

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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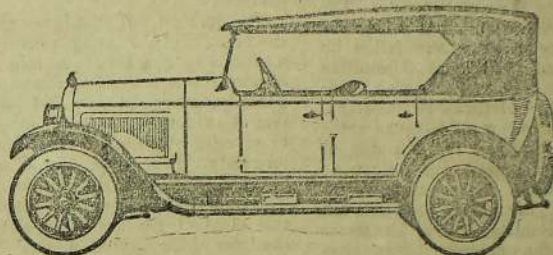
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INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE THAT was appointed by the Government to report on the indigenous systems of medicine has been published as a Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1927. The appointment of this Committee is only a tardy recognition by the Government of its duty towards the preservation and development of the indigenous system of medicine in Ceylon. For the last twenty-five years some of the most enlightened Sinhalese and Tamil gentlemen, who had formed themselves into a Society to promote the interests of the indigenous systems of medicine left no stone unturned to persuade the Government to lend a helping hand for their encouragement. The prayers and resolutions of the Oriental Medical Science Society had fallen on deaf ears until the Select Committee of the Legislative Council which considered the Budget of 1925-26 insistently pressed the Government to make some financial provision for the training of those seeking to practise the indigenous systems of medicine. Government undertook to consider favourably any scheme that may be submitted by the Unofficial Members on the subject. For that purpose a Committee was appointed with the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham as Chairman to report:—

(a) Whether it is practicable for the Government to assist financially or otherwise

(c) in the training of those seeking to qualify themselves as practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine;

(d) and in the investigation of the medicinal value of drugs used by those practising such systems; and

(b) If practicable, to prepare a detailed scheme of such training and investigation for the consideration of Government.

It is to be regretted that the Committee was not able to present a unanimous report. The Members of the Legislative Council who were on the Committee signed the Majority Report while two British qualified Doctors and the Government Analyst embodied their views in the Minority Report. In India the indigenous systems of medicine have received the patronage of the governments of the Native States for a very considerable time. In many of these States there are well-organised departments which promote and control the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine. Colleges for the study of Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha systems of medicine have been established in many of the Native States. Hospitals and dispensaries which treat patients in accordance with the principles of those systems of medicine have been opened in some of them. It is only in the Provinces which are directly under the British rule that the supporters of the indigenous systems of medicine have to struggle hard to obtain recognition for them. The British Medical Association which largely controls medical education in Great Britain is said to be the most powerful trade union in the world. Its influence with the British Government has stood in the way of the Government's recognition of the value of the indigenous systems. We can hardly expect either this body or its members to countenance Government support to any competing system of medicine. We need not be surprised if those three gentlemen who are probably members of the local branch of the British Medical Association were reluctant to concede the claims of the indigenous systems of medicine.

The value and efficacy of the indigenous systems of medical practice have been admitted by competent students of these systems. "I wish to impress," says Sir Percy Lukis, Director-General of the Medical Service for the whole of India, "upon you more strongly that you should not run away with the idea that everything that is good in the way of medicine is contained within the ringed fence of allopathy or Western medicine. The longer I remain in India and the more I see of the country and the people, the more convinced I am that many of the empirical methods of treatment adopted by Vaidas and Hakims are of the greatest value, there is no doubt whatever that their ancestors knew ages ago many things which are now-a-days being brought forward as new discoveries." The confidence of the people in the efficacy of indigenous medical treatment is shown

by the very large number of people who flock to the native Vedaralas for relief. It is the finding of the majority of the Committee that more than seventy-five per cent. of the cases of illness are being treated by Ayurvedic practitioners.

It is the duty of the Government to see to the elimination of all those undesirable features which are now associated with the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine and to place them on a sound and organised basis. We are sure that the recommendations of the Committee which had been published in our last issue will help the Government in framing a suitable scheme for their encouragement. Every Provincial Government in India is alive to the necessity of placing them on a sound basis. In Madras there now exists a college which provides education in the Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine. A similar college was a long-felt want in Ceylon. The efforts of the Oriental Medical Science Society failed owing to want of Government support. Now that the Committee has reported the necessity of such an institution, we hope its establishment will not be long delayed.

The greatest evil that is associated with the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine is quackery. A large number of people who possess no sound and adequate knowledge of any indigenous system of medicine has been long allowed to experiment on the lives of people with impunity. It is these people who have in many cases brought it into disrepute. The public should be protected against this class of persons. Legislation along the lines of the Ceylon Medical Registration Ordinance is a great necessity and we hope that Government will take steps to place before the Legislative Council an ordinance for the registration of Ayurvedic medical practitioners.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The following is an extract from the Administration Report of the Northern Province for the year 1926:—

THE ARALY CAUSEWAY

"The Araly and Pannal Causeways are respectively intended to connect the Islands of Vellani and Kallitivu with the Peninsula of Jaffna. The local advantages of these works were explained by the late Government Agent to, and apparently recognised by, the Governor on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to this station in March 1926. The Director of Public Works subsequently inspected the ground over which the Causeways are to run and the Provincial Assistant was instructed to prepare a report on the project and an estimate of the Causeways."

