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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XL—NO. 5

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 16, 1928

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The Principal,

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Q. 105

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, not later than midday on Tuesday, July 31, 1928 for the transport of 900 logs (more or less) from Alutwewa Depot to Talawa Depot in the North Central Division.

For further particulars please see notice dated 3.7.28 appearing in Government Gazette No. 7652 of July 6, 1928

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, 11th July, 1928.

G. 931.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the J. A. Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Thursday, August 2, 1928, at 9.15 a.m.:

Lot I.	175 Fatu logs.
Lot II.	17 Satin logs.
Lot III.	3 Surlyemara logs.
Lot IV.	5 Palm Posts.
Lot V.	3 Margosa posts.
Lot VI.	31 Teak poles.
Lot VII.	60 R. jected roasts.
Lot VIII.	60 R. jected Vallais.
Lot IX.	8 Tons Satin pieces.

For further particulars, please see notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7.664 of July 13, 1928

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, July 7, 1928.

G. 929.

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THE BUDGET FOR THE NEXT FINANCIAL Year introduced by the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday last is as usual one of miscalculation. It is a game which the Government has been playing at the introduction of every budget. The revenue for the next year is estimated at 103 million rupees and the expenditure at 135½ million rupees. Thus there is a deficit of 32½ million rupees which it is proposed to meet out of the surplus balances. The Colonial Secretary declared that at the end of the current year the surplus balances would stand at thirty-nine million and seven hundred thousand rupees. If the alleged deficit were to be made up out of this amount, the surplus will be reduced to Rs 7,200,000.

The existence of the large surplus balances has been always regarded as the best evidence of over-taxation and a cogent ground for the reduction of taxes. By the manipulation of figures the Government wants to demonstrate the existence of a large deficit and the necessity to fall back on the surplus balances, and thereby to show to the Council that a demand for the reduction of taxation cannot be complied with without bringing the Colony to the brink of bankruptcy.

We cannot agree with the Colonial Secretary in his estimate of revenue and expenditure for the next year. The Colonial Secretary himself admits that the revenue is calculated on a conservative basis and that the entire amount of the estimated expenditure cannot be spent during the year. A study of the estimated revenue and of the actual expenditure for the last five or six years will show that the Government has always miscalculated its revenue and expenditure. In the last year's budget the estimated revenue was Rs. 127,655,000 and the estimated expenditure amounted to Rs. 157,122,293. In the revised estimate for the present year the revenue is Rs. 133½ million and expenditure Rs. 143½ million. The calculated deficit at the beginning of the year was Rs. 29,467,293 and the revised deficit comes to 10 million rupees. It is more than probable that at the end of the present financial year even the revised estimate of deficit will be considerably reduced. The figures given by the Government for the revenue and expenditure for the next year cannot be accepted as correct. The faulty methods of calculation should be exposed by the Legislative Council and the case for reduction of taxation should be pressed on the Government.

Another novel feature of the budget is the employment of the surplus balances for capital works. It has been laid down by Sir William Manning with the sanction of the Secretary of the State for the Colonies that the funds necessary for capital expenditure should be taken out of loan funds and not out of revenue. The surplus balances represent the excess of revenue over expenditure and the present proposal which is a departure from the accepted policy, to advance 8½ millions to the Railway and Rs. 1,600,000 to the Electrical Department out of the surplus balances should be opposed.

The personal emoluments and other charges amount to 88 million rupees and recurrent expenditure on public works to another 10½ million rupees. Thus it is evident that the establishment charges consume a very considerable portion of the revenue and it has been rightly criticised that the Government suffers from a plethora of staff. The expense given by the Colonial Secretary for this condition of affairs should not be taken seriously. "So long as," says the Colonial Secretary, "a caterer in the Government service is the one ambition of every Ceylonese and as long as Ceylon retains its tradition that Government intervention is a legitimate substitute for private enterprise, so long this burden of officialdom will continue to increase."

The Government Service has become a sort of state socialism. The Government provides handsome salary, old age pension and pension for widows and children and such secure and snug posts with all the aforesaid advantages, has demoralised the social ideals and killed the spirit of private

enterprise. It is the duty of the Government by judicious expenditure and by a well planned scheme of education to divert the youths of the country to seek their fortune in fields other than Government service. This has been accomplished in every country where the Government is national. The only way by which the morbid craving for Government service could be stopped is by facilitating the conditions necessary for the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—The much-felt rain came at last on the morning of the 14th inst. to the immense relief of all.

PROMOTION:—Mr. R. Vallipuram, Apothecary in-charge, Mankulam N. R. has been promoted from Second class to the First class of Apothecaries with effect from 22nd November, 1927.

—We understand that Mr. S. M. Visulugum, Snroff Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kacheheri has been promoted to the Special class from 16th April, 1928.

—Mr. S. Sinnathamby of the General Treasury has been appointed Snroff of the Anuradhapura Kacheheri. He is to assume duties on the 27th of July.

