

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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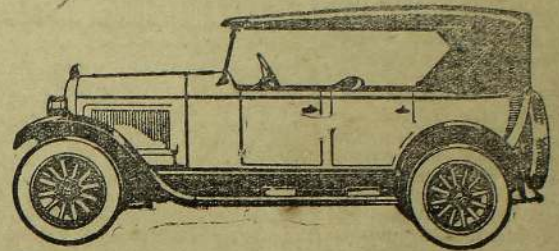
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFENA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1927

PROFESSOR MARRS AND UNIVERSITY SITE COMMITTEE.

IF THERE IS ANY ONE ACT WHICH more than anything else will endear His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford to the permanent population of the Island, it is the appointment of the University Site Committee. His Excellency is not only an able administrator and a versatile litterateur but a keen observer of men and affairs. In selecting the personnel of the Committee His Excellency has displayed considerable wisdom and insight. The gentlemen whom he appointed to serve on the Committee are admitted leaders of their respective communities. They have a clear vision of the future of the country. Their report indicates the lines of development of the future University. But Prof. Marrs whom His Excellency has called upon to express his views on the report does not seem to take it in good part. He does not dispassionately consider the report, nor does he attempt to understand the view point of others. His comments appear to be the expression of opinion of a disappointed and disgruntled person rather than a fair criticism of the opponents' case.

The difference between Prof. Marrs and the Site Committee is really a difference in ideals. Prof. Marrs is an Englishman who believes in the superiority of the European culture and considers it to be the panacea for the educational ills of the country. In Ceylon too there is a class of persons who share the views of Prof. Marrs. It is the opinion of these people as Prof. Radakrishnan remarked in his Upan lectures at Oxford "that if we leave aside the blind force of nature nothing moves in the world which is not Greek in its origin." They are ignorant that half the world moves on independent foundations which Hinduism had supplied. China, Japan, Tibet, Burma and Siam look to India as their spiritual home. Prof. Marrs and some of the members of the Academic Committee cannot persuade themselves to give due importance to Oriental culture in the main curriculum of the University studies. They want the Ceylon University to be the seat of Western learning and a replica of Oxford. For that reason they desire the University to be situated in the westernised City of Colombo.

The University Site Committee is of opinion that the Ceylon University should become a seat of learning which would promote a fresh synthesis of Eastern and Western studies. We are glad that His Excellency appreciates the standpoint of the University Site Committee. At a public dinner given to Mr. E. B. Alexander, His Excellency is reported to have stated thus:—"It seems to me that if the youth of Ceylon are to be educated in a University, Ceylonese to the core, it is best that the University should be located in surroundings quite different to those which after all have been imposed in this Island owing to association with Western nations. In the Dambra Valley you have Ceylon in the raw, Ceylon beautiful beyond words and there let the youth of the country be brought up breathing in the atmosphere of the past and learning to look upon their Alma Mater with passionate admiration and devotion and to live in and to serve their country for all the days of their life." The Government has approved the report of the Committee in respect of the site. We are sure that the Legislative Council too will do the same.

Next comes the question of the constitution and the course of studies to be followed in the University. Prof. Marrs wants the Legislative Council to pass the Ordinance constituting the Ceylon University and to provide the necessary funds for running the University. But he resents the general control of other Univer-

sity matters by the Legislative Council. If the University is to serve the needs of the country it must be controlled by men who are in sympathy with its needs. The success of the University says the report of the Site Committee, "must after all depend on the loyalty and the devotion of the men who will control the University and who must be prepared to give the best of their best. And it must be noted that the men who will control the University must be men who will be prepared to develop the cultures which are peculiar to the different communities of the Island—Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim." We cannot expect Prof. Marrs to carry out these ideals. The working of the University scheme in detail as suggested by the Site Committee should be done by a strong Commission with the help of experts. Prof. Marrs' work should be confined to the University College. We suggest to the Government to engage the services of one or two Indian Educationists of experience to serve on this Commission when it is appointed.

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER—This morning there was quite a refreshing shower of rain.

HINDU NEW YEAR SCHOOL VACATION—On account of the Hindu New Year which commences on the 13th inst. the Hindu schools in Jaffna will have a long vacation. This vacation generally coincides with the Easter vacation of the Christian schools. Jaffna Hindu College closes on the 8th April and reopens on the 18th of May. Manipay Hindu College closes on the same day and reopens on the 4th proximo. Victoria College, Chunnakam, closes on the 8th inst. and reopens after about 4 weeks. Parameswara College, Trincomalee, closes on April 11 and reopens on the 17th of May. Ramanatha College, Chunnakam, closes on the 8th of April and reopens on the 23rd proximo.

