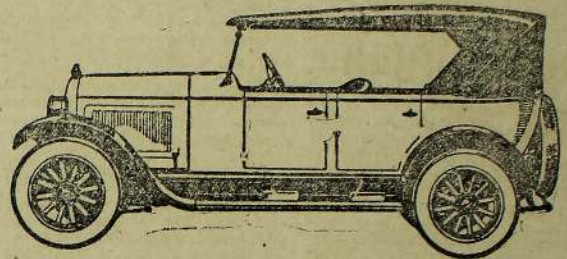
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## Ceylon University College.

## OPEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1927.

Applications to appear for this examination which begins on April 1, 1927, must reach the Principal not later than March 8, 1927.

Applications from candidates who appeared for the Cambridge Senior Examination in December 1926, with a view to securing exemption from the London Matriculation Examination will be accepted provisionally.

Copies of the regulations and syllabuses of the examination may be obtained on application to the Registrar, University College.

Colombo, R. MARRS,  
26th January, 1927, Principal,  
G. 721, University College.

## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1927

## THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

THERE IS NO PUBLIC INSTITUTION IN Jaffna which is looked upon by the Hindus with so much pride, reverence and affection as the Jaffna Hindu College. It is a national institution *par excellence*. It represents to us the difficulties which the Hindu leaders of the last generation had faced and overcome, the trials and struggles which they had passed through, and the victory which they had achieved in the field of English education of the Hindu youth in Hindu schools. The College is not the property of a single individual or of a family, but it is the common property of the Hindu public which constitutes more than 90% of the Tamil population of the Island. The affairs of the College are managed by a chartered Board composed of thirty leading and representative Hindus from various parts of Jaffna.

The annual report read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Ambalawanan, Proctor S. C. at the last meeting, summary of which was published in our last issue, would, we hope, arrest the attention of the Hindu public to the imperative need of rendering financial assistance to the College if it is to become a premier educational institution in the Island. The Secretary stated that the hostel building remained incomplete, that the financial position of the College had been to some extent weakened by reason of the loan which the Board had to make from time to time to the various branch schools under its management and also by the failure of the firm of A. R. A. R. S. M. in which it had deposited a sum of about Rs. 8,000/- and that certain important improvements could not be made without financial support from the public.

In our opinion the first and foremost need of the Hindu College is the establishment of a first class commodious hostel. We are glad that on the initiative of the present Manager, the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy, foundation for a three-story hostel which can accommodate two hundred boarders has been laid. The masonry work of the first floor has now been completed. The materials for the second floor are being collected. A sum of over Rs. 15,000/- has been spent. A further sum of Rs. 30,000/- is required for its completion. Is it not the duty of the Hindu public to see to the collection of this amount?

For long time past the Hindu educationists failed to realise the value and importance of hostels in shaping the character and calibre of the students. India was the home of education based on the principle of Gurukul Vasham. The ancient universities of Taxila and Nalanda were residential universities. Recently we came across two Tamil inscriptions which laid down the course of studies and constitution of two colleges founded in Tamil land. One of these colleges was founded by Rajendra Gangai Konda Cholan circa 1040 A. D. In this college provision was made for a hostel which could accommodate two hundred and fifty students. The commercial value that has been set upon education by the people of Jaffna has

made them overlook the many advantages obtainable from a residential system of education. Elementary, secondary and higher education is being imparted through the medium of the English language. Knowledge of English is an essential passport to enter Government service or the learned professions. The test of this knowledge is a certificate of having passed some examination. Schools were opened; teachers were appointed; and students were coached to pass some examination which would bring them honour or profit. Thus material advantages were placed above moral and spiritual considerations.

The relationship between the school on one hand and the temple and home on the other was altogether forgotten. Besides the school, the home and the temple are two great educational agencies. All the three institutions are inter-dependent. Each is a complement to the other. It was so regarded in the Tamil land before the advent of the foreigner. Control of education by the alien religious agencies has destroyed the inter-dependence of these three institutions. In fact Christian schools were deliberately antagonistic to the ideals of the Hindu home and temple. Their activities were directed to wean away the younger generation from home and temple influences. The Hindu schools were opened as a protest against the methods of the missionary education. The service of these schools has been mainly negative. They have prevented a portion of the students from coming under the influence of the missionaries. But they could not withstand the popular craze for examination certificates. In their efforts to satisfy popular fancy they failed to grasp the significance of the intimate relationship of the school with the home and the temple.

We hope that the importance of the mutual relationship of these three sister institutions of the Hindu society will be realised by the Hindu educationists in Jaffna. We are imparting Western education to our children. It is really unnatural, artificial and baneful system of education—a system unsuited to the genius of the people. It is not possible to replace it now by a system entirely indigenous. But the evil effects of such a system can be minimised if not nullified by encouraging residential system of education in Hindu schools.

Education in Hindu schools under the elevating influence of the Hindu atmosphere is a crying need of the hour. Sound, healthy, Hindu atmosphere can only be created in a college which has good hostels attached to it. The object of education is not merely to train the intellect but to deepen and invigorate the spiritual and moral life. In the common corporate life of a college hostel, value of unity, co-operation and subordination of private interest to public weal is brought home to the students in the formative period of their life. It should be said to the credit of the present management of the Hindu College that it is alive to the importance of residential system in the educational progress of the Hindu community and that is why the authorities have launched upon an expensive scheme to provide hostel accommodation to as many boys as possible.