BUDDHIST MISSION IN AMERICA:—Mr. J. Vijayathunga of Colombo, it is understood, has been invited by the Maha Bodhi Society of America to carry on Buddhist propaganda there. He is expected to leave for New York about August 9th.

NEW LIVE EXHIBITS AT THE COLOMBO MUSEUM:—A number of pelicans have been added to the collection of Zoo at the Colombo Museum. Among these birds a pair of them is of a very large size. The pouch beneath the bill is used to hold its prey.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Thursday last at the Council Chamber, Colombo, when among the other items in the agenda the first reading of a Bill entitled: "An Ordinance for making provision for the Public and Railway Service for the Financial Year 1928-29," was moved by the Hon. The Colonial Secretary. The second reading of this Bill will be taken up at the next meeting of the Council to be held on Thursday, the 26th inst.

DEATH OF MR. C. A. GALPIN:—The death occurred on Thursday last at the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, of Mr. C. A. Galpin, Managing Director of the "Times of Ceylon," Co. Ltd., after a brief illness.

THE NORTHERN ASSIZES:—The second criminal sessions of the Supreme Court (Northern Circuit) for the year 1928 commenced in Jaffna at the District Court-house today (Monday) presided over by Mr. Justice Allan Driberg. The staff consists of the following. Mr. R. R. Crockett, Taamiliab, Crown Counsel; Mr. O. Stark, Registrar; Mr. O. Arumugam, Tamil Interpreter; Mr. P. J. O. Navaratne, Sinhalese Interpreter; Mr. M. Antony, Shortland writer; and Mr. H. Weerasinghe, Private Secretary to the Judge.

Government Shopkeeper's Policy

SALE OF DELFT TODDY TAVERNS.

PEOPLE REFUSE TO BID.

The Ceylon Government which calls itself the Greatest Temperance Organisation in Ceylon has betrayed itself most shamelessly last week when it put up for sale at the Jaffna Kacheheri sale bungalow, two taverns proposed to be opened at Delft. There seemed to have been no application from the people for such a step. The Government's shopkeeper's policy got the better of its empty professions on temperance and tempted it to make some money out of these taverns. But the good conservative people of Delft could not be deceived. More than thirty of her leading residents came over to Jaffna on the day of the proposed sale, and they were said to have asked the Government Agent not to open taverns there nor to conduct the sale. The Officer is said to have wearily waited for some time expecting a bid. No offer was forthcoming, not even by some famous anti-temperance workers who were hovering about the place. They too, did not dare to bid, fearing opposition from the people who had come all the way from Delft. The sale did not therefore, take place that day. Indeed the Government put a sorry figure that day and it has itself given the lie direct to its professions of temperance. The people of Delft have vindicated their honour. What is the Government going to do in the matter in the question? Will it join hands with the anti temperance organisations?

Jaffna Urban District Council

—O—

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Jaffna Kacheheri on Saturday the 14th instant. The Chairman, Mr. R. Sivagurusathar presided. Others present were Messrs. O. Arulampalam, R. R. Nalliah, A. M. Abdulnader, T. H. Crosette, R. Subramaniam, K. Kana gasabai, Provincial Engineer, the Provincial Surgeon and V. S. S. Kumaramany. The minutes of the previous meeting having been circulated were taken as and confirmed.

The second item was to consider the report of the Sanitation Committee re (1) flushing of drains, (2) scavenging and Conservancy, (3) Site for the Office of the U. D. C., and (4) New Site for the Infectious Diseases Hospital. This item being an important one was reserved for consideration at the end of the meeting.

The next item was to consider the report of the Law Committee re letter from Mr. S. Subramaniam of Chastty Street, Nallur, applying for the opening up of a new road. The report was adopted unanimously.

The next item was to consider the report of the Committee re Reclamation Grounds, Jaffna. As Mr. Moses was not present then this item was taken up and since his presence was thought to be necessary, it was deferred till Mr. Moses comes.

The next item was to consider letter dated 30th April 1928 from the Jaffna Rest House Keeper re Vehicles kept opposite the Rest House.

The Chairman said that the Rest House Keeper had been complaining to him about Vehicles that were parked in front of the Rest House, and which created much noise and was a nuisance to visitors. The Rest House Keeper had been warning drivers, not to create such noise. Most of the Vehicles parked there were hiring cars and buses. He (the Chairman) wanted the cars etc. to be removed further to the South, but he was told that it would cause much inconvenience to passengers and owners of cars especially lawyers who could call up their cars from the Court Verandah itself if the cars were parked before the Rest House.

Mr. Nalliah suggested that they could be parked in the District Court buildings. That was considered to be a good place, but at present there was the temporary shed used as the Courts and therefore the consideration of the matter was deferred till that shed was removed.

The tenders received for converting Alyanarkovilly—Kulankari lane into metalled road next came up for consideration. As the Superintendent of Works had not made his recommendations on the tenders, the matter was referred to him, as it was felt by the house, that it was a formality which had to be observed.