The late Government Agent referred to in this extract is Mr. Dyke. In the Administration Report of the year 1926 Araly Causeway is one of those public works which is stated by the Government Agent to have been postponed. He further comments in the report that great inconvenience had been caused thereby to the local public. "In my report of 1927," says the then Government Agent, "I gave a list of the important works which had been proposed for the benefit of this Province but of which the execution has either been postponed or carried on so slowly as to cause inconvenience to the local public." In this report among the public works referred to is the Araly Causeway. It is clear from the two extracts that the late Mr. Dyke advocated the construction of the Araly Causeway. At that time the Pannal Causeway was not at all thought of. Subsequent to the cyclone of 1924 the late Sir William Twynham had changed his mind in respect of the construction of a causeway at Pannal as it was considered that such a causeway was likely to flood the Town with seawater in times of stormy weather. The statement made in certain sections of the Press in Jaffna that the late Sir William Twynham always advocated the Pannal Causeway is not correct.

Ancient Hindu Missionary.

SOJOURN OF AGASTYA IN CAMBODIA.

The following passage is culled from the Notes on Agastya, the Hindu Missionary of Ancient India, published in the October Number of *Prabuddha Bharata* of Calcutta:—

"That Brahmin, Agastya, born in the land of the Aryans, devoted to the worship of Shiva, having come by his psychic power to the land of the Cambodians for the purpose of worshipping the Shiva lingam known as Sri Bhadravara, and having worshipped the god for a long time, attained beatitude." He also found a royal dynasty there and erected many magnificent temples for the deity of his worship. All these undoubtedly signified his presence in the far East. But that was not all. The uttering energy of our hero was not yet wholly exhausted. He, it is said in Vayu Purana, also visited the following islands in the Indian Ocean: Barbatia-dwipa (perhaps Borneo), Kousha-dwipa, Varsha-dwipa, Bhankhya-dwipa, (which may be one or other of the Banda Islands),

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER AND PADDY CROPS.—Again wet weather has set in. From Tuesday last heavy showers are coming down. The skies are continuously cloudy as if in the months of November and December. The reaping of the paddy crops which was begun last week in some parts of Jaffna had to be abandoned on account of rain. Several paddy fields are full of rain water and reaping cannot be undertaken at present. The signs of Adchya troubles are slowly settling in. There are two more months for the close of the dreadful year. The famine of last Adchya (60 years b. z.) is flashing through people's minds.

STEAMER TICKET BOOKING TO STRAITS.—Messrs. The North Ceylon Trading Co., which have established their depot at Hospital Road, Jaffna, are carrying on extensive business in all kinds of timber. They have in addition undertaken to book steamer tickets beforehand for intending passengers for Penang and Singapore. It is said that passengers are put to much inconvenience in booking tickets in Colombo. The undertaking of the North Ceylon Trading Co., will be a great boon to the passengers from Jaffna. The proprietor of the company is Mr. O. Murgan, Proprietor of Colombo, who while practising in Jaffna, it will be remembered, was known as Mr. O. M. Perumal Pillai. It is he who founded the Tamil Home in Colombo in the year 1911 for the convenience of the Straits and F. M. S. passengers.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Mr. S. R. Jeyaratnam, who was indisposed and confined to bed is, we are glad to note, now recovering.

UDAHSHIP OF MANIPAL AND NAVALLY.—We understand that Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. P. Weerasingham, the capable Udaiship of Navally, to the duties of the combined office of Udaiship of Manipal and Navally. He will assume duties from the 1st of March 1927. —Navally Cor.

A NEW BRANCH Y. M. H. A.—A branch association of the Central Y. M. H. A. was recently inaugurated at Umpirai with Mr. V. Ponnapalam, F. M. S. Government Pensioner, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the current year:—Professor O. Guntheringam, Patron, The President Malaya Umpirai Union, Associate Patron; Mr. V. Ponnapalam, President; Messrs. S. Nagalingam, K. Shanmugam and S. Nallathosai, Vice-Presidents; Messrs. S. Chinaiyah, Honorary Secretary; T. Navaratnam, Asst. Secretary; S. Sabaratnam, Treasurer; N. Kandiah, Asst. Treasurer; P. Thillimappan, English Editor; and K. Sinnadurai, Tamil Editor.

SUBJUNCTIVE STUDENTS' UNION.—The weekly meeting of the Subjunctive Students' Progressive Union was held on Sunday the 6th inst. at the Srimaya Parashu School Hall with Mr. R. V. Arumugam in the chair. The chief item of the day was the reading of the paper "The Students' Gam" by the Editor, Mr. V. Muttumaru Ramakrishna was offered by Mr. S. R. Namasabapathy and Masters P. T. Iyer and S. Maragappan. The meeting ended with the singing of Thevaram.

Jaffnese Honoured in Singapore

We are glad to learn that Dr. S. Nagalingam of Singapore has been appointed a Commissioner of Peace for Singapore by the Governor of the Straits Settlements, H. E. Sir Lawrence Guilford, in connection with the New Year local honours. He is a member of the Hindu Advisory Board, Singapore, and is in the Committee of Visitors to the General Hospital. Dr. Nagalingam is a leading Medical Practitioner in Singapore and is held in high esteem by the Ceylonese community there. We congratulate Dr. Nagalingam on the honour conferred on him.

The Tamil Union, Wellawatte.

ALL CEYLON TAMIL NON-POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Non-Political Conference will be held at St. Joseph's College, Wellawatte on Saturday the 12th and Sunday the 13th February, 1927. The following programmes will be gone through.

FEBRUARY 12TH 1927

An Address of Welcome will be made by the President of the Tamil Union, Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan M. A., L.L.B.

Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasekara, K. C., will deliver the Opening Address.

FIRST SESSION AT 8.30 A. M.

Mr. Novina Sivalakshmi, M. A., J. P., M. B. E. will preside when Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasekara will speak on "A Scheme for the Settlement of Land on the P. C. C."

SECOND SESSION AT 2.30 P. M.