PERSONAL—Mr. M. V. Sabaratnam of Messrs. Sabaratnam & Co., Colombo, who was away at Nugarala Eliya for a change, has already returned to Colombo. —Ooo.

EXCURSION TICKETS ON THE O.G.R. & S.I.R.—During the Easter Holidays, 1st, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets at single fare for the double journey will be issued from all stations to stations distant 50 miles and over in the Ceylon Government Railway. The date of issue will commence from April 11 to the 20th inclusive available for return up to and including April 25. Cheap tickets for 1st and 2nd class only to Station S on the South Indian Railway beyond Mannadurai (Nigiri Rv. excepted) will be issued from April 8 to 18 available till the mid night of April 29 from Stations in Ceylon distant 50 miles and over from Thalmanur Pier. 1st and 2nd class single fare on O.G.R. 1 1/2 fare on S.I.R. 3rd class single fare O.G.R. double fare on S.I.R.

MEDICAL—Dr. R. R. J. D. M. O. Batticaloa has been transferred to Kegalle in the same capacity.

—Dr. N. Ambalavathar, D. M. A., Batticaloa is transferred to Redigama, as Licentiate M. O., N. W. Provinces.

LOCAL OPTION POLLS—Local option polls this year will be deferred for some months since the new rules are under consideration. The old rules were framed when the Poll Tax system was in force. Consequently the abolition of this tax Government had to frame new rules.

CEYLON TAMIL LEAGUE—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon Tamil League will be held at the residence of the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan in Colombo.

SITE OF THE HOSPITAL FOR PUNNALAKADDUVAN—The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services with the Acting Director of Public Works and the Provincial Engineer (N. P.), Jaffna, paid a visit to Punnalakadduvan on the 25th ultimo to inspect the site for the new Hospital. They had a talk with Mr. S. P. Sivananda Serran, Priest and Member, Village Committee, about the suitability of the site. The land is a donation from Mr. and Mrs. T. Thuraiappah of Punnalakadduvan and is situated near the 7th mile post on the Jaffna-Palai Road. —Cor.

RAMAZAN (MUSLIM) FESTIVAL—The annual Ramazan Festival of the Muslims will be observed to day (Monday) after a thirty day fasting (nonpa). The Muslims in Ceylon, and as a matter of fact throughout the whole Muslim world, will seize this opportunity to pass a merry making day. Both young and old, males and females will bedeck themselves with new and gaudy clothes. After the usual prayers at the different mosques, the males will spend practically the whole day in driving through the streets in the Muslim quarters. As usual the day has been notified as a Public Holiday.

KAYTS POLICE COURT—At the Kayts Police Court sittings had been held hitherto only once a week viz. on Mondays. Now we understand that steps are being taken to have sittings two days in a week viz. on Mondays and Saturdays. By the adoption of this step the congestion of cases will be relieved and the postponement of trials avoided. Continued up.

Point Pedro News.

(From our Pt. Pedro Correspondent)

PERSONAL—Mr. N. Velupillai, Kancheri Mudaliar, Mullaitivu, will be leaving to Point Pedro on the 6th instant for the 'Hodu New Year'.

PULOLY ENGLISH SCHOOL—The Puloly Boys English School opened for the Hodu New Year and will reopen on the 22nd inst. New students will be admitted on the 23rd. Mr. Sandrachari, B. A., Head Master has left for India.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION—The following are the results of the Scholarship Examination held on 27th ultimo at the School of Commerce, Point Pedro:—(Senior) Masters: V. Kanappillai, Point Pedro, (1st Scholarship) S. Velupillai, Valvadditurai, (2nd) and S. Selvadurai, Valvadditurai, (3rd). (Junior) Masters: S. Paramasayana, Vathiri, (1st Scholarship), S. Selvadurai, Achchady, (2nd) and A. Ratnasigam, Puloiy, (3rd).

TOURING A. V. B. O.—The Aathiydy Volley Ball Club will be playing a match with the Mullaitivu Sports Club, today (the 2nd inst.) at 4 p. m. in the latter's grounds. The A. V. B. O. is starting from Mullaitivu enroute Mankulam to A'pura by the night mail and will be staying there for a week.

Continued.

A FREAK OF NATURE—It is said that a chicken with four legs had been exhibited in the streets of Kattara by a village of Diyalagoda a few days back.

KARAINAGAR SAIVA MAHA SABHAL—The twelfth annual general meeting of the Karainagar Saiva Maha Sabhal will be held on Saturday and Sunday the 16th and the 17th inst. at the Sabhal Mandapam. The business meeting will be held on Saturday morning at 10 a. m. and in the evening the prize distribution and a lecture will take place under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. W. Daraswamy. The next day at 10 a. m. there will be a conference of the student members.