The next item was to consider letter No. A. 100 C of 14th June 1928 from the Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, re collection of Urban District Council taxes.

The Chairman said that the Government Agent had asked the Council to collect its own taxes from January 1929 and that the Government would no longer do that work. There was, therefore no other alternative for the Council but to collect its taxes.

The Council decided to collect its taxes. It was also decided to exempt the Police tax and to include it in the assessment.

Applications received for the posts of assessors were then considered.

Mr. Subramaniam said that he wished to say something important that connection. When the resolution calling for tenders was passed at the last meeting, he did not come across any gentleman who made any remark on the subject. After the resolution was passed several people came and complained to him that in certain wards properties were over assessed and in some under assessed. Was it not fair to have 8 assessors so that the work might be done efficiently? Mr. Nalliah wished to raise to a point of order whether the last speaker had the right to speak on a resolution passed at the last meeting.

The Chairman replied in the negative.

Nalliah: "What is the meaning of the speech?" Chairman: "We passed the resolution at the last meeting. If the Council agrees, or after 3 months elapse we may interfere with the same subject and not before that."

After further consideration the following four were appointed as assessors:—Messrs. Veeravago, Nadarajah, Mohideen and Rasiah.

Application for buildings along a proposed road to the South of Grand Bazaar, leading from Kinkesantural road opposite the Indraloi Mill, to the Clock Tower Road.

The Chairman said that their late Chairman had told the applicants that if they would raise the proposed road to a desirable height he would place the matter before the Council.

Mr. Crosette said that the developing of the town had to come by that side and therefore they must pay special attention to that matter. It was not only beneficial to boutique keepers, but to others also, if that road was opened. He moved that the matter be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Kanasabhai seconded.

Mr. Subramaniam moved an amendment that the papers be sent for report to the old committee the convenor of which had sent those papers to the Chairman without a report. Mr. Subramaniam's amendment fell through for want of a second. (Continued up)

Opening of a Hindu School.

R K MISSION WORK AT TRINCO.

On Tuesday the 3rd instant Swami Yatswaranda and Anandanda of the Rama Krishna Mission arrived here from Jaffna. A large number of Hindus met them at the entrance of the Town, near Viragabpillayar Temple at 7 p.m. and took them in torch-light procession to the Hindu School and on the way the Swamis were garlanded and sprinkled with rose water at different places. On arrival at the School, Swami Viprananda welcomed them in a few chosen words to which they expressed their thanks.

Thursday the 5th inst. was a red-letter day in annals of Trincomalee. In the morning the Vedic rituals, seldom witnessed at this place, were performed by Swami Yatswaranda assisted by the other Swamis and the new hall of the Hindu English School was consecrated. In the evening the opening of the new hall by H. E. the Governor took place. The School premises were beautifully decorated with flags and festoons and a fine pandal was specially erected for the occasion. At the invitation issued by the School authorities, a large and representative gathering assembled in the lawn in front of the School. At 5.30 p.m. His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley accompanied by the Private Secretary arrived and was received and conducted to the platform. Beside the Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission, those accommodated on the platform with His Excellency were the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Subramaniam, Mr. H. R. Blood, the A. G. A., Mrs. H. R. Blood and her sister. Swami Avinashanda welcomed His Excellency in an eloquent speech and in doing so expressed thanks to His Excellency for sparing time, in the midst of his multifarious duties, in coming here to open the School building and evincing sympathy with the educational work of the Ramakrishna Mission. His Excellency suitably replied dwelling on the great educational work the Mission is carrying on and assured the Mission his support in promoting the cause of education as much as he can. The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Subramaniam then thanked His Excellency for his kindness in coming here for opening the building and referred to the several benefits the R. K. Mission has already received from Government and hoped for further building grants. After the speeches were over, His Excellency walked over to the new building and cut the ribbon and declared the hall open. His Excellency entered the hall and inspected the building and was much pleased with its fine structure. After the inspection His Excellency took his departure amidst three cheers called for by the Hon'ble Mr. M. M. Subramaniam and were lustily given.

On Saturday, the 7th inst. at 7.30 p.m. Swami Yatswaranda delivered a lecture on "The Ideals of the Ramakrishna Mission" before a large gathering. The lecturer dwelt at length on the life and teachings of Sri Ramakrishna and of Swami Vivekananda. The lecture which was highly instructive was appreciated by the audience. —Trinco. Cor.

The original motion was passed and the following were appointed to form the committee: the P. E., Messrs. Crosette, Nalliah and Arulampalam.

The next item was to consider paper re the shortage in the quantity of disinfectants purchased from Colombo.

The Chairman said that at the request of the Council, the G. M. R. was written to and he had replied to the effect that the goods were handed on intact by the Railway and nothing had happened in the Railway.

The Council left the matter in the hands of the Chairman to do the needful.