Under the aegis of the Tamil Union, Swami Vipulananda, M. A., will deliver an address on "Education with special reference to the University."

The Tamil Union, Wellawatte, will be the host of the evening.

FEBRUARY 13TH 1927.

THIRD SESSION AT 8.30 A. M.
Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham, will preside. Mr. R. Sri Pathmanathan, will speak on "Our Economic Problem."

FOURTH SESSION AT 2.30 P. M.

Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy, F.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P. will preside when Dr. S. F. Chelappan, F.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P. will address on "Sanitation with special reference to Malaria in Jaffna."

Mr. R. Nallathosai, J. P., will be the host of the evening.

INDIAN CULTURE AND RELIGION.

The following is an extract from an article contributed to the Madras "Daily Express" Annual 1925 by Mr. O. C. Ganguly, Editor of the Magazine "Rupam":—

"On the other hand, the evidences hitherto accumulated go to show that South Eastern Asia was colonised by emigrants hailing from the banks of the Krishna, the Godavari and the Kaveri, that is to say, from the coast of Orissa (Kalinga) and Southern India. The people of the South have played a great part in the development of Indian civilisation beyond the seas. The great Tamil races of the South have sent out successive waves of new colonies at different stages of their history to the different parts of Indochina. The history of this colonisation is an interesting volume of many chapters and pages. We propose to consider here one page from this fascinating history.

It is very well known that Siam is a country where Buddhism has reigned from a very early time, and it still survives in living forms up to the present day. But before Buddhism came to be established there, the old 'Shayana Dasha' was the scene of the remarkable activities of Hindu emigrants from Southern India. Two distinct areas in Siam carry evidences of earlier Hindu activity in this distant colony. Formerly the boundaries of Siam included a large part of the modern Malay Peninsula and at one time its political centre was situated on the Bay of Lakhon, near the South Western part of the Gulf of Siam. On this Bay of Lakhon, once stood an old Hindu city—the political as well as religious capital of old Siam. Its modern name is Ligor. Very near Ligor have been discovered the remains of the old Hindu civilisation at a place called Nakhon Si Thammarat which is the Siamese equivalent of the Sanskrit expression 'Naga Dharmas Rājagṛha'. While this place represented the centre of Hinduism in Lower Siam, Sawakkheik and Laphaburi represented the pivot of Hindu activity in Upper Siam. The forms of the art and culture of Upper Siam were more related to those of the Cambodians, while the culture of Lower Siam was obviously modelled on the one of Southern India."

That the development of Hinduism in Cambodia is definitely related to positive inspiration and influence from Southern India can be well established by documentary evidence. An early tradition which relates the visit of Agastya, the great Aryan missionary, to Cambodia has been dealt with by the writer in a detailed and fully documented paper recently read before the Mythic Society of Bangalore. Curiously enough, the object, so it is stated, of the oversea visit of the great Brahman sage was to worship a Shivalingam by name 'Lohana Bhadravara' established by one of the early kings of Cambodia. It is reasonable to conclude that the cult of Shiva was transferred to Cambodia from Southern India—which has taken such an active part in the development of Shivaism in India."

Hindu Influence on further India

EXISTENCE OF HINDU INSCRIPTIONS.

The following is an extract from an article contributed to the July Number of the "Modern Review" of Calcutta by Dr. Jadav Nath Sirkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and an illustrious Historian:—

"Numerous groups of Indians, impelled at first by the love of gain and later by the desire for religious propaganda, crossed the sea at each instance in order to reach or settle themselves on the coasts of Indo China and of the Indian Archipelago. Pioneers of their ancient civilisation, mariners far more hardy than the genuine Hindu—these adventurers, merchants, soldiers, Brahmins departed probably from that coast of Coromandel which faced the east—the coast of ancient Kalinga, of ancient Telingana, particularly the country of the lower courses of Krishna and Godavari. The Savan Pagoda, near Madras, we may well suppose, must have been one of the principal homes of that great religious wave which came to overwhelm the ocean and carry Indian civilisation far. This intercourse by sea being frequent and popular, made the Indians swim on all the coasts of the Islands of Sunda and of Indo China. These regions they called by the alluring and significant name of *Suvarna bhumi*, and the ancient Western authors, in imitation of the Indians, called this country the *Chryse* or the *Golden Chersonese*."

"For example, many religious foundations of King Bhava varman (6th century) in favour of the Brahmanic gods, especially Shiva, are known from the inscriptions. He gave to a Shiva temple complete copies of the ancient Sanskrit poems, the *Mahabharata Ramayana*, and the *Purans*. He also prescribed readings from them every day, and cured those who would steal the volumes. Votive inscriptions recording the setting up of Shiva lingas and foot prints have been found in large numbers. Even the name of the capital of Cambodia was changed to *Iskhanapura*, the city of Shiva, during the reign of King Ishanavarman I. (early 7th century.)"

"In the 9th century, a Brahman named Hiranyadama repeated four treatise by heart. The studies of scholars in Cambodia related to all the subjects taught in India, e.g., the Vedas, especially the Atharva, the Vedanga especially the grammar of Panini, the profound knowledge of which is revealed by the language of the Sanskrit inscriptions of Cambodia, which is generally of a degree of rare correctness and by their spelling which is superior to that of the average Sanskrit inscription of India itself."

Patanjali, the author of the *Mahabhashya* on Panini, is spoken of in Cambodia (as in India) as an incarnation of the then and then Shesha surpan! All the philosophical systems of the Hindus were professed among the Cambodians. Shiva is known as the medical author. Manu and Bhishama are mentioned. The Cambodian people's knowledge of the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* is evidenced by innumerable sculptures relating to the two epics."