KARAINAGAR VETAILLE SAIVA PABIPALANA VIDYASALAI—The Thiruvannukkarai Nayanar Gurupooja and the prize giving of the School will take place on Wednesday the 27th inst. at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. respectively at the Thiruvannukkarai Nayanar Mandapam of the School. Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Aivooar, has kindly consented to preside at the prize giving and the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, has kindly consented to attend the meeting.—Cor.

A WORLD TOURING PEDDESTRIAN—Mr. Nadejko Mikhovitch, a Serbian Press Correspondent and student, who is at present in Colombo, has performed the amazing feat of walking 27,000 miles in less than two years. During this time he has visited no fewer than twenty five countries. Mr. Mikhovitch, after leaving Colombo, proceeds to Australia and from there to China and Japan. He intends to visit Central Africa, including the Big Game Congo and thereafter proceed to America, visiting England at the conclusion of his world tour.

STRUCK DEAD BY LIGHTNING—It is reported that a fisherman of Negombo was struck dead by lightning in mid sea on the 2nd inst. It appears when the deceased was in a boat in the mid sea there was thunder and lightning and a flash that struck the boat and damaged it also struck the fisherman dead. The hair on his head was burnt and his skin was charred.

COURT CONSENTS FOR MINOR'S MARRIAGE—Application of Mr. S. Somasundram, Proctor, to obtain the consent of the Colombo District Court for the marriage of his sister-in-law, a daughter of the late Mr. O. Sneatham of the Colombo Customs, Mrs. Maheswary, a minor, to Mr. O. Talasingam, Advocate, was allowed by the 2nd Additional District Judge on the ground that the marriage was advantageous to the minor.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION TO DALET—It is learnt that telegraph communication to the far off island of Dalet is to be introduced shortly. With a view of examining the route etc., a Telegraph Inspector from the C. T. O., Colombo, is come over to Jaffna. Kiyts is the only place in the Islands Division which is connected with the Peninsula by Telegraph communication.

VOLLEY BALL AT MULLAITIVU—A Volleyball match between the Mullaitivu Town Club and the Aathiydy V. B. O. came off on Friday the 1st instant at the former's grounds and ended in an easy victory to the visitors by five games to nil. The A. G. A. was the prominent figure in the Town Club. —Point Pedro Cor.

CHANK FISHING IN CEYLON—It is understood that Government is considering the possibility of reserving to itself the monopoly of Chank fishing, like the Pearl fishery, as a prospective source of public income.

EMBEDDED ENVELOPES—The new five cent stamped envelopes which are out for sale from the Government Printing Office bear a novel advertisement. Besides the colour printed name of the postage stamp there appears on the face of each envelope the price in English and in the two vernaculars.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT COURT—It is understood that Mr. W. D. Niles, District Judge, Batticaloa is to act as District Judge, Chillaw and Puttalam for a period of 7 1/2 months from the 1st of May.

Ceylon Medical College.

MARCH EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are among the successful candidates at the Annual March Examinations of the Ceylon Medical College:—

FIRST MEDICAL.

The following pass in the subjects stated:— C. Kanagasabai, Physics and Biology; T. Somasundram, Chemistry and Biology; C. Rajaratnam, Biol. gr.; N. Sabaratnam and M. Kanagasabai, Physics.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. C. Tambimuttu completes the examination.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.

S. A. Velupillai (1st class), M. Talruvillangam passes in Hygiene.

FINAL.

S. Ponniah and M. J. A. Sandraswara, both of whom have fulfilled the requirements for the Licenses in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

The following pass in the subjects stated:—J. M. Cheliammal, Surgery; R. B. Annachalam, S. Araratnam and S. Thinnayakarasa, Midwifery.

FIRST APOTHECARIES.

C. Rajah and T. Velupillai (1st class), T. Somasundram, V. Chelliah and V. Chellappah (2nd class).

SECOND APOTHECARIES.

V. S. Mylvaganam and P. Kanappillai (2nd class).

A Menace to Food Production.

ALLEGED PUNNALAI TANK DISPOSAL.

VILLAGERS' GRIEVANCES.

The residents of Modisi, Thoppuram, Punnalai and Nallian having come to know of the proposal of Government to sell or lease out a portion of the Punnalai Tank to a resident of Chunnakam for the purpose of cement manufacture have recently forwarded a Memorial to His Excellency the Governor praying that the alleged proposal should be abandoned. The text of the Memorial which appears below has been sent over the signatures of 137 leading residents in the said village:—

"That Your Excellency's Petitioners considering it their only resource to have the privilege of petitioning Your Excellency, the humble petitioners beg permission to lay their grievances before Your Excellency with the full and fervent hope of getting redress thereof.