In considering a letter from the Director of Education the Council passed unanimously a resolution accepting the suggestion of the Director that the Chairman of the U. D. C. should be also Ex-officio, Chairman of the Education Committee.

The consideration of the estimate for constructing a building connecting the existing building at Grand Bazaar was deferred to be brought up with the next budget.

On the subject of the loan of the Council's Motor lorry to the Sanitary Board Jaffna for the supply of drinking water to the Kayts inhabitants, the Chairman said that they would have heard of the scarcity of water at Kayts. The Sanitary Inspector requested him to lend the lorry immediately and had had said the scarcity of water was so acute that the lorry was wanted at that time and that there was no time to consult the Council. The Chairman had therefore to give the lorry which had been returned. He had written to the G. A. to the Council Rs. 5 for every day the lorry was used. The Council agreed to the proposal.

Moses:—It is very laudatory thing the Chairman has done.

The Chairman brought to the notice of the house a letter from Mr. O. L. Gibbon requesting permission to have a notice board at the Rest House about Church Services.

It was unanimously decided to allow the application, on the condition that the Board should be removed whenever requested by the Chairman.

The Council then went into committee and considered the important items that had been deferred. Resuming after half an hour the Council decided to hold a special meeting to consider those questions—re reclamation grounds, scavenging and conservancy etc.

Letter To The Editor

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION INCORPORATION.

Sir,

You have done well in exposing the unacceptable elements in the draft ordinance for the incorporation of the Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon branch). The Thamilis have been notorious for indiscriminate hospitality, and no other sections of the Thamilis so much as the Jaffas. The evidences given in Jaffa before the Special Commission have shown the amount of ill feeling a section of the Christians have towards the Shaivites. We should have by this time taken some action to bring about an understanding between Shaivites and this section of the Christians. Religious jealousies have always been deep seated and have not been quite amenable to curative treatment. Hindu-Muslim split in India has not allowed itself to be bridged in spite of the earnest efforts of the leaders of the two sections to do so. What Jaffa now wants is religious peace. It is therefore unfortunate that another religious body steps in to create further breach, though it professes to work for "bringing about the harmony of all religions".

The Ramakrishna Mission appeared in Jaffa as first as a non-proselytizing and rather pro-Shaivite agency. The Vaidyeshvara Vidyalaya that was entrusted to its management was left in the hands of Shaivites and was conducted as a Shaivite school.

The mission is no longer Shaivite. One of the members of the mission is reported to have called vegetarians grass eaters. Another member recommended mutton and would have sanctioned even beef eating but for the consideration that the destruction of cows which supply milk to motherless children would leave them helpless. The incorporation ordinance has now clearly shown that the mission is not favourable to Shaivism. Clause 3 (a) of the ordinance mentions as a declared object of the mission, "To impart and promote the study of Hindum and its principles as propounded by Ramakrishna Paramahansa and practically illustrated by his own life."

This clause clearly shows that the religion to be propagated by the mission in Jaffa is not Shaivism. It is were Shaivism it would have been so said, and should have been because the word Shaivism is far better known to Ceylonese than Hindum qualified by a phrase of twelve words and no use the clause would then be much brifer. Those who want to propagate in a Shaivite country a religion which is not Shaivism cannot but work against Shaivism. I do not see how Shaivites can justify their working against Shaivism. If they have been baptized as Ramakrishnites and are no longer Shaivites they cannot be questioned. Otherwise I find no justification for Shaivites helping a mission which wants to replace, Appar, Sambandar, Sundarar and Manickavasakar by one who is not much known to us, whose appeal appears in a language which is not ours who cannot give us a substitute for their Devaram and Thiruvachakam and who cannot give us anything in place of our sacred Thiruneeru and Papabakshara. Why so much ado for worse than nothing?

Chalipuram, Yours etc,
14th July, 1928. S. Shivapadasundaram.

Asst. Shroffs, Govt. Departments

The following is the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the position of Assistant Shroffs, and to make such recommendations on the subject as the Committee may deem fit:—

We have found it impossible to agree upon any recommendations which, if adopted, would give to Assistant Shroffs the same security of tenure of their posts that is enjoyed by other public officers.

We think, however, that the insecurity of tenure, which is the chief disability of which they complain, might be mitigated if the following recommendations, upon which we have unanimously agreed, were adopted:—

(a) Whenever a new Shroff is hereafter appointed to a department or a Kachehri, it should be one of the conditions of his new appointment that he should take over the Assistant Shroffs already serving in the department or Kachehri and not actually under notice to leave, on the terms as to tenure set out in (b).

(b) No Assistant Shroff should in future be discontinued from service upon the recommendation of the Shroff except with the approval of the Head of the Department given after due inquiry into the circumstances in which the Assistant Shroff's discontinuance is recommended.

We advise that these recommendations be adopted tentatively and that, if necessary, the position of Assistant Shroffs should be reconsidered after a sufficient time has elapsed for the effect of the recommendations to be tested by experience.