Thus says the Ceylon Morning Leader in its leading Editorial of the 7th inst. in reply to the resolutions passed at the Catholic Protest Meeting held last week at Negombo:—

"It was in such unhappy terms that the Chairman of the protest meeting thought fit to describe the part played by the Press in connection with the Negombo Hindu Procession. The Press need not be ashamed of that term applied as it was to the fearlessness and the courage with which it denounced certain aspects of the Hindu procession. The Police Magistrate, the 'Times of Ceylon' and ourselves came in for the severest strictures, but for ourselves we can assure the public that neither calumny nor hot air will deter us from discharging our duty with fearless independence. The Negombo Catholics are apparently under the impression that the whole of the secular press of Colombo are in an unwholly league to belittle the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy to pacify the crowd and are out to ridicule the noble faith of Roman Catholics."

If we had occasion to condemn the action of the clergy we did so on the best possible evidence, on evidence which was not abridged by the reports in all the other papers, and which was confirmed by the Government officials who were on the spot. What more authentic information do we want than the confirmation by the officials of the incident's connection with the entry of the Police into the Churchyard premises and the questioning by the clergy of the right of the authorities, to permit the procession to pass after 6 p.m. If that official information is denied and satisfactory proof is forthcoming that the Reverend Fathers did nothing of the sort this journal is prepared to express unqualified regret at the conclusions drawn from the confirmed statements. Till then we adhere to the opinions expressed in our "Leader" of the 21st ultimo. In the meantime we can only say that to accuse this or any other journal of publishing early and correct intelligence when it has not been proved that such evidence has been obtained by improper or unfair means is to pay us one of the highest compliments we can ever hope to expect. We hold ourselves responsible to no one but to the Ceylon public for the accuracy and suitability of what we publish. The public and ourselves are quite as good judges on those points as any Committee of a protest meeting or the mover of a resolution.

Our independence we shall never sacrifice even on the face of intimidation or threats of boycott. The dignity and the freedom of the Press are surrendered the moment it caters for cheap popularity. Our duty is to speak the truth as we find it without fear of consequences and to lay before the judgment of the people the earliest and the most correct news as we find it. We are accused of publishing that which is not true. Our reply is that the intelligence we published must remain true till those whom it affects take such steps to contradict their official and authentic nature. This journal never was and we hope it will never be the journal of any particular religion or party. Since it is our good for one to be independent of any party or religion we can afford to smile at religious by those who have felt the sincerity and the weight of our condemnations. So long as we use the information we possess in the public interest and for the public good we have no need to fear the judgment of the people. All that we can say is that we are prepared to apologise the moment it is shown to us that we are wrong. Till then neither intimidation nor threat of boycott will deter us from the path of duty."

[Well done! "Morning Leader" Ed. H. O.]

Trincomalee News.

Trincomalee, Febr. 6.
MEDICAL.—Dr. L. de Vos has assumed duties as District Medical Officer, Trincomalee, relieving Dr. Ratnayake, who has left for Colombo. Mr. Ouchibambay, Apothecary, has been transferred to Kupitiya. Mr. Ouchibambay, Health Officer, Trincomalee Harbour, will act in addition to his duties, until a new qualified Doctor be appointed, as Additional House-Surgeon and Relieving Medical Officer, Eastern Province.

JUDICIAL.—The new District Judge and Police Magistrate, Mr. G. Oroselli Thambiah, will assume duties tomorrow. Mr. B. G. Gnanvilas as District Judge for the last time yesterday.

ROBERT KNOX.—Readers who are interested in History will be interested to read that this famous European Traveller and Writer was captured in one of the suburbs of this Imperial Town, Trincomalee. The village is Mubara or Koddiyaram (Koddiyaram?). By land, a direct route, it is about 14 miles from here. The writer visited this place and saw that famous tree under which he was killed. It is a very big, gnarled, bony tree, spreading its extending branches over a large area. The residents of the locality assure that the age of the tree must be over 1000 years. The following inscription is found at the foot of the tree inscribed on a stone:—

THIS IN THE WHITE MAN'S TREE
UNDER WHICH ROBERT KNOX
WAS CAPTURED A. D. 1859
THIS STONE WAS PLACED HERE IN
1893.

FIRST MEETING FOR THE YEAR.

The 5th meeting of the above Association for the year 1937 was held on the 27th January in the Ayubadaya Pillai Kovil Mandapam, with the President, Mr. K. C. Balakrishna Iyer, in the chair. The meeting began at 7 p.m. with the singing of "Tavaran". After the minutes of the last meeting of the Association for the year ending 31st December 1936 had been read and confirmed, the business for the current year was taken up.

The President, in a short speech, introduced the lecturer, Pandit V. Malivaganam Pillai of Neevel to the audience, after endorsing him. The lecturer spoke on "செயல் திறம் சிவபிரகாசம் பட்டாரம்". The lecture was not only interesting and instructive, but being one particularly suited to the occasion, was also impressive on the audience.

When the lecture was over the reading of Peria Puranam was also started for the day in the Temple at the request of the Committee appointed by the Y. M. H. A.

Provincial Road Committee N P

MEMBERS' NOMINATION PRINCIPLE.