The petitioners understand that a portion of Punnalai Tank is to be sold or leased out to a certain resident of Chunnakam, as it is alleged that the mud in the tank is suitable for the manufacture of cement.

The Petitioners consider that this proposal is a great calamity which would befall on them in the event of the said tank or a portion thereof, be sold or leased out to anybody for the manufacture of cement. There are thousands of acres of paddy fields surrounding the tank and the petitioners solely depend on the water in this tank for irrigating the paddy fields in time of draught.

The Jaffna Peninsula unlike the other parts of Ceylon has its rainy season during the months of October, November and December. The rest of the year has practically a little or no rain at all and this tank is a great boon to the residents of the above villages referred to.

As far as the petitioners could gather the tank is rather rocky and although a little mud could be obtained in certain parts of the tank any individual or a company floated for the purpose of cement manufacture might find it extremely difficult to carry on the business as there are numerous difficulties on their way. Eventually the parties interested in the cement manufacture might find as an unprofitable concern and would approach the Government with an appeal that they have heavily to bin their speculations, and might take steps to sell the land to private individuals at exorbitant prices so that the lands might be converted into paddy fields. The petitioners in this connection beg to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the fate of the Sugar Manufacturing Company at Point Pedro.

The tank consists of entirely rain water and the quantity of water collected during the rainy months stagnates there for about 7 months in the year. The farmers after their harvesting season in February plant vegetables and other cereals necessary for their food and most of the farmers depend solely on these produce for their livelihood. If the tank or a portion thereof be sold or leased out the cultivators might find extremely difficult to obtain adequate supply of water for their irrigation purposes with the result that they might not be able to get their staple food and thousands of families would be brought down to a precarious condition. The tank is not at all deep and owing to its vast area the farmers manage with the water in the tank for their irrigation purposes.

Wherefore Your Excellency's Petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to consider their protest favourably and to drop the idea of selling or leasing out any portion of the said tank.

For which act of kindness the humble Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray."

[We will comment on the above subject in our next issue. E. H. O.]

ORIGIN OF INDIAN COLONIAL ART.

The following is a portion of the paper read before the Mysore Society at Bangalore by Mr. O. G. Gangaiah, Editor of the Indian Magazine, "Rajastan."

(Continued from the issue of 31 3 77)

The parallelism of the epigraphic data tells the same story. Dr. Vogel in the course of an illuminating discussion in comparing the so-called Veng type of the early South Indian inscriptions of the Archipelago (which he has happily renamed as Pallava script) with their Indian prototype, has come to a very significant conclusion. "Among the epigraphic records of Southern India, we cannot point to any specimen which exhibits exactly the same style of writing as is found in the earliest inscriptions of the Archipelago. But among Southern alphabets it is undoubtedly the archaic type of the ancient Grantha character (to retain Buhler's terminology) used by the early Pallava rulers of the Coromandel Coast which appears to be most closely related to the character of the Kawi epigraphs" (see also his inscription in the archipelago). If we accept the inscription of Bando Varman which represents a slightly earlier stage, we may say that the Kawi inscription, as it were, exhibits the prototype of that style of writing, which we find employed in the Pallava stone inscriptions of the seventh century of which the cave inscriptions of Mahendra Varman I, stand foremost as regards age. Dr. Vogel by an excellent study has shown how the study of the Pallava inscriptions of the Coromandel Coast is important for the right understanding of the beginnings of the Hindu civilization in the Archipelago. The Kawi epigraphs—in fact it is a history in the continuity of the epigraphic history of Southern India. It does not actually represent the epigraphic style of India, but seems to represent an earlier phase of the Pallava script. The architectural data of the Deccan plateau exactly reproduce the same relationship to the architectural history of the Indian continent. It is not a reproduction of Pallava architecture, but an earlier phase of which no remains are available on the Indian soil itself. The iconographic remains of the Deccan plateau offer in a clearer mass of evidence. The simple iconology of the earliest Hindu images of Java represent a period earlier than that of the Pallava. It is except the upper part and the head, the Tandi Arjuna, with the plans of its apertures, adbhahana and the samana with the niches—as also the steps leading to the entrance—bear remarkable affinity to some of the temples at the Seven Pagodas. The relationship—the similarity and the divergence—is much the same as in the position of the Pallava and the Indonesian epigraphs. While in the case of the Kawi epigraphs, Dr. Vogel is not prepared to postulate a local native Javanese hand in shaping the Indo Javanese epigraphy—but is anxious to relate it to the continental stem—with all the ingenuity of his diachronic learning, but in examining the significance of the archaic script—the language of architecture and plastic—he is unwilling to correlate it to the style of the languages of the mainland. Following Dr. Krom and Dr. Borsch, he demands from the architectural and epigraphic records similarity and identity of forms which he does not and cannot demand from the epigraphic records. "If indeed, Indian artists had come over to Java to carve these images they would undoubtedly have produced works of art similar to those which in their days were in vogue on the Indian continent. This is by no means the case." On a similar argument, the Greek inscription of Kawi, not reproducing, in anything like exact similarity, the Veng, or early Pallava script, must be taken to the handwork of local Javanese genius—developing a script independent of Indian help. In the conclusion drawn as to the nature of Indo Javanese sculpture and architecture, these learned and able scholars are ignoring some of the evidence and misreading others. The style and iconology, by of the existing images of Shiva, Vishnu and the Trimurti, surviving at Prambanan, precisely recall in its main features the style of the Southern Indian school with all details of ornaments, style of dress, and facial type and expression almost accurately reproduced. It is impossible to claim any Javanese contribution from the hand of native local genius. It is exaggerating the decorative quality of the design on the back of the Garuda from Bara. Dr. Vogel omits to notice the ugly distortion of the archaic conception of the best types of the purely Indian conception of Garuda or which beautiful examples belong to the classic period of Indo Javanese Art. None can be a more apt way the way the decorative genius of Polycentric art which has local Javanese artists have given ample evidence. But, it is impossible to attribute to local talent the vigor and plastic quality of the Indian images of the classic period in Java. What is the Javanese architect and sculpture departs from the examples set by these Hindu teachers and freely follow their own genius? It is clear that, however interesting, from the decorative standard (e.g., in the Garuda from Bara, the Wayang figure, and the local images illustrated in Dr. Borsch's paper "H. p. 101" on the Origin of Indo Javanese Art, "Rajastan," No. 17, 64), from the plastic and iconographic point of view, and generally from the standards of Indian Art, the results are certainly deplorable. In such cases, it would be more correct to characterize the transformation as a degeneration, rather than an evolution developing an Indonesian type. For, the Indian ideal is not improved but deteriorated in the hands of the Wayang types, though undoubtedly, the Wayang type has an unique quality of its own—the plastic quality of Polycentric Art. But in the cross-breeds of the type of the Garuda from Bara, neither of the two forms of art are seen at their best. It is certainly a misnomer to refer to such figures as "Indian," just as it is a misnomer to call the sculptures of Prambanan "Javanese."