We also recommend that, while no alteration should be made in the present non-pensionable status of Assistant Shroffs, the retiring allowances payable to them in certain circumstances specified in section 27 of the Pension Minute should be the full amount that would be payable to a pensionable officer under section 2 of that Minute, instead of three fourths of such amount, as now laid down, and that section 27 of the Pension Minute should be amended accordingly.

Finally, we are of opinion that the scale of salary attached to many of the posts of Assistant Shroff (in particular the scale Rs. 800—Rs. 80—Rs. 510) is inadequate, and is in urgent need of revision. We suggest that this expression of our opinion should be placed before the Select Committee on the Revision of Salaries.

Whither, India?

By THE EDITOR

We do not know, but perhaps one of the ways of earning the esteem of a people is to oppress it, dominate and sow it to slavish submission. The mentality of a certain section of our people is otherwise difficult to explain. India is a strange country in many respects, but its strangest feature is perhaps a class of nationalists who affect khaddar dresses but think and act in Western ways. To these gentlemen, nothing Indian is good enough and everything Western is perfect. They have a singular contempt for the cherished ideas of the nation and would fain demolish them if they could. Yet their nationalism must be above suspicion, for some of them occupy foremost positions in the extreme nationalist organisations.

This is perhaps the worst effect of political subjugation—the conquest of mind and undermining of national ideals. The West has accomplished this somewhat in India; and this effect has become more pronounced since the world war. When the war broke out, we exclaimed: "Behold the fall of material civilisation. The Western civilisation has proved its hollowness,—it must change its outlook and seek for other foundations." And we hoped in our inmost heart that now the Oriental spiritual ideals would prevail over the whole world. The war raged, it came to an end; but the triumph of the Orient was nowhere. The ballgame was put in its order. Some of the powers came much better off from the war, with inflated prosperity and extended dominions, more aggressive and insolent than ever before. And thus it is found that the Western civilisation is all right, for nothing succeeds like success. Nor is that all. Though during the war and immediately after it there was much searching of heart among some Western thinkers, the majority of the Western people were quite content with the existing state of things. Before the war the Western philosophy of life was not so shameless as it is now. Before, the ideas of peace and spirituality were held in at least some esteem by them. After the war, that esteem seems to have almost entirely gone. Those which were considered as defects of their civilisation, worthy to be remedied, are now looked upon as inevitable and essential to life and existence itself and therefore not to be ashamed of or worried over. There are no better things. The ideals of spiritual perfection are but idle dreams of the effete,—they are never realisable, and aspirations after them but take away from the zest and vigour of life. There is no finality in life, no definite eternal end to be reached. Progress, infinite progress is the aim. Progress towards what? Towards nothing in particular evidently. But let there be enough of life, of vital activity and enjoyment. Such indeed is the predominant Western outlook at the present time.

We do not forget the many fine people in the West, to know whom is a joy and benefit. We know there are better features in the West. Who can deny its tremendous social activity, its philanthropy, its scientific achievements, its untiring and dauntless conquest of the external nature, its intellectual idealism? We are not oblivious of all these. But we do think that with all these, the predominant note of the Western civilisation is what we have described in the preceding paragraph. The good features are struggling for predominance but not with appreciable success yet. Especially, the Western civilisation which dominates the world is nothing better than we have estimated, whatever it may be ecoterically and at home. This civilisation is out for conquest with unparalleled wicked zeal. Miss Mayo's crusade against India is only the latest flame of that scorching aggression. The message of Miss Mayo and Co. is this: "Lo, your spirituality has availed little. You are physically, mentally and morally decrepit. Try after physical prosperity and material efficiency. Follow the West and for ever sit at its feet." They are conscious of their weakness. They know that if they were to launch a direct attack on our spirituality, they would be easily worsted in the battle, for they know little of spiritual secrets compared with India. They were also clever enough to know that if they were to accuse us of material inefficiency, much of the blame will recoil upon themselves, it being largely due to Western exploitation. They therefore took the middle and the safe course and assailed our sexual morality. This is the theme of all the Western calumniators of India at present day,—the burden of their song of hate. They know that if they can prove us sexually degenerate, they will thereby prove also our spiritual hollowness,—even they are not unconscious of the essential relationship between sexual morality and spirituality. We know the main contention of Miss Mayo; we need not repeat it here. Another American Miss, Margaret Wilson, has lately come out with another attack on Indian morality in her *Daughters of India*, dilating on our sexual degeneracy. Here are some samples: "Women in that village," observes Miss Wilson, "were not interested in the mention of possible exotic and alluring sins which charm Western delinquents. There was nothing left exotic to them." Again, in lamenting the early marriages of pupils at her girls' school, she reflects "that her scooped up, veiled, enervated little pupils were less ready physically for motherhood than the

Continued up.

Public Works Extraordinary.

REPORT ON NEW PROPOSALS.