Hindu College under the guidance of its new Principal, Mr. W. A. Troup, is steadily forging ahead. Inter-Arts and Science classes have been formed. More than hundred new boys have been admitted. Owing to the large influx of boarders the College authorities have been compelled to rent out a commodious house in the vicinity. A highly qualified and devoted staff is ably seconding the efforts of the Principal to make the Hindu College a first rate College in the Island.

It is certain that their labours will not be attended with success unless the Hindu public extends its support and co-operation to the College authorities. The dormitories have to be completed. New quarters for the Principal and Teachers have to be put up. Lands have to be acquired for further expansion. Finances form the vital and essential factor in the onward march of the Hindu College.

We have set forth a few of the wants of the College. Appeal has been made by the authorities for funds. Breathes there a Hindu who will not respond to their appeal? Breathes there a Hindu who does not feel that he has a share in the development of the Hindu College? Breathes there a Hindu who does not feel that he and the Hindu community owe a great debt to the Hindu College? Breathes there a Hindu who, when the Beggars of the Hindu College knock at his doors, will fail to give something, a worthy something, for the education of Hindu youth in the Hindu College under the elevating influence of Hindu atmosphere?

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The letter of Mr. V. W. Thambiah published elsewhere gives us good and reliable information of FLOODS IN MALAYA, the great calamity which had overtaken Malaya. It appears that the damage caused by the floods has been very extensive. Number of lives has been lost and in certain districts people are in great distress. Jaffna owes a great debt to Malaya. Its prosperity is intimately connected with that of Malaya. At this juncture when so great a misfortune has befallen it, it is our duty to show our sympathy with the distressed people there. The valuable assistance rendered to Jaffna by the Malayan Government and the people at the time of the Jaffna floods in 1918 cannot be forgotten by us. We should pay back the debt doubly. We invite the Tamil Councilors to interview the Governor and get a generous sum appropriated for the relief of the people in Malaya. Public subscriptions in aid of the distressed will be thankfully received by the Manager of the "Hindu Organ" and receipts for the same will be acknowledged in our columns. We hope the public will generously respond to our appeal.

We publish elsewhere the important speeches made on Thursday last in the Council Chambers on the occasion of the discussion on the payment of allowances to the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. We reserve our comments for our next issue.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

A PUBLIC MEETING AT MOOLAI.—A Public meeting of the residents of Moolai, Tholpuram, Chidipuram, Vaddukoddai, Araly, Mathag, Kodakkada and adjoining villages was held on Saturday last at the Sri Murgu Moorthy Temple, Moolai, to consider the necessary steps to be adopted with regard to the intrusion of the Catholic converted Nalavabs, who as will be remembered recently waylaid and assaulted a Vellala man named Krishnar and who through fear, though there were so many respectable gentlemen having undertaken to stand as guarantors for their safety, fled from the village and said to have sought protection from Father Gnana Prakashar of the Roman Catholic Mission. This Father Gnana Prakashar, who, as is well known among the officials and non-officials, is said to be always on the alert to seize an opportunity of this nature, has got baptised these Nalavabs and has brought them back to their village. A church is being now under construction at Moolai. Public feeling is being incited at Vadamam North and West, as this is the first instance of a Catholic intrusion into those peace abiding villages. Full proceedings of the meetings are unavoidably held over from this issue.

CALENDARS FOR 1927.—We have received a new wall calendar from Messrs. The Jaffna Apothecaries, Co., the leading Chemists and General Merchants of Main Street, Jaffna and Messrs. Nelson & Co., the leading Type foundry, Engravers, Electro Typers, Die Sinks and Printers' General Suppliers of 62 Swami Pillai Street, Choolai, Malabar.

SCHOLARSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Elsewhere appears a notice from the Principal, Ceylon University College, Colombo calling for applications for the open Entrance School rehip Examination, 1927. Applications from candidates who appeared for the Cambridge Senior Examination in 1926 anticipating an exemption from the London Matriculation Examination will also be accepted provisionally. Copies of regulations and syllabuses can be had from the Registrar, University College.

BOUQUETS KEPTERS HAVING FALSE WEIGHTS.—Two bouquets keepers at Kayts were charged by the local police before Mr. A. G. Ramiah, Police Magistrate of Kayts with possessing false weights. The two accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 25 and Rs. 5 respectively.

GOAT THEFT CASE FAILS.—At the Kayts Police Court one Velan Ganapathy was charged by the Police with having committed theft of a goat belonging to a woman named Valliammal and valued at Rs. 7. It would appear that a certain Moorman sold the goat in question to a woman, who in turn sold it back to the Moorman. The goat was left with the woman for safe keeping, but it disappeared and its skin was said to be found in the house of the accused. After trial the Magistrate acquitted and discharged the accused.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.—The adjourned meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council was held on Thursday and Friday last at the Council Chambers, presided over by the Vice President Hon. S. R. James Pieris. After questions and replies the most important motion of the last day the payment of salaries to the Unofficial Members was discussed and after a lengthy debate it was finally passed 23 voting for it, 10 against and 7 declining to vote. Though an amendment was introduced into the debate, yet when put to the house it was lost.

Continued on,

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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 "Iothu Satharam".

MANAGER.