If one studies and analyzes in detail the images of Shiva, Vishnu, Brahma and Prajapati (from Singaperbangsa) every element in the plastic language—the ornament, the pose, the member, the stance, the lotus seat, and the scroll ornamentations on the aureole at the back are derived from the vocabulary of Indian sculpture. Indeed, in the whole repertoire of sculptural forms in Java, there is hardly any motive or element which is not derived from Indian sources. (L. O. 1937)

Of the leading motifs still to be peculiarly characteristic of "Javanese Art," we have demonstrated.

Continued up.

Inimical to Ayurvedic System.

B. M. ASSOCIATION'S ATTITUDE

While more than 90 per cent of the Ceylon public are labouring hard and eagerly waiting for the time when the Indigenous System of Medicine will be widely established in Ceylon some well-wishers are working for its detriment. As will be remembered the Government appointed a Commission to inquire and report for the possibility of establishing the Indigenous System of Medicine in the country. A majority report has been submitted in favour of its establishment. But a minority report signed by two British qualified Doctors and the Government Analyst has been submitted against its adoption.

Now, we understand that, in order to strengthen the minority report the Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Association is taking steps by requesting its Parent Association to come to its rescue.

At a special general meeting of the B. M. A. Ceylon Branch, to be held at the Colonial Medical Library, Colombo, on Tuesday, April 5, the Hon. Sir Marcus Fernando, is down to move:—

"That a sub-committee of members of this Association be appointed to take such steps as are necessary to bring to the notice of the Parent Association, the detrimental effects that the adoption of the recommendations of the majority report would have on the progress of Scientific Medicine, both curative and preventive, in the Colony, and that copies of the sub-committee's findings, be submitted to the Ceylon Government for its own information, and for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

D. Lucian de Silva is down to move:— "That this Association strongly support the minority report of the Indigenous Systems Committee."

Continued.

It is already that the so-called 'Kala makers' ornament of Javanese invention in the descendant of the old Indian Kirimukha which can be traced as far back as the fourth or fifth century. The 'Makara torana' is similarly borrowed from India. We should like to add here that the temple watchers of Java are likewise derived from the various types of 'Devapalas' of Southern Indian temples and the rakha a type, (e.g., those from Chandraseva) a clearly descended from the gana figures which frequently occur in early Hindu temples.

GREAT BUILDER OF A GREATER INDIA.