The following are extracts from an official report on the new proposals under the head of Public Works Extraordinary in the budget for 1928-1929 affecting the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Quarters, Office, and Store for Telegraph Inspector, Madawacholi, Rs. 16,000; Vote Rs. 2,000. Dispensary and Apothecary's Quarters, Ommatal, Rs. 15,000; Vote, Rs. 7,000.

Dispensary at Veravil, Rs. 4,000; Vote, Rs. 1,000. Dispensary and Apothecary's Quarters at Kapugollawa, Rs. 15,000; Vote, Rs. 10,000.

Quarters for Epigraphical Assistant at Anuradapura, Rs. 18,500; Vote, Rs. 10,000.

Quarters for two Assistant Foremen, Experimental Station, Anuradapura, Rs. 13,000; Vote, Rs. 13,000.

Quarters for the Officer in Charge, Paddy Station, Parathan, Rs. 11,500; Vote, Rs. 11,500.

Daily Hospital, Rs. 67,000; Vote, Rs. 10,000.

Quarters for the District Engineer, Mannar, Rs. 30,000; Vote, Rs. 16,000.

Musli Hospital, Vote, Rs. 1,000.

Mullaistivu Hospital, Vote, Rs. 1,000.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

New Office for the Assistant Provincial Registrar, Trincomalee, Rs. 14,000; Vote, Rs. 14,000.

Dispensary and Apothecary's Quarters, Irrakam, Rs. 18,000; Vote, Rs. 6,000.

Dispensary and Apothecary's Quarters, Sorikalmunai, Rs. 18,000; Vote, Rs. 2,000.

Quarters and Office for the Range Forest Officer, Devilana, Rs. 13,000; Vote, Rs. 10,000.

New Two storey Ward, Trincomalee Hospital, Vote, Rs. 1,000.

ADDITIONS & IMPROVEMENTS.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Improvements to Point Pedro Lighthouse, Rs. 34,000; Vote, Rs. 10,000.—It is considered that this item is an urgent necessity from a navigation point of view. The lights at present constituted cannot be considered a proper safeguard to navigation. The estimate provides for building a new lighthouse at Point Pedro. The structure will be 91 ft. 9 in. high and will be built of dressed coral masonry walls on a reinforced concrete foundation. It also provides for fixing on acetylene light, but the cost of lamp, machinery, etc., is not included in the estimate. The light will be provided under Head 24, Ports; other than Colombo.

Additions and Improvements to Mannar Hospital, Rs. 7,800; Vote, Rs. 7,800.

Additions to Mantova Hospital, Rs. 10,500; Vote, Rs. 5,000.

Parangi Ward, Vavuniya Hospital, Rs. 10,000; Vote, Rs. 10,000.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Additions and Improvements to Trincomalee Residency, Rs. 10,000; Vote Rs. 6,000.—Additional bedrooms urgently required. Present accommodation is inadequate. Estimate provides for converting the annex into 4 bedrooms with baths and earth closet, new kitchen, store room, pantry, and covered way.

Additions and Improvements to Mantiva Lepet Asylum, Rs. 8,000; Vote Rs. 8,000.—Estimate provides for the following:—

(a) Store of two rooms.

(b) Additions to Police Station and Overseer's quarters.

(c) Enlargement of the present washroom.

(d) Ceiling to bedrooms and bathroom in the convent.

Crown land available.

BRIDGES.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Rebuilding Pulliyantiva Bridge at Batticaloa, Rs. 88,500; Vote, Rs. 25,000.—The present bridge is narrow and is situated in the heart of the town where pedestrian and vehicular traffic is greatest. With the opening of the railway, traffic has increased to a great extent and the bridge requires early replacement. Estimate provides for a new bridge 200 feet span, 20 feet carriageway, and 5 feet wide pavements on either side of carriageway. The estimate also provides for forming embankments of 50 feet width from Bazar street junction to bridge.

Continued.

average tombay of an English or American thirteen year old. Emotionally to be sure they were more ready, since the ultimate functioning of their bodies had been kept in their minds every minute of their life from infancy upwards." Then there is our well-known friend, Edward Thompson, who has recently come out with another Indian book named *Suttee*, in which he dilates on "the sex obsession of the Hindu civilisation." All these from people who are themselves over-sexed, who consume sex books and sex topics form an usual social talk, not to mention the revelations of persons like Judge Lindsey! The fact is, as we pointed out in our January article, the Western civilisation, itself brought down to a low level, is now seeking to convert the whole world to its view point.

And it is sad to note that this insidious aggression is already taking on the Indian mind. A Miss Mayo's crusade would mean little if we remain unconquered. International opinion is a very volatile thing and scarcely disinterested. It will change the moment we assert ourselves, however differently from the West. Only let us be powerful, and power always has a knack of drawing the homage of men, black or white. But alas, the infatuation for the West is daily adding to our weakness.

(To be continued.)

—"Prabuddha Bharata."

MATRIMONIAL.

MAILVAGANAM—MAHESWARIAMMAL.