Y. M. H. A. Sandirupay.

The students and other residents of Sandirupay assembled in the Vaidi Nekkethana Vithiyasalai on Saturday the 22nd inst. at about 6 p. m. to consider about the starting of a Y. M. H. A. Mr. K. Somasundaram B. A. presided over the meeting. Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, B. A., Advocate, delivered the inaugural address exhorting the students in his usual impressive manner to work unitedly for the cause of Siva religion and country and to see that all Sivaite students are given Sivaite education in Sivaite schools.

After this a committee consisting of Messrs. P. Navaratnam R. J. B., T. Villava Rajah, S. Someswaram, A. Kaandasamy, S. Selvaraj, V. Somasundaram, K. Kasinathan, S. Anandam, S. Thellayampalam, S. Nagalingam, E. R. Sivasubramanyam, T. Saba Ratnam, S. Ampalawar, R. Thiruvavukarasu, and T. Selva Ratnam has been appointed to draft the rules of the Y. M. H. A. The meeting came to a close at about 7 p. m. with the singing of the Thevaram.

## The Tamil Union, Wellawatte.

## ALL CEYLON CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY.

A meeting of the Committee of the above Union was held at the Central Y. M. C. A., Fort, Colombo, at 2.30 p. m. on Saturday the 22nd inst. when Mr. R. Sri Pathmanabha, President of the Union, presided and others present were Messrs. K. Kanagaratnam, A. S. Perayyavar, S. Ponniah, M. S. Thiruvudangam, S. Ramaswami and S. R. Sathasreevan (Hon. Secretary). After the preliminaries were over, the minutes of the previous Committee Meeting were read and confirmed. Letters of excuse from absent members were read and tabled. Application for Membership from Mr. M. Vedavanam was submitted and approved. Letter from the Ceylon Tamil League was also submitted and deferred for a future occasion.

Letters from the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagaratnam, Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyiah, Mr. M. Swaminathan and several others in connection with The All Ceylon Tamil Non-political Conference which is being organised by the Union were submitted.

Final arrangements with regard to the Non-political Conference were submitted and approved with slight adjustments on the original one and fixed for Saturday and Sunday the 12th and 13th February next, and the Secretary was authorised to issue detailed programme and arrange necessary details.—Cor.

Continued.

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—The 65th Birthday Anniversary of Sri Sri Swami Vivekananda will be celebrated by disciples and devotees at The Ramakrishna Math & Mission, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. on Sunday, the 30th January, 1927. As usual, the serving of the poor Narayanas will form the most important item of the function. The other items in the programme extending from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. will be music and Bh-jana, Katha Prasangam, feeding and distribution of clothes to the poor and lectures 'On the Life and Teachings of the great Swami,' in Chinese, by a Chinese devotee, in Tamil; by Mr. Pandit Somakhandi and in English, by Mr. M. R. Maswami, M. A. The Chairman on the occasion will be Mr. K. S. Pillay, Barrister at law.

—K' Lumpur Jar. 15.

SELECTING SUB POST MASTERS.—Mr. T. B. Luterz, Inspector of Post offices, G. P. O. Colombo is come over to Jaffna to select Sub Post Master for the villages of Kilinochi, Marukam, Kodikamam, Thordamanur and Nalutivu. Mr. Luterz will also inspect some of the Post offices in the Peninsula before he leaves for Colombo.

Y. M. H. A. UDUVIL.—In a meeting of the Uduvil Y. M. H. A. held on the Thai pongal day presided over by Mr. O. Nagiah, the following office bearers were elected for the ensuing year. President: Mr. K. Bhirunayagam, Proctor S. O. Vice Presidents: Messrs. S. Thiru Somasundaram and O. Nagiah; General Secretary: Mr. O. Ratanam; Asst. Secretaries: Mr. A. Theadashommoorthy and Master K. Muttucomare; Treasurer: Master C. Subramaniam; Editors: Masters M. Matthiparamam and S. Thampillay. The following gentlemen will serve in the Committee along with the office bearers, Messrs. P. Sabaratnam, V. Prathamparam and Thuraiyevanasingham.



# PASSED AFTER HEATED DISCUSSION.

## DIVIDED OPINION IN COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday last the adjourned debate was continued on the motion of the hon. Acting Colonial Secretary.

That the following resolution, for the payment to Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council which has received the approval of the Finance Committee, should be recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

- For travelling on Council duty outside their constituencies—
- (a) Members resident in Colombo shall receive an allowance of Rs. 100 per annum.
- (b) The Member for the Battaramulla District shall receive an allowance of Rs. 450 per annum.
- (c) The Member for the Trincomalee District shall receive an allowance of Rs. 400 per annum.
- (d) All other Members shall receive an allowance of Rs. 250 per annum.

In addition to these allowances all Unofficial Members shall draw a fixed allowance of Rs. 250 per annum to cover all expenditure incurred within Members' constituencies.

After the debate had proceeded till tea time Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka moved the following amendment:—

- (a) That in the opinion of this Council the present method of paying batta and travelling allowances to Unofficial Members should continue with the modification, that the restriction of travelling by motor car over distances of 50 miles when travelling by Railway is possible, should be removed; (b) that an allowance of Rs. 150 per annum, inclusive of pocket salary, be made to each Unofficial Member to meet clerical and other expenses that may be incurred in the performance of duties.

In the final voting the amendment was lost and the motion passed, 28 members voting for, 10 against and 7 declining to vote.