PARTICULAR SELECTION NOT UNDERTAKEN.
At last Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam asked:—

- (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the principle governing the selection of persons for nomination to Provincial Road Committee?
- (2) How does Government reconcile its answer to my question No. 184 with the nominations made to the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province, for the year 1937?
- (3) Were any representations made to the Chairman of the said Provincial Road Committee by persons from rural areas expressing their willingness to serve on the Committee?
- (4) If so, why were these gentlemen passed over in favour of the old set?
- (5) Does not the Government consider that the repeated nomination of members resident within the Urban District Council areas to the Provincial Road Committee will ultimately lead to the neglect of rural areas which are not represented in the Provincial Road Committee?
- (6) Will the Government be pleased to explain what justification there is for the perpetual commitment of the office of this Committee to a particular group of individuals notwithstanding the provision in the Ordinance that the members shall be nominated annually?

The Hon. Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—

- (1) His Excellency the Governor on the advice of the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee nominates the gentlemen who appear to him to be in all the circumstances of the case most suitable.
- (2) The claims of all the gentlemen who expressed their willingness to serve, were carefully considered before the nominations were made. Government is unaware that the nominations are in any way at variance with the answer given to the Hon. Member's previous question.
- (3) Yes.
- (4) Government gave no undertaking that the claims of the members of last year's Committee to be re-nominated this year would be disregarded if other gentlemen from outside the Urban District Council limits expressed their willingness to serve on the Committee.
- (5) Government has no apprehension of neglect of the rural areas of the Northern Province as a result of the nominations for 1937.
- (6) Government has no intention of committing the office of this Committee to any group of persons in perpetuity. As regards the nominations for 1937 the Hon. Member is referred to the reply to question (1).

Vidhya Vinodha Sabha, Colombo

THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The third Annual General Meeting of the Vidhya Vinodha Sabha was held at the Sabha Rooms (51, Jampottah Street, Colombo) on Saturday the 5th instant at 7 p.m.

Mr. M. A. Arul Anandan, one of the Vice-Presidents presided, and a fairly large number of Members were present.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

After the usual preliminaries were over, the election of Office-Bearers for the current year resulted as follows:—

President: The Hon'ble Mr. E. Balasingham; **Vice President:** Messrs. B. Segarajasingham, M. A. Arul Anandan, and S. Mahadeva; **Hon. Secretary:** Mr. N. Shivaguru; **Conductor:** Mr. James Joseph; **Assistant Conductor:** Mr. K. Saravanan; **Stage and Art Director:** Mr. A. Nadarajah; **Assistant Stage and Art Directors:** Messrs. K. Nagarajam and M. C. Nadarajah; **Literary Secretary:** Mr. K. Ponbhai; **Members of the Executive Committee:** Messrs. S. Pathmanathan, S. M. Vignayagam, T. Kandiah, Appachipillai Boman, T. Kalanayagam, S. Sivasubramaniam, S. K. Sabarathnam, V. S. Raman, V. P. N. Singham, P. Supramaniam, E. Basil and T. Thilagavathi; **Hon. Auditor:** Mr. D. P. Rajathurai.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.—Cor.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

MANAGER.

"PATHMANATHAN":—Unsuitable for publication.

CORRESPONDENCE

JAFFNA STUDENTS' CONGRESS.
To The Editor, "Hindu Organ."

Sir,
Just as I was closing an open letter to some of the speakers at the Congress of our students held at Keerimalai recently, I received the copy of the "Hindu Organ" of 10th inst. and read your Editorial therein with satisfaction. My above letter is now not necessary to be sent to you for publication, but I wish however in this to point out to some of our Jaffna pathans who are the members of the mentality and character of our students, that when they are requisitioned to speak to them at a public platform outside the school, they should not ignore the fact that their functioning there should not be dissimilar to that at the school. The pathan that was given to our half-baked students by Mr. J. V. Caselli at his speech at the Congress appears to me to contain also a mass of blasphemous advice to disregard and belittle their elderly teachers and their prides in public matters. It was this kind of teaching that introduced Bolshevism into Russia and we know the extent of havoc it plays in the world today. As you say "committing attention to studies is the serious business of a student. He should pursue his work unmolested by the distractions of extraneous subjects. A student's days in College constitute the most formative period in his career. In school he receives intellectual equipment and acquires moral and spiritual discipline, which are indispensable to him to undertake the serious responsibilities of life. Correct understanding of political questions requires profound study, deep reflection, intimate knowledge of human nature and a wide acquaintance with men and matters. Students lack these qualifications." It is no harm if a student makes an attempt during his spare time to study political questions, and it is no doubt a healthy sign of his future inclination in life, but he should only do it in a spirit of scholarly searching and not with a premature haste to wed politics in his teens. It must also be his endeavour to follow with due reverence and unprejudiced observation the policy in public matters of the chosen leaders of his community and country, who are generally selected to give a lead on account of their mature experience in matters relating to the well-being of the country. Love to God is another important thing that requires to be cultivated in student life. These fundamentals, the mould of a student's future career, whatever he fancies as such, should not fail to inculcate.

Love of God and reverence to elders are two essentials that we long noticed to be absolutely wanting in the system of education to our students given by the Western Missionary bodies, and the effect of this education has come to be felt. Your reader, I think, would have pursued your reply to a correspondent in your issue of the 10th instant. I know there are more of such instances. Much depends on the system of education and how it is given, and it is for this that our selfish fathers who are still after the "rise and glory" or "glory in life" should realise the importance of the Hindu Educational Movement and decide to give their sons at what ever cost a training in a healthy atmosphere.