To revert to the story of the cult of Agastya and the part that he may have played in the development of Indian civilization in Java, a very significant fact emerges with regard to the position of the worship of the images of Agastya in Java under the epigraphic title of 'Bhatara guru'. It is supposed, evidently, on good grounds, that the status and character of the present Hindu deity at Bali (which must have come from Java after the fall of Majapahit in the fifteenth century, if not earlier, represent a very plain picture, a replica, of the state and condition of the Hindu Brahmin settlements in Java. In 1816, Sir Stamford Raffles on making enquiries as to the ranks of the different deities worshipped in Bali, found out that the Hindu Bhatara deity replied at once:—The first is Bhatara Guru, the second Bhatara Bramba, the third Bhatara Wisnu, the fourth Bhatara Sewa. The deity Mahadewa is known and mentioned in the religious books but is not an object of worship. Bhatara guru is considered as the highest object of worship below the deity Sang Yang Tunggal (i.e., the Lord who is one, evidently the Nrga or Bramba). So that we have the startling fact that the highest position in the Hindu pantheon of the Suda Islands is given to the great South Indian sage and the familiar Hindu trinity occupies a place next to him. Agastya is then the god par excellence of Java and Bali. To what, may we ask, our great sage occupies this position of honour? He must have played a very active part in the religious development of the Javanese and must have stood in very intimate and actual relationship to the Indianization of Javanese culture. We wish we could support this by very authentic and convincing evidence. But of the materials that we derive from some of the legends purporting to record the early history of Java much of it is unreliable and wild fiction, but probably an element of truth is covered by many imaginary fables. From the collections of these local legends of Java, it appears that numerous families and princes were sent one after another in successive waves from Kalinga to Java. After reciting the murder of a Hindu king in Java which put an end to his dynasty, the local chronicle records that, after this, Bhatara Guru sent a person of the name of Gataka from mountain Sawila rebala (said to be Selva chakra) in Kalinga to be, sovereign of the province Gling Vesi, a country lying at the foot of mount Sumera, the highest mountain in Java. If there be an atom of truth in this tradition, we find that Agastya took an active part in colonizing and organizing the political government of Java by sending out Hindu princes from the continent. Once again, another significant piece of information is furnished by the same local chronicle. It is related that a mythical king named Aj Jaya Bays (which may be a name Bala yudha (i.e., the epic poem Mahabharata) by order of Dewa Bhatara Guru. One says, if we can believe this piece of information as authentic, then, paid visits to Java, and he was in fact the transmitter and dictator of the great Indian culture saga, which, later, became the national epic of Java, for the Javanese still believe that the actions of the Mahabharata actually happened, and the great actors actually lived, in the island of Java. This man's to a complete affiliation and identification of Javanese culture with the sources of Indian civilization. It is in fact a complete over-running and Aryanaization of indigenous Javanese culture. And the moving spirit and the genius of this great achievement, if we can believe these evidences, was the picherbora sage from South India. The highest rank given to him in Indo Javanese hierarchy of gods seems to support the conclusions to which these pieces of evidences put together inevitably lead us that in him we may recognize not only the Aryanaizer of the Dravida Devas but, also, as the divine Architect—the Great Builder of a Greater India beyond the sea.

(The End.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"MARUPIRAPPU THOOSHANA PARIHARAM"

(மறுபிறப்புத் தோஷன பரிஹரம்.)

To The Editor, 'Hindu Organ'.

Sir, I believe that the Catholic Father who was the author of the leaflets entitled 'மறுபிறப்புத் தோஷனம்' and 'மறுபிறப்புத் தோஷனம்', would have seen Mr. S. Satharampillai's reply contained in his above book. I shall be so pleased to hear from the Rev. Father his answers to the seventy two questions raised by Mr. Satharampillai in his introductory notes. The Father will also do well to refute his quotations from the Bible which are alleged to have bearing on the Transmigration theory. It is already well known that this theory is accepted today by the educated world and there is no doubt that the great teacher Christ also expounded it to his disciples. We even find a meaning to the word "transmigration" in the 20th century dictionaries as "the passage of the soul after death into another body".

Let us in this connection congratulate Mr. Satharampillai for having at a great sacrifice of time and labour written this reply which averts the doubt's purpose of a completely fair criticism and an elucidation of the Transmigration theory. I would here suggest the desirability of our young men at home and in Malaya being in possession of this book and similar other books of religious educational value and reading them during their university days, in order that they may know what their national and cultural religion is. We are really sinning against ourselves and our culture by daily alienating all our own owing to the growingly materialistic distractions of the world, and thereby there must be a remedy. Will the Y. M. C. A. (Jaffra), Jaffra find it? Can they not start a publishing and distributing house? Scholarships of the kind founded recently by one of the illustrious sons of Jaffra, the late Sir P. Arunachalam, will also go some way to meet the need. Will our philanthropists consider?