## HON. MR. DURAIWAMY'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. W. Duraiwamy said that as the proposals contained in the motion affected the unofficial members of the Council their position as regards the expression of their opinion on it was a matter of great concern. In the last Council when the question of the increase of salaries of public servants was debated, the unofficial members rightly contended that the officials should not take part in coming to a decision on it. Following the practice of the Council, the Governor ruled that the whole body of the Council should take part in the voting. Most members of that Council—he was one of them—took the view that the persons who were affected by the increase of salaries or allowances should not take part in the voting. But in a motion like that before the Council the position of the unofficial members was embarrassing. It was the duty of members, when a motion was before them and an opinion was solicited, without hesitation to express a conscientious view. In dealing with a subject like the one before them they should not be carried away by any remarks that had been made outside the Council by those who held views which did not agree with their own views. As for one would not take umbrage at anything that had fallen from any of his colleagues or outside.

## TWO ASPECTS OF THE QUESTION.

The question before them could be viewed from two different aspects,—the reasonableness of the proposals and the propriety of the matter being discussed by the officials. Speakers before him had effectively and satisfactorily shown how reasonable the proposals were. It was not contended that the enhanced allowances would form a kind of salary. It was common ground among all thinking persons that the proposals did not involve a proposal to pay a salary. No one should contemplate that an allowance of Rs. 250 and Rs. 250 for travelling within his constituency was an adequate salary for an unofficial member of the Council. All were agreed that salaries should not be paid.

The next question was whether the proposed allowances were adequate to reimburse their out of pocket expenses or were extravagant. This question had been fully gone into by the members who framed the scheme. They had no materials to go on, when the Colonial Secretary placed before the Finance Committee a scheme which had been considered by the Government and they considered it reasonable to trust to the ability of official members to frame a scheme which would be reasonable for all the members concerned. When the scheme was considered they had taken into consideration the amount of allowances that were drawn by unofficial members during the past years. The majority of them thought it reasonable to assent to it, that in addition to the usual allowances, provision should be included for travelling in the constituencies. There was no provision for this at present, and members who represented constituencies were aware what expense they were put to when they had to go to different parts of their constituencies to consult the view of constituents, to inspect proposed public works, addressing public meetings where matters of public importance were concerned so that they could then work efficiently. The men who had fixed reimbursement at Rs. 250 for each constituency were men of large experience and in his view it was a fair amount of the expenditure unofficial members were likely to incur.

## REASONABLENESS OF SCHEME.

There could be no doubt that the proposals were reasonable. No doubt it sounded ticklish for unofficial members to be speaking about their expenditure for the services which they rendered to the people without hope of recompense. They never entertained for a moment the idea that they were going to get allowances of any kind. Most members never bargained for any recompense for the services they rendered. It was not for Councilors to ask for but to fix the rate of allowances they should be entitled to. In a properly constituted State it was for the electorate to say whether Councilors' expenditure should be reimbursed. He agreed with the member for Negombo district that out of pocket expenses should be reimbursed. The objection had been made that the electorate had not been given an opportunity of expressing their view on the question. This point had been satisfactorily met. As regards the question whether the present proposals went beyond the principle of reimbursement of out of pocket expenses, so far as he had been able to scrutinize them, he thought the proposals were not extravagant.

It had been said that the proposals should await the reform of the Council in 1928 and that they were improper as the electorate had not been consulted. The proposals had been before the country for some time and were known to the people and the Press, but there had been no serious opposition to them. There was no organized expression of public opinion in the country and in the absence of opposition the inference was drawn by the Government and the members that the country as a whole accepted them. That was why the Government having obtained the assent of the Finance Committee by 21 votes to 4, proposed to forward the scheme to the Secretary of State preparatory to bringing it forward as a money vote in the Legislative Council. Later on some people got into their heads to organize a meeting and give vent to their feelings. Thereupon the Government thought it right the matter should be debated in open Council. A public meeting had been held in St. John's School (Mr. Rajaratnam, St. John's Church)—somewhere in Chinatown protesting against payment of Councilors. The Christian League of Jaffa, which had come into existence during the last few months, of which Dr. Isaac Tambyah, who presided at the public meeting, had sent a resolution to Government and the Press that Councilors should not be paid allowances. He wondered what facts were before them as to the allowances Councilors were receiving now. Usually public meetings were held in the Ridgeway Hall, and from what he knew the majority of thinking people would not assent to a resolution as had been telegraphed to Colombo, because they had not come across any expression of opinion disapproving of the proposals. In the absence of organized public opinion those who moved about the country knew more of the views of people than busy-bodies who wanted to air their feelings. The Attorney-General had urged that it was difficult to obtain a decision from the electorate on questions of this kind.

## WHAT ABOUT THOSE IN FAVOUR.

He had been told that the public meeting in Colombo ended in a fiasco. It was a pity that the position of Unofficial Members was embarrassed by the non-expression of views of those who were in favour of adequate allowances being paid to Councilors.

It had been said that payment of the proposed allowances would encourage members to absent themselves. As a Crown Advocate he could tell them that he never absented himself owing to such work. No one who undertook the sacred work of a Councilor would absent himself for a beggarly pay.

It was his duty to protest against the statement that there were batta-hunters in the Council.

Mr. Obeyesekere explained that the principle of payment would have a tendency to put a premium batta hunters.

Mr. Duraiwamy said that he took exception to this too. The electorate had returned men of character in whom they had confidence and there could be no such tendency. He was disappointed that there could be men among them who were liable to entertain an opinion of that kind. Anyway it was only one exception. (Laughter.)