It may not be out of place to comment here a bit on the strange mentality of some of our Christian brethren. A person who has been in unlawful and unheeded possession of a property for long years thinks that the property is his own by reason of his long use, and grudges its seizure by the lawful owner. He even takes cognate against the latter when he reclaims his property. Similar is the case with our Christian brethren, who have forth unheeded on some of our Hindu Councillors. The Western Missionary has been for over a century allowed to go on in his mischievous proselytising propaganda unchecked and unreformed with, and he has thereby in the words of George Bernard Shaw destroyed in many of our sons the love of their own literature, their delight in their own art, most of all their respect in their own traditional and national religion, has disgusted them with their own homes, their parents and their sisters, their very wives and brought discontent into every family so far as the baneful influence of this propaganda has reached. This disastrous state of affairs our Hindu Councillors could no more tolerate, and the bulwarks of the Missionary's propaganda had been so framed that they had to take matters even as far as the Legislative Council to be redressed. This holy act of theirs is being characterised by the Missionary and his proteges as one of religious fanaticism. As I explained above, it is the long unchecked and mischievous propaganda work of the Missionary that has engendered in him and his proteges the feeling that theirs has been and is a legitimate duty and that our interference with it is fanatical. Actually it is not so. This Missionary has been in unlawful possession of our property, doing us great damage, and we have every right to eject him. All the damage he has effected in our property we have a right to seize and he has to deliver over to us. Our seizure is within moral and social laws and it is towards that end that our Hindu Councillors have acted and are bound to act further in the interest of peace and happy homes. This is their legitimate duty and it is only mischievous to characterise this legitimate duty as a fanaticism.

There is one point further. Christianity as is preached and practised today is wrong. Christ was no doubt a great Saint, but his teachings have been curbed to suit the taste of the modern materialistic world. It is even believed that the Western Missionary's claim on Christ was borrowed from India, but I will not go into this. I will only say that truth must ultimately prevail and therefore the present Christianity is a lie. Signs of it are not wanting. Christian countries such as America and France are inclining towards acquiring a knowledge of the Indian Scriptures. China is striving to expiate the Missionary activity. India too, as our little Isle that had allowed the free hand of the Missionary has opened its eyes and much reclamation work is being done there now. There are only signs of the times and what is going on in Lanka, perhaps with better force in the North should inevitably happen, and therefore I, our Christian brethren, not feel against us on account of our actions that are done purely under the "Will of the Inevitable".

Rajula Lumpur, Yours etc, "Old Student".

To, The Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Sir,
O may he who loved to express the hope, that a new one-page paper in the lines of the Hindu of Jaffna. Two news, that a meeting was convened to devise ways and means for the upliftment of the Panchamas is very encouraging. The value of this historic meeting was Channakam. The right place, in the ordinary course of events, has been chosen for an undertaking of this nature. This place, by reason of its situation has developed into a small town. Its market has now become the central mart of Jaffna not to speak of the Post Office and the Railway Station. The volume of work in both these offices have increased ten fold—incidentally, it may be mentioned that a Government Dispensary is a crying need of this rising town—People from all parts of Jaffna and in the course of their business life come and pass through this place. The attendant circumstances of this place are so very favourable, that this place could be made the Headquarters of this Movement, from where the gospel of equity and Love could be disseminated to the outlying skirts of Channakam and other far flung villages.

One should cherish to a feeling of admiration for the fact with which this meeting was conducted under the Chairmanship of Mr. S. Kandiahpillai, Manager, Kantharodai English Institute. Mr. Kandiahpillai is an estimable gentleman, by birth, education and in deportment. The very fact that he has identified himself with this Movement lends colour that this Movement was launched after mature thought and ripe judgment. A stronger, nay a rigid sense of duty has called our people to embark on a scheme of work, the possibilities of which will be not only manifold, but far reaching in its consequences. It is the forerunners of the Hindus have been disintegrated, but now an attempt has been made to bring about the solidarity of the Hindus to put up a strong defence against the aggression of the Missionaries.

Along with Mr. Kandiahpillai there was accommodated Mr. M. S. R. Jeyarajam, Advocate, Jaffna, the moving spirit of the Hindu Movement in Jaffna. He may be characterised as possessing that dynamic force, which is essentially wanting in us today. His utterances from public platforms are a clear indication of his sincere and honest convictions. He proclaims without fear or favour the Gospel of Hindu thought and culture. Men of the type of Mr. Jeyarajam has been a long felt want in our fold and it is gratifying to find Mr. R. Jeyarajam to fill up that role creditably.

You will not, Mr. Editor, hesitate to agree with me that the Hindus have to their cost found the utter futility of drawing a broad line of distinction between the high and the low. This was a practise, that may have been in conformity with conditions as existed a century ago. But, Sir we are in an age of enlightenment, an age which recognises the inalienable right of each individual to live unoppressed. Law, that creature of human ingenuity, allows it. One never hears of two forms of justice administered, one for the high and another for the low. In the eye of the law all are equal. Neither does religion recognise such a pernicious principle. No religion shall be worth its salt, if it should draw any distinction between the high and the low. We are all the children of the same Ishwara, whose Fatherhood we readily acknowledge. Where then could a line of distinction be drawn between the children of the same father, mother.

Wallawatta, Yours etc,

3rd Febr 1937, T. S. KANAGARETNAM.

[This is the first letter of the series. Mr. Kanagaretanam intends contributing.—Ed. H. O.]

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6344.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Veerakali Ambalavanar of Mathagal.

Deceased.

Arumalam Thampu of Mathagal.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Thayalammal wife of Thampu of Mathagal.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 13, 1937, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam Esquire, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 10, 1937, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother-in-law 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 February 15, 1937, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, January 13th 1937, O. 1200.

The Recent Malayan Floods.

PATHTIC SCENES IN AFFECTED AREAS.
The following account gives in detail the disasters and have caused by the recent floods in Malaya.