Kuala Lumpur, Yours etc., 23 3 27. "KUGATHARAN".

VILLAGE COMMITTEE ELECTION, TELLIPPALAI.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ"

Sir, Your readers will perhaps remember the recent correspondence in the press over the high handed and illegal procedure adopted to bring about the reelection of the Manager as ex officio Chairman of the Village Committee of Tellippalai during the elections of May 1926. The officials concerned having deliberately contravened the provisions of the ordinance to suit their own purpose and having declined to alter their arrogant methods, an application was made to the Supreme Court for a writ of Mandamus on the Government Agent, N. P., pointing out the numerous irregularities, and praying for an order to direct the Government Agent to hold a fresh election strictly in accordance with the terms of the Village Committee Ordinance No 9 of 1924 and I am sure all wishers of the progress of this Island towards Self Government, will be pleased to hear that His Lordship Justice Dutton, before whom the matter was argued, has condemned the methods adopted and allowed the application with costs and ordered a fresh election. The order of the Supreme Court, while maintaining the highest principles of justice, gives the lie direct to the statements made by certain interested individuals, who to gain official favour, attempted to contradict the allegations made.

Now that a fresh election has been ordered, it is sincerely hoped that the present Government Agent will take note of all the irregularities complained of at the last election and be good enough to avoid a repetition, particularly in the matter of the undue interference of the headman with the villagers and thus obtain a free expression of their will. There appears to be a silly idea with some of the headmen that the election of a Chairman, by the people, to manage their own affairs, is a reflection on the work of the ex officio Chairman and the Government Agent will do well to remove this notion which appears to be largely responsible for all the mischief and thus ensure the working of the Ordinance in its true spirit.

Tellippalai, Yours etc., 2 4 27. CIVIS.

THE MAILS.

(G P O Colombo.) DESPATCHES London Mails per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, April 6th and per the R L "Slamat" on Thursday, April 7th and per the P & O "Macedonia" on Thursday, April 14th. Straits & China Mails per the N Y K "Hakone Maru" will close to day (Monday).

Continued up.

Present Situation in China.

RETURN OF DEPORTED MISSIONARIES.

M. Rykoff, speaking at a conference of Protestant Societies in Moscow, pointed out the extreme possibility of further interference in the affairs of China.

Apologies for the Nanking outrage have been expressed to the Japanese Naval Commander in Shanghai by representatives of the Chinese Government, Chiang Kai Shek. The Japanese officer replied that the Nanking would be taken if the Southerners again acted unlawfully.

British and American missions are rapidly evacuating the Yangtsi Valley. United States missionaries are returning to the United States, convinced that it will be many months before missionary work in China can be resumed.

Another anti-British strike in Shanghai has been decided upon by the General Labour Union. The Manchurian War Lord, Chang Tso-Lin, called at the various Legations in Peking on the lines of foreignness in Northern China. It is believed that he also broached the question of foreign support in his attack against the Chinese.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, described in detail the outrages perpetrated in Nanking last week and stated that the Government were considering what line of action should be adopted.

PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN FORCES.

While the British Government and its allies Powers effected are preparing demand for the withdrawal to the Cantonese Government regarding the outrages to foreigners in Nanking, the Southern Generalissimo, Chiang Kai Shek, is conducting what he terms a 'full investigation' into the incidents.

In an interview with foreign pressmen Chang Kai Shek stated that it was his belief that the Nationalist troops were responsible for the Nanking outrages but he was prepared to give full satisfaction and would indemnify the wounded and the families of those killed.

He expressed strong objection to the American bombardment of Nanking and stated that his intentions regarding the evacuation of the Shanghai International Settlement were entirely peaceful. But he vehemently protested against the presence of foreign military and naval forces, the presence of which he claimed was 'a serious violation' and demanded the Southern Government from ordering any protection to foreign nationals.

In the face of the Generalissimo's assurances, the situation at Nanking is becoming more intolerable.

The curfew proclamation in Shanghai is being enforced and 1,400 arrests have been made. Changsha has been evacuated by British nationals, with the exception of the Consul and the Mother Superior of the Convent. Similar steps have been taken in Hankow.

From Chungking came the report of an intensification in anti-American feeling. The Chinese have torn down the "Stars and Stripes" at the Consulate.

A formal protest has been lodged by the French Consul against the murder of two Jesuit Fathers in Nanking.

BRITISH WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATING.