Sir Marcus Fernando had spoken of dangerous consequences if payments were made. There could be no dangerous consequences. If out of pocket expenses were not reimbursed the electorate would be compelled to confine their choice to men of wealth, which was a disadvantage. Having asked the unofficial leader to make representations to the Governor and the Col. Secretary having framed a scheme, it would not speak well for them to withdraw from the position which they took in Finance Committee.

## JAFFNA MEMBERS' SACRIFICES.

Hon. Mr. A. Gangaratnam said that the increased allowances were considered allowances for themselves (the Councilors) by a section of the public. Therefore if they were sanctioned and they took them without a word it would seem that they shared in a benefit which was meant only for those who spoke, that they kept a golden silence and took advantage of those who spoke. If this motion was defeated and they did not get allowances it might be thought that they had been too discreet and had not had the courage of their convictions to express their views. "I am never afraid," Mr. Gangaratnam declared, "to express my opinion." (Laughter.) I am not afraid to be in a minority of one." (Laughter, and a voice: "or a majority.")

Mr. Gangaratnam, proceeding, said that when the Council contained nominated members he did not think it was more than a dozen times. There were no Committees or Commissions, the work being done by officials. Since the reform of the Council two thirds of a month was occupied in work, not only in Council but in Committees. So far as Northern Province members were concerned one third of their time was spent in the train, one third in Jaffna and one third in the Council (Laughter). Sometimes they spent four nights in a week in the train. (Laughter). They had expenses never incurred by previous Councilors. They had to be accessible to their constituents, the constituents in Colombo and others, and to be present at unofficial conferences. There were no allowances for travelling in Colombo. Where residence was concerned it was absolutely necessary that they should live in their constituencies. As regards clerical assistance, they could not employ their professional clerks in their Council duties. Anybody would admit that they could not do their own clerical work. If anybody criticised that he did not deserve to be a critic of public affairs. (Laughter). There are people who think we should not get even free railway passes. They don't sympathize that we break sleep four nights." (Laughter.)

So far as the electorate was concerned, the vast majority was in favour of it. If the Councilors were to pay their own railway fare it would come to Rs. 6,000 a year. They would have to bring a huge fortune with them. (Laughter.)

As the Attorney-General had said it would be impossible to get a mandate from the electorate on this question alone. It had been suggested that this question should be one of the planks in the next election programme, but on this question alone they could not go to the country.

He could not understand the argument that an Englishman delayed payments for several years they should do the same.

The question had been solved for them and it should be followed. There was no relevant argument against the scheme. If there was he would reply to it if he was given a chance to reply. (Laughter.) If not he would get the Colonial Secretary to state that reply in his speech. (Laughter.)

# MUSIC IN PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES

## To the Editor, "Hindu Organ."

Sir, I think it was Justice Moncrieff who remarked in a Point Pedro procession case that a man had as much right to go with music along a street as to blow his nose. This gives in a nutshell the extent of the freedom the public have in the use of a public thoroughfare. Even the motor car, which threatens the very life of every pedestrian, passes freely along roads and lanes. Why music, which does not cause death or injuries but which really gives pleasure, should be stopped in the neighbourhood of church and mosques passes one's comprehension. No one can say that music is an insult to any being, man or God. Christians have music within their own churches. It may be urged that music in the street disturbs the minds of worshippers. If it should do so it ought to be stopped only during hours of worship. The Police ordinance which makes no reference to the stopping of music, speaks of processions in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship only. It is therefore monstrous injustice to stop music near churches and mosques at a time when there is no worship.

Secondly, even during the time of worship, what harm can music along the road do? People absorbed in their worship could not be disturbed by musical sounds. If their attention could be made to stray by music, how much more should it suffer by the roar of motor buses, trams and even railway trains which, in some places, pass close to places of religious worship. If music should be stopped near such places, it follows a fortiori that motor vehicles should not be allowed to pass along these roads. The objection to music, therefore, even during times of worship is absolutely groundless and totally indefensible.

Thirdly, it has to be remembered that music in Hindu religious processions is part of the religious observance and should on no account be interfered with in public thoroughfares. Government could take cognisance of it only if such processions should get into church yards or mosque yards. To stop music in order to satisfy the whims of a few people would be to degrade God below the position of those people, and no person who has any conception of God would acquiesce in such a proposal. Nothing can be more iniquitous than forcing the cessation of music in Hindu religious processions.

Fourthly, as there is no reference to the stopping of music in the ordinance itself, it seems unwarranted on the part of the Police to order the stopping of music in the neighbourhood of churches and mosques. I believe this is no less unlawful than the objection of the so-called caste Hindus to music in the procession of certain classes of Hindus. Government ought to give definite instructions to the Police Department not to require to stopping of music in religious processions.

The only excuse held out for this unrighteous procedure of the Police is the possibility of a "breach of peace." It is true that there should be no breach of peace. But no self-respecting Government can allow itself to be bullied by ignorant fanaticism and be compelled to sacrifice justice and authority in order to placate it. If a class of people take the law into their hands and attempt to injure another class, it is the first and foremost duty of Government to take to task the offenders and uphold the majesty of law. Except in cases where the two parties have nearly equal rights, the bugbear of breach of peace should not appear in the administrator's mind.