The marriage of Mr. V. S. Mailvaganam, Apothecary of the Colombo Municipality to Miss. Maheswari Ammal daughter of the late Mr. R. M. Chinnappapillai of Nallur, Jaffna took place on Saturday the 14th inst at 8 a.m. at the Brides residence. We wish the new couple all happiness and prosperity.

Ceylon's Vital Statistics.

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1928.

The following are extracts from the report of the Registrar-General which deals with the Vital Statistics of the 35 principal towns in the Island proclaimed under sections 31-36 of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1935:—

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages of residents in proclaimed towns numbered 292 (228 General and 64 Muslim).

Births.

The births registered numbered 1,767 (933 males and 835 females), and were equivalent to an annual rate of 33.35 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,461 (793 males and 668 females), and were equivalent to an annual rate of 27.53.

The stillbirths registered during the month numbered 127 (70 males and 57 females).

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year amounted to 302 and corresponded to a rate of 164 per 1,000 births registered during the twelve months ended April, 1928. Reckoned on the births registered during the month only the rate was 171.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The highest mortality was from *Pneumonia* to which 14 per cent. of the total deaths were due.

METEOROLOGY.

Kalutara recorded the highest rainfall (20.57 in.) Mullaistivu 0.42 of an inch.

The mean temperature varied from 85.4° in Mannar to 61.7° in Nuwara Eliya.

JAFFNA TOWN.

Population 43,951; Marriages: General 33, Muslim 4; Births: Males 64, Females 63; Deaths: Males 38, Females 47; Stillbirths: Males 4, Females 1; Deaths of Non residents 3; Birth Rate 35.25; Death Rate 23.59; Mortality of Children under One Year 24; Mean Temperature 85.3; Rainfall in Inches 2.45.

MANNAR TOWN.

Population 3,757; Marriages: General 2; Births: Males 4, Females 7; Deaths: Males 5, Females 4; Deaths of Non residents 6; Birth Rate 35.72; Death Rate 23.22; Mortality of Children under One Year 23; Mean Temperature 85.4; Rainfall in Inches 1.69.

MULLAISTIVU TOWN.

Population 1,701; Marriage: General 1; Births: Male 1, Females 5; Deaths: Males 2, Females 3; Stillbirth: Female 1; Birth Rate 43.04; Death Rate 35.87; Mortality of Children under One Year 3; Rainfall in Inches 0.42.

VAVUNIYA TOWN.

Population 1,042; Births: Males 3, Female 1; Deaths: Males 2; Stillbirth: Male 1; Deaths of Non residents 1; Birth Rate 45.84; Death Rate 23.42; Rainfall in Inches 2.55.

WANTED.

(By 15th August 1928)

Three teachers for the Jaffna Hindu College, B.A's, B.Sc's, and M.A's, qualified to teach English, Latin, History, Mathematics and Science, up to the London Intermediate standard. Apply, before July 23rd, stating age, academic qualifications, teaching experience, subjects qualified to teach and present employment, to—

W. DURAISWAMY,
Manager.

Mis. 1247.

Notice of Sale of Toddy Rent, Jaffna District.

Notice is hereby given that the Toddy Rent of Mirusavil of the Jaffna District which was advertised for sale in Government Gazette No. 7647 of June 8, 1928, and subsequently postponed, will be put up to public auction on Monday, July 23, 1928, at 2 p.m., at Jaffna Kachehri, by the Government Agent for the Northern Province, for a period of 11 months from August 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, on the following conditions.

2. The highest bidder, on being declared the purchaser, shall pay immediately to the Government Agent a sum equivalent to two months' rent as a security deposit, and shall sign the conditions of sale and the contract furnishing necessary stamps therefor.

3. The Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason therefor.

4. The conditions of sale and any further particulars may be obtained on application at the Jaffna Kachehri.

W. C. D. FRANKLOW,

For Government Agent, N. P.

Jaffna Kachehri,

July 6, 1928.

G. 928.

Is Maya Real?

S. VAIDYANATHAN

What is Maya? Maya is illusion. It is a state of impermanence, a state which is born of a condition in human consciousness that is too closely associated with limited experiences. Maya therefore, is a serious error in consciousness and we speak of Maya only in connection with the human mind when the latter identifies itself too closely with every kind of human experience. For instance we know how different conditions and different experiences affect us in different ways and so we know how we mentally react to the different types of experiences and conditions in different ways. What do we infer from this? Evidently we know that we feel our personal association with the types of experiences to which we mentally react. We do not differentiate ourselves from the rest of such experiences. It is in this way that we get into bondage and judge things and conditions of this world on the basis of our limited intelligence. Maya is a state of bondage, a state of bondage created by limited human intelligence and not by any power residing outside man. It is a state of illusion resulting from the cumulative effects of our mental emotional reactions to different experiences and different conditions that we contact in life. So it is within our power to effect the necessary reforming changes in our consciousness in order that we may free ourselves from the artificial fetters and in order that we may study, analyse and judge the conditions and experiences of our contact with this world not on the foundation of our limited intelligence but on a permanent foundation.