Persistent rumours are in circulation in Shanghai that the Cantonese Government, Chiang Kai Shek, has been dismissed by the Kuomintang. The evacuation of foreign nationals in the Yangtsi Valley is proceeding, and it is significantly reported that instructions have been given for the removal of British women and children from Canton to Shanghai, where military protection will be made available.

This report, read in conjunction with the messages regarding the crisis of a large number of Japanese naval vessels in the vicinity of the Yangtsi River, and the deliberations of the British, American and Japanese Governments regarding the Nanking outrages, suggests that every precaution is being taken in case measures are deemed to be necessary. —Times of Ceylon.

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London Mails per the P & O "Maloj" arrived yesterday (Sunday) and the P & O will arrive "Rajaputana" on Monday, April 11th; and per the P & O "Mora" on Saturday, April 16th. Straits & China Mails will arrive on Thursday, April 17th.

NOTICE.

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

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

MANAGER.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6888.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponnappillai Arumugam of Tellippalai West Deceased.

Si hamparam widow of Ponnappillai Arumugam of Tellippalai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kathirippillai Sithamparappillai and
2. wife Theivanasippillai of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed widow of Ponnappillai Arumugam, the Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ponnappillai Arumugam, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 1, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 28, 1927, having been read; it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 12, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 16, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6895.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kasinather Kasinather of Ponnavey in Ponnery Deceased.

Kasinather Somasuntharam of do. Petitioner.

Vs.

Thillaiar Kumarasamy of do. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 7, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 3, 1927, having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner is the son and the heir of the abovenamed deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before April 12, 1927.

March 12, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRINCOMALEE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 152.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Kasir Muttuvela late of Div. No. II, Trincomalee Deceased.

Sinnappa Ponnusamy of Div. No. 9, Trincomalee Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Tarkapponna widow of Muttuvela
2. Muttuvela Thikavathipillai
3. Muttuvela Kanakampikal
4. Sopper Canaga-Ingham all of Division No. 11, Trincomalee

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the said 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before George Crossett Thambayah Esquire, District Judge of Trincomalee, on February 21, 1927, in the presence of Mr. Somasuntharam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated February 21, 1927, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the said minors for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before March 29, 1927, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

It is also ordered that the 2nd and 3rd Respondents who are minors be produced before this Court on March 29, 1927.

February 21, 1927. G. C. THAMBAYAH, District Judge.

Extended for April 12, 1927. J. B. Walters, Adl. District Judge.

O. 1281.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6359.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammal wife of Sapapathippillai Murgusen of Vaddukkodai West Deceased.

Mathalibemby Kanthappu of Vaddukkodai West. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sapapathippillai Murgusen of Podo, Koola Lumpur in the F. M. S.
2. Murgusen Thaisarajah of Vaddukkodai West presently of Koola Lumpur in the F. M. S.
3. Murgusen Natarajah of Vaddukkodai West
4. Murgusen Thargammah of do
5. N. nollipillai widow of Sapapathippillai of do

Guardian *ad litem*

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents abovenamed & that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on January 27, 1927 in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 17, 1927 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner is entitled as the lawful father of the deceased to administer the deceased's estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before March 8, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

February 15, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

O. 1284.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6897.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliar Muttukumara of Moolai Deceased.

Sinnappillai widow of Valliar Muttukumara of Moolai. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Muttukumara Arumugam
2. Muttukumara Kanapathippillai
3. Sellammah daughter of Muttukumara
4. Nagemmah daughter of Muttukumara
5. Valliammal daughter of Muttukumara
6. Vichaladhy daughter of Muttukumara all of Moolai.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors the said 2nd to 6th Respondents and praying for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esq., District Judge, on March 8, 1927 in the presence of Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 5, 1927, having been read.

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors the said 2nd to 6th Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the abovenamed deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 12, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 24, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

TRINCOMALEE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 153.

In the matter of the estate of Ramalingam Chellappa late of Division No. 6, Trincomalee Deceased.

Arumugam Chelliah of Division No. 6, Trincomalee Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Retnamma widow of Ramalingam Chellappa
2. Chellappa Saranagarajah
3. Chellappa Rasaratnam
4. Chellappa Ramasamy
5. Chellappa Krishnarasa
6. Chellappa Thiraraja
7. Saravanamuttu Retnam all of Division No. 6, Trincomalee

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 7th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the said 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before George Crossett Thambayah Esquire, District Judge of Trincomalee, on February 21, 1927, in the presence of Mr. M. Somasuntharam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated February 7, 1927, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the said minors for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case, and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before March 29, 1927, and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is also ordered that the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents who are minors be produced before this Court on March 29, 1927.

February 21, 1927. G. C. Thambayah, District Judge.

Extended for April 12, 1927. J. R. Walters, Adl. District Judge.

O. 1288.

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Prakas Press, Vannarpoone.