In the recent Nagombo procession Government have admirably maintained their self-respect and shown their sense of justice. But the Roman Catholics have shown their reckless fanaticism, and the Hindus have betrayed their ignorance of religious observances, by previously agreeing to stop music near the Roman Catholic Church. The Hindus ought not to have thought of this procession before they had gained their right to go with music in the neighbourhood of places of worship. It is high time that we Hindus claim this right at least in the case of religious processions and that Roman Catholics give up their religious high handedness and allow processions to pass their churches unmolested.

Yours etc,

S. SHIVAPADASUNDARAM.

# THE FLOODS IN MALAYA

## SIGNS OF THE YEAR 'ADHAYA.'

## To The Editor, "Hindu Organ."

Sir, I believe that the news of the recent floods in Malaya has already reached you. The floods in 1925 were not worthy of much notice, as they affected only certain portions of the Peninsula, but the recent floods that commenced during the Christmas week and were raging till about the end of the first week of this month have been of a very serious

# STATE'S AND PEOPLE'S JOINT EFFORTS.

Heavy floods have been experienced in many parts of the Federated Malay States between Christmas and New Year. The State of Perak especially the District of Kuala Kangsar was the first to suffer and then followed the State of Pahang, the low lying parts in Trengganu and Kelantan. The experience has been one like of which has never before been encountered in the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants. The heavy rainfall at Upper Perak inundated the Perak River which runs through the district of Kuala Kangsar. The water rose to a height of 88 feet 9 inches breaking the record of 1897 by exactly 8 feet. Many of the poor classes of people in the flood area have lost almost everything they possessed. Most of the people vacated the place in time and found shelter at Taiping, Ipoh and other places. In some low-lying areas water rose high up to the level of the roof of the houses and the occupants had to be rescued by sampans from the house tops.

The patients who were in the local Government Hospital were removed to the hospital at Taiping in special trains arranged by the Government. The Lady Medical Officer did very good service in caring for the sick at this perilous time.

## GOOD RELIEF WORK AND FEEDING.

The Kekkian and Cantonese Associations of the Chinese community of Taiping sent boats overland from Port Weld to Kuala Kangsar to assist in the rescue work on the last two days of the year 1926.

As to the work on behalf of the destitute and homeless Indians from Kuala Kangsar, Mr. N. Eliatamby, the well known Contractor and Proprietor Planter of Taiping, did most commendable work being assisted by the other Indians and Ceylonese, toiled and arranged for lodging. For the first three days from the 30th December Mr. Eliatamby distributed large quantities of bread and general provisions among the destitute.

His Highness the Sultan of Perak who went about in a motor boat doing gallant rescue work during the flood season to meet Mr. Eliatamby near the Residency while he was distributing provisions to those who were stranded and thanked him for the timely help he was rendering to the distressed.

As the number of the destitute was very great, Mr. Eliatamby with the permission of the Assistant District Officer, Mr. H. C. Williams, began to feed them. This involved lot of labour and trouble as the curries stuffs and other things had to be bought at Taiping and brought to Kuala Kangsar in a motor lorry. The feeding commenced on the 2nd and continued until the 5th instant when it was found no longer necessary to continue this good work.

The Malays, Chinese, Tamils and others who were fed on the first day numbered about 700 and the number nearly doubled on the following days.

The Rajah Bendabara visited the place of feeding on the 3rd inst. and thanked Mr. Eliatamby for his generosity to the poor.

The Y. M. H. A. at Taiping fed for three days a few hundred Indian coolies who were brought by lorry from Kuala Kangsar.

## FLOOD RELIEF FUND STARTED.

Many Ceylon Tamil gentlemen have contributed to the "Perak Flood Relief Fund". Up to date the amount realised was nearly thousand dollars. Among the contributors were Mr. N. Eliatamby of Taiping and Dr. W. A. Rogers, J. P. of Ipoh, who gave five hundred dollars each.

The Acting District Officer, the Health Officer, the Inspector of Mines and other Government Officers besides the many Malay Chiefs in Kuala Kangsar did splendid rescue work during the flood. —Taiping Cor. 14-1-27.

## Continued.

nature. The whole of Malaya has been under menace and the panic has not yet ceased. The States of Pahang and Kelantan suffered the worst. Several districts in Pahang have been completely wiped out and are still under water. Railway lines were under very high water and a train that was in motion was reported to be missing for some days. In the case of a Railway Station only the top roof was reported to be visible. In the Kedah line a passing train got submerged in water by a bridge giving way and some lives were lost. In the State of Perak a passing train could not proceed forward or backward. The loss to Railway alone is estimated to be over a million dollars. The number of lives lost cannot be exactly gauged now as communication to the several affected areas that was cut off has not wholly been revived yet. Several inhabitants had to die and seek refuge in the hills of forests starving for days together, and many of them had to spend days and nights on trees. In a certain case a District Officer who was clinging to a tree had to be rescued by a District Engineer who went on rescue work. There have been hundreds of other pitiful events and the situation is not yet clear. Much relief work is being done and flood relief funds have been started in almost all the States.

My object in writing this letter is to suggest the desirability of our Government of Ceylon considering the grant of a contribution towards the flood relief fund through the Government of the Federated Malay States. You will remember that a similar act of benevolence was done by the Government of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States during the Jaffna floods in 1918. We may do our individual bit, but it is in the fitness of things that our Government also do their part. It is also fit that our Jaffna Councilors do take up the matter to the Legislative Council. Will you too, Sir, give the support of your pen. Some of the interested Associations here may also write to the Ceylon Government in the matter.