K. Lumpur, Jan 22.
In Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital of the Malay States, the waters rose to the highest level of 17 feet 2 inches on the 28th December, 1926. Apart from the irreparable damage done to the poor living in areas where the flooding was most serious, the floods have caused much damage to the business houses in the town. There had been no Public Offices for two days. Kuala Lumpur is not free from its consequences. There had been a steady increase in the price of food stuffs and vegetables.

FULTAN'S PERSONAL AID

Perak, Ipoh and Kuala Kangsar suffered most. The river in Kuala Kangsar rose 40 feet and it is said that there had been fairly heavy loss of human lives. Refugees from Kuala Kangsar have been brought to Taiping by relief trains and are being housed and looked after by the leading Chinese residents of Taiping. His Highness the Sultan of Perak, the District Officer and other Officials of Kuala Kangsar have worked like Trojans to save people from being drowned. Hundreds of passengers had to find shelter in Ipoh Railway Station for over 48 hours. A train from Penang to Kuala Lumpur was held up for 3 days at a lonely spot. Nearly 5,000 coolies from the Estates had to be hastily evacuated and sheltered in Teluk Anson in the Court house and other public buildings.

Floods story from Pahang was still more thrilling and pathetic. To give an idea how rapidly the flood was rising in under less than an hour, the Sungai Brails which during normal time flows crystal clear and peacefully with 2 feet of water in it, rising through with 18 to 20 feet of water carrying in its wake, remains of houses, bridges, timber, logs, goats, pigs and large forest and rubber trees.

BUILDINGS COMPLETELY SWEEP AWAY.

The floods in Kuala Lipis have been extremely bad and half the town has been washed away. The Kuala Lipis river rose about 70 feet. The Hospital had to be evacuated and it is reported that Chigar Perak has been completely wiped out. The Temerloh District is completely under water. The river is running extremely rapidly and both at Mert Kab and Temerloh the water is up to the house tops. The whole village of Mumpeteh on the Remantan has been completely washed away including the Police Station which was carried away bodily for over 800 yards and deposited in a rubber estate. Over 400 inhabitants of this village are thrown on their own resources and have found refuge up the hill sides for the time being. The District Engineer, Railways, picked up the District Officer, Temerloh. He estimates that Pahang river rose 100 feet, there being great loss of lives. Baserah was badly damaged by the storm, 20 houses being blown away. Telegraphic communication at Kuantan had been impossible for several days. Thousands of trees have been swept down the river and many corpses have been seen floating past.

The Divisional Engineer, R. Uday, at Chigar Perak states that every one is homeless and that small quantities of food are still available. Many people are being rescued from jungle trees, roofs and telegraph posts after having been stranded for 8 nights and 2 days.

SERIOUS DISASTERS IN THE OUTSKIRTS.

There was 4 feet of water in Trengganu itself but in the Ulu it was reported that the floods reached a height of 25 feet.

Rubber Estate at Kuala Baman was submerged under water. Twelve Europeans and 800 coolies were employed in this estate. All the houses and coolies had to be abandoned.

A very serious railway accident occurred on the Kedah line when an engine and seven waggon fully loaded with rice went down at Bridge No. 49 between Tasek Gajugor and Penang Tunggal.

All the Officials and staff in the Railway service deserve the thanks of the community for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the flood relief works.

The high level to which the water rose in certain places would have entirely wiped out the whole districts with their inhabitants if not for the advantages afforded to them in taking shelter in the adjoining mountain regions of Malaya.

Relief funds are being opened in Perak, Pahang, Selangor and other places and it is gratifying to note that various communities are co-operating to render necessary help to the sufferers.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND ESTABLISHED.

On January 17th a Public Meeting was held at Kuala Lumpur Town Hall to organize a Malayan Flood Relief Fund. The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government presided. Government has already contributed \$100,000 as the first instalment for the purpose of providing food etc. The Directors of the D. & D. Development Co. have asked to the Secretary to the High Commissioner offering the sum of \$25,000 for the Kelantan Flood Relief Fund and state that they are prepared to give more if necessary. Singapore contribution to the F. M. S. Flood Relief Fund amounted to \$7,485.

The Perak Relief Fund has now reached nearly \$100,000.

A Meeting of the Ceylon Tamils will be held on Monday the 24th January, 1927 at the Town Hall, Kuala Lumpur, to organize a Flood Relief Fund. Government, it is understood, has been kind enough to permit cutting of timber for purposes of rebuilding houses in flood areas.

This is not an opportune time for the various charitable and amateur companies to visit Malaya when the people there are in great distress as the result of the disastrous floods.

WANTED

From 1st of March 1927 competent Head Master and Certificated Assistant for a Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School outside Jaffna.

Salary offered above Government scale for suitable teachers. Apply with copies of certificates and salary required.

T. "A"

c/o The Manager,
"Hindu Organ",
Mie 361, Vannarponnai.

Gandhiji And Depressed Classes

LATE SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA'S WORK.

Addressing the "mothers and sisters" of the depressed classes, Mahatma Gandhi, while replying to an address of welcome, presented at a crowded meeting, by the depressed classes students of Calcutta, said that he wanted to say something of the life of Swami Shradhdhananda, a great friend of the depressed classes, who lived and died for them. At times he thought, seeing the position of the untouchables, that he would like to become one of them. The Hindu religion, he said, never made any difference, nor did the Gita teach them to make that difference. But he wanted to emphasize that they should scrupulously observe all the rites of the Hindu religion. The late Swami used to make no difference; on the contrary, he did all that he could do to uplift their status and remove the ban of untouchability. He wanted them to give up drink altogether, not to eat any dead flesh, not to be addicted to gambling, and to live a clean and decent life. Mahatma Gandhi then referred to the fund opened by Pandit Malaviya and a led them to contribute to it out of respect for the late Swami. They were seven crores of them in India and one pie from each of them would go to a great extent in swelling the fund. Though the Pandit could get the whole amount from one man, he did not like the idea of raising money in that manner. Concluding, Mahatma Gandhi urged that they should all put on khaddar. —"I. S. R."