Kuala Lumpur,  
16-1-27.

Yours etc,  
V. W. THAMBIAH.



## Mahatmaji's Autobiography.

## LESSONS FROM A REBELLION

The following is a further instalment of Mahatma Gandhi as appearing in "Young India":—

We now reach a stage in this story when I began seriously to think of taking the brahmacharya vow. I had been wedded to a monogamous ideal ever since my marriage, faithfulness to my wife being part of the love of truth. But it was in South Africa that I came to realize the importance of observing brahmacharya even in respect to my wife. I cannot definitely say that circumstance or what beck it was that set my thought in that direction, but I have a recollection that the predominant factor was the influence of Raychandbhai of whom I have already written. I can still recall a conversation that I had with him. On one occasion I spoke to him highly of Mrs. Gladstone's devotion to her husband. I had read some where that Mrs. Gladstone insisted on preparing tea for Mr. Gladstone, even in the House of Commons, and that this had become a rule in the life of this illustrious couple whose actions were governed by regularity. I spoke of this to the poet and incidentally elicited conjugal love. "Which of the two do you prize more?" asked Raychandbhai. "The love of Mrs. Gladstone for her husband as his wife, or her devoted service irrespective of her relation to Mr. Gladstone?" Supposing she had been his sister, or his devoted servant, and had ministered to him with the same attention what would you have said? Do we not have instances of such devoted sisters or servants? Supposing you had found the same loving devotion in a male servant, would you have been pleased the same way as in Mrs. Gladstone's case? Do examine the view point suggested by me."

WIFE OR SERVANT MORE DEVOTED.

Raychandbhai was himself married. I have an impression that at the moment his word sounded harsh, but they gripped me irresistibly. Devotion of a servant was, I felt, a thousand times more praiseworthy than that of a wife to her husband. There was nothing surprising in the wife's devotion to her husband, as there was an indissoluble bond between them. The devotion was perfectly natural. But it required a special effort to cultivate equal devotion between master and servant. The poet's point of view began gradually to grow upon me.

What then I asked myself, should be my relation with my wife? Did my faithfulness consist in making my wife the instrument of my lust? So long as I was the slave of lust my faithfulness was nothing worth. To be fair to my wife, I must say that she was never the temptress. It was therefore the easiest thing for me to take the vow of brahmacharya, if only I would it. It was my weak will or lustful attachment that was the obstacle.

Even after my conscience was roused in the matter I failed twice. I failed because the motive that actuated the effort was none the highest. My main object was to escape having more children. Whilst in England I had read something about contraceptives. I have already referred to Dr. Allinson's birth control propaganda in the chapter on Vegetarianism. If it had come temporary effect on me, Mr. Ellis' opposition to these methods, and his advocacy of internal effort as opposed to outward means in a word of self-control, had a far greater effect which in due time came to be abiding. Feeling therefore that I did not desire more children, I began to strive after self-control. There was no end of difficulties in the task. We began to sleep in separate beds. I decided to retire to bed only after the day's work had left me completely exhausted. All these efforts did not seem to bear much fruit, but when I look back upon the past, I feel that the final resolution was the cumulative effect of those unsuccessful efforts.

## SERVING THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE REBELS.

The final resolution could be made only as late as 1906. Satyagraha had not then been started. I had not the least notion about it. I was training in Johannesburg at the time of the Zulu Rebellion in Natal which came sooner after the Boer War. I felt that I must offer my services to the Natal Government on that occasion. The offer was accepted, as we shall see in another chapter. But the work set me furiously thinking in the direction of self-control and according to my wont I discussed my thoughts with my co-workers. It became my conviction that procreation and the consequent care of children were inconsistent with public service. I had to break up my household at Johannesburg to be able to serve during the Rebellion. With one month after I offered my services, I had to give up the house I had furnished with care. I took my wife and children to Phoenix and led the Indian ambulance corps attached to the Natal forces. During the difficult marches that had to be then performed, the idea flashed upon me that if I wanted to devote myself to the service of the community in this manner, I must relinquish the desire for children and wealth, and must live the life of a *vanaprastha*—one retired from household cares.

The Rebellion did not occupy me for more than six weeks, but this brief period proved to be the most valuable part of my life. The importance of vows grew upon me more clearly than ever before. I realized that a vow far from closing the door to real freedom opened it. I had not met with success heretofore, because the will had been lacking, because I had no faith in myself, no faith in the grace of God, and therefore my mind had been tossed on the boisterous sea of doubt. I realized that in refusing to take a vow man was drawn into temptation and that to be bound by a vow was like a passage from liberalism to a real monogamous marriage. I believe in effort. I do not want to bind myself with vows; it is the mentality of weakness and betrays a subtle desire for the thing to be avoided. Or where can be the difficulty in making a final decision? I vow to flee from the serpent who I know will bite me. I do not slumily make an effort to flee from him. I know that mere effort may mean certain death. Mere effort means ignorance of the certain fact that the serpent is bound to kill me. The fact therefore that I would rest content with an effort only means that I had not yet clearly realized the necessity of definite action. But supposing my views are changed in the future, how can I bind myself by a vow? Such a doubt often deters us. But that doubt also betrays a lack of clear perception that a particular thing must be renounced. This is why Nishkalanand has said: "Renunciation without disgust is not lasting." Where therefore the desire is gone, a vow of renunciation is the natural and inevitable fruit.

## Local Govt. Board, Colombo

## SIXTY-NINTH MEETING.

The following are the minutes of the sixty-ninth meeting of the Local Government Board held at the Colombo Kachcheri on Thursday, January 20, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.

Present:—The Hon. Mr. R. N. Thain, President; Messrs. W. J. Thorburn, Acting Director of Public Work; A. H. G. Dawson, Acting Surveyor General; and H. A. P. Sandrasegara, K. C., The Hon. Mr. A. C. G. Wijayekoon and Mr. J. H. Meedaniya, A.M.C.A.

The minutes of the sixty-eighth meeting having been circulated were confirmed, subject to two verbal amendments in items 5 and 6.

Real Colonial Secretary's letter No. U. 859/1926 of December 3, 1926, regarding the resignation of Mr. A. J. Wickram, Surveyor General, from membership of the Board, and the appointment of Mr. A. H. G. Dawson in his place.

The budgets of the Chillaw and Matsala Councils for 1927 were tabled.

G. A. N. P., as EX OFFICIO U. D. C. MEMBER.

The Board gave further consideration to the application of the Jaffna Council for the re-appointment, under section 11 (3), of the Government Agent, Northern Province, as an ex officio member of the Council for 1927, and resolved unanimously to recommend it to Government.

Considered and approved under section 47 (a) the assignment by the Matsala Council of additional remuneration to the Secretary and the Chief Clerk for work in connection with the electric lighting scheme, with effect from January 1, 1927.

Considered Circular Paper No. 42 by laws made by the Parliament Council regulating the procedure at its meeting. The by-laws were approved subject to certain verbal amendments.

The Board resolved to amend certain items in the form of administration report prescribed for the Councils under section 191 and in the form of their budget approved under section 26, in consequence of the recent decision to abolish the labour tax.

Considered and approved under section 47 (a) the assignment by the Matsala Council to Mr. A. Gunasekera its 2nd clerk of Rs. 106 25 for extra work performed by him.

It was resolved to hold the next meeting of the Board on Thursday, February 17, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6320.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnathakam, wife of Varithamby Ponnampalam of Alval West.

Deceased.

Soppar Kanapathipillai of Alval West.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnachy wife of Soppar Kanapathipillai of Alval West.
2. Varithamby Ponnampalam of Do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on November 29, 1926, in the presence of Mr. M. Sivaprasam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and affidavits 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 Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons appear and show cause to the contrary on or before January 25, 1926.

December 15, 1926.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

The above Order Nisi is extended till 22nd February 1927.  
O 1197

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5894.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Anthoippillai wife of Jacobpillai Anthoippillai of Karsiyoor, Jaffna.

Deceased.

Jacob James of Karsiyoor, Jaffna.

Original Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Marippillai daughter of Anthoippillai.
2. Jacobpillai Anthoippillai of do.

Respondents.

Anthoippillai Joseph of Karsiyoor

Added Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the 2d Respondent praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 16, 1926, in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Thiruvengadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or added Respondent or any other person shall, on or before September 9, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

August 16th 1926.

Order Nisi extended for 9/12/1926.

G. W. W.

D. J.

Extended for 10/2/26.

G. W. W.

D. J.

O 1198.

## NOTICE.

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Q 81.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6284.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Subramaniam Kandiah of Vaddukkoddai East

Deceased.

Sellachchy widow of Subramaniam Muttukumar of Vaddukkoddai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam Kandiah of Vaddukkoddai East, presently of Kandy
2. Muttukumar Marothapillai of Vaddukkoddai West, presently of Passara
3. Velauther Vaidilingam
4. his wife Basammah of Vaddukkoddai West
5. Thambiah Kandiah of do, presently of Kilaang in the F. M. S.
6. and wife Annammah of Vaddukkoddai West
7. Kanapathiar Annammah of do, presently of Kuala Lipis in the F. M. S. and wife
8. Vyaladehipillai of Vaddukkoddai West and
9. Siamammah daughter of Muttukumar Sionappu of do, presently of Passara

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 9th Respondent and that Letters of Administration be granted to her to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on August 26, 1926 and November 9, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors for Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated August 10, 1926 and November 8, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 9th Respondent for the purpose of this case. And it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother of the above-named deceased and also an heir and is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to her accordingly, unless the above-named Respondents or any others shall, on or before November 30, 1926 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 23, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

Extended to 1.2.27.  
O 1198.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLATIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 245.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Velattai Gamaralage Kappuralla Gamaralage of Mahamallankulam

Deceased.

Kappuralla Gamaralage Kappurathany of Paduvilakkulam

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Parachirala Walli Esent widow of Kappuralla Gamaralage of Mahamallankulam
2. Kappuralla Gamaralage Ukkubanda of do
3. Kanchalinga Dikkurala of do
4. His wife Kiribany of Varakkulam, Kadavakurale Navaragampanala Alukadavattulana, Auradappuram District.
5. Ukkurallage Mudalhamy of Mahamallankulam
6. Kanchalinga Baduralla of Paduvilakkulam
7. Kiribany daughter of Kanchalinga of do
8. Kanchalinga Ukkubanda of do
9. Kadavattalage Menikky of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before P. Saravananth Esquire, District Judge, on January 17, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated January 5, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that the 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents for the purpose of these Testamentary proceedings and that the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 2, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 17, 1927.  
O 1195.

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Q 77.

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