WANTED.

CORRESPONDENTS—AGENTS.

For the "HINDU ORGAN" in the following places:—

Archevelly, Annadhapura, Avisawella, Batticaloa, Bidulla, Chavakachcheri, Chunnakam, Cholluram, Chilaw, Copay, Colambo, Galie, Hambantota, Kankesanur, Karaiveddy, Karamagar, Kandy, Kalutara, Manipay, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Matale, Matara, Navaly, N-gombe, Nawalapitiya, Nawara Eliya, Palai, Point Pedro, Pungudottu, Pooneri, Puttalam, Ratnapure, Tellippalai, Vaddakkodai, Vavuni, Vavuniya and Velanai.

Please apply stating terms to

THE EDITOR,

"Hindu Organ".

TENDER NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, up to midday, on Tuesday, February 15, 1927, for the following service:—

For the supply of 213 logs, incidental. Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge sleepers from Teravil-Oldmuddan Reserve at the Marikalam Forest Depot.

For further particulars—vide notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7605 of 28th January, 1927.

Office of the J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests, Conservator of
Kandy, P.O. 4/27, Forest's
G. 724.

NOTICE.

DRAFTS on Colombo Banks can be cashed in my office either at Grand Bazaar, Jaffna or at Tondamanar at any day between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

H. 50.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6134.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kandaswami Sannamagam of Vidathupalai

Deceased,
Sinnamby Valrammattu of Mad. duvil North

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Sinnamam daughter of Sannamagam
2. Sannamagam Kandaswami
3. Sannamagam Sinnamam all of Maduvil North and
4. Sannamamapillai Kandaswami of Karampalam. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are authors appearing by their guardians ad litem the 4th Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esq., District Judge, on August 10, 1926, in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karigum Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 7, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin and creditor 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 September 9, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 2, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 14th February 1927.

O. 1202. L. A. O. A. D. J.

SHORTHAND

(in three months)

RAPID POSTAL TUITION.

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(POSTAL TUITION DEPT.)

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

First Cross Street,

COLOMBO

H. 53

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6270.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annakkuddy wife of Sidambaramanther Manikkam of Innivil presently of Gams in the state of Negri Sembilan, Railway Clerk

Deceased.
Sidambaramanther Manikkam by his attorney Sidambaramanther Chelliah of Innivil.

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Manikkam Sidambaramanther
2. Manikkam Sivapragam both of Innivil.
3. Chelliah Periamambiy of Thavadu (The 1st & 2nd Respondents are infants and appear by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent.)

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Chidambaramanther Chelliah of Innivil praying for Letters of Administration of the estate of the above-named deceased Annakkuddy wife of Sidambaramanther Manikkam of Innivil coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 4, 1926 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the attorney of the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 17, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 19, 1927. A. Chithiravelu, District Judge.

O. 1200.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6343.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sannamagam Sinnamamby of Kokuvil

Deceased.
Sinnamamby Rajah of Kokuvil
Vs.
1. Sinnamamby Rajendram of do.
2. Sinnamamby Mathisparam of do.
3. Mag. Sany daughter of Sinnamamby of do.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 7, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 23, 1926, having been read: It is declared that the 1st Respondent is appointed Guardian ad litem over the 2nd & 3rd Respondents. And it is further ordered that the Petitioner is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before February 15, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 21, 1927. A. Chithiravelu, District Judge.

O. 1199.

NOTICE.

The problem of House Building is solved and made easier.

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S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI,
Tondamanar.

H. 48.

NOTICE.

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Book in time to avoid disappointment.

ment.

The North Ceylon Trading Co.,

HOSPITAL ROAD,

JAFFNA.

Tele. Address:

TIMBER, JAFFNA.

Q. 81

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S. S. Velu,

KUALA PILAH.

F. M. S.

Q. 79

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

TRINCOMALEE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 147.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Aiyampillai Kadirgamattampi of No. 1 Division, Trincomalee

Deceased.
Kadirgamattampi Poornamma widow of Kadirgamattampi of No. 1 Division, Trincomalee

Petitioner.
Vs.
Velupillai Ramupillai of No. 5 Division, Trincomalee

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. M. Davies Esquire, District Judge of Trincomalee, on September 30, 1926, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 17, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors (1) Kadirgamattampi Chandiah, (2) Kadirgamattampi Annamattampi, (3) Kadirgamattampi Manikam and (4) Kadirgamattampi Thiruvalluvar for the purpose of this Testamentary action unless sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of this Court on or before the date mentioned hereinafter. It is further ordered that the said Petitioner be and she is hereby entitled as widow of the said deceased to administer the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly, unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall on or before October 25, 1926, to the contrary.

September 30, 1926. R. M. Davies, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to 29th November 1926.

October 25, 1926. Sg. W. G. Vallipuram, A. D. J.

Order Nisi extended to 20th December 1926.

November 29, 1926. Sg. W. G. Vallipuram, A. D. J.

Extended to January 17 1927.

December 20 1926. Sg. B. G. De Glanville, D. J.

Extended to February 7, 1927.

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