So long as we study and judge the conditions of this world affecting us in different ways in the light of our own mental reactions to different types of experiences we have we cannot but perceive error, imperfection, lack of harmony, disease, poverty, misery and thousand and one conditions that are alien to truth. Maya therefore is the offering of the fundamental error in human consciousness which reflects our own erroneous attitudes to conditions and experiences of this mundane world that we contact as different things. This is because we are prone to judge and analyse the conditions and experiences affecting us in the light of our mental reactions instead of endeavouring to probe into the real causes that originate the mental activities and mental reactions to the phenomenal experiences we have in this world. In this connection we are considering the problem of Maya in the light of Indian Mysticism and therefore we will restrict our discussion of the subject to the viewpoint of mysticism alone. The ideas and ideals of Indian mysticism seem to wonderfully reconcile with the fundamental principles of Western Metaphysics and Divine Science. This is because the ideas and ideals of Indian mysticism have a universal appeal.

When we consider the subject of Maya from the specific viewpoint of Indian mysticism, we have necessarily to find answers for a number of vital questions relating directly to the problem on hand—Is Maya real or false? If it is real has it any foundation? If it is unreal, can it be said that being without any foundation it is a product of mere imagination? Is Maya a pure state in consciousness? How to account for its origin? Is Maya under the control of some superior power in us? Is Maya the result of some external force operating upon consciousness or is it the result of our mental reactions to conditions and experiences when we contact them? Is the world Maya or real? Is the human personality Maya or real? What is the real state of the ego when personality is governed by the force of Maya? We will have nothing to do in this connection with the Maya problems according to the Vedantic beliefs as we are purely concerned with some of the problems relating to the fundamental principles of metaphysics and Hindu mysticism.

Before we endeavour to discuss the questions bearing on the Maya problems cited above, we will make clear the ground that we are taking for this discussion. According to the mystic viewpoint Maya is purely a mental state, a state of illusion that imposes certain seeming limitations upon the individual centre of consciousness. Such a state is the result mental reactions on the part of the individual to the varying conditions governing him and the varying experiences in life that he has to go through. Maya may also be defined as a state of forgetfulness of the self in the individual. A state of illusion to what ever cause it may be due cannot have a foundation. So if we say that Maya is a state of illusion implying human limitations, it must necessarily have a foundation at least in the human consciousness. Perhaps the greatest problem in philosophy that was a big thorn to thinkers of all ages is the problem relating to the origin of Maya. How to account for the existence of Maya, when we know Maya is a state of illusion, implying human limitations. Is the Universe, as it appears to us, a Maya? Is our existence individually on this planet a Maya? Is the reaction of error in our consciousness? These are some of the fundamental questions bearing directly on a vital problem that has been perplexing the thinkers in the advanced thought-world. We will take up these questions in the next paper.

For the present we will restrict our attention to this aspect of the subject according to the mystic viewpoint of life. Take a familiar illustration and you will understand the subject better: Imagine that you now wake up from a deep sleep with a feeling that you were dreaming for some time during the sleep. Now you recollect all the particulars and details concerning your dream experiences. But what do you think of your dream? Are they real? Oh, no—they are unreal. They are mere illusions you say. So long you were dreaming, you were under the impression that they were real; but the moment you woke up and faced the stern reality of this world you understood that the experiences you had during your sleep were mere empty dreams without any foundation. However you cannot forget the fact that you were dreaming. Applying this to the Maya problems you will understand that the existence of Maya cannot be denied in the light of the illustration just cited above, although, just as in the case of dreams, there is no tangible foundation for the existence of Maya. If we

Continued up.

Mahatmaji's Autobiography.

EXPERIENCES IN CHAMPARAN.

This is another instalment of Gandhiji's Autobiography is appearing in "Young India":—

Champaran is the land of King Janaka. Just as it abounds in mango groves, so used it to be full of indigo plantations until the year 1917. The Champaran tenant was bound by law to plant three out of every twenty parts of his land with indigo for his landlord. This system was known as the *tinkathia* system, as three *kathas* out of twenty (which make one acre) had to be planted with indigo.

I must confess that I did not then know even the name, much less the geographical position of Champaran, and I had hardly any notion of indigo plantations. I had seen packets of indigo, but little dreamed that it was grown and manufactured in Champaran at great hardship to thousands of agriculturists.

Rajkumar Shukla was one of the agriculturists who had been under this harrow, and he was filled with a passion to wash away the stain of indigo for the thousands who were suffering as he had suffered.

This man caught hold of me at Lucknow, where I had gone for the Congress of 1916. 'Vakil Babu will tell you everything about our distress,' he said, and urged me to go to Champaran. 'Vakil Babu' was none other than Babu Vrajkishore Prasad who became my esteemed co-worker in Champaran, and who is the soul of public work in Bihar. Rajkumar Shukla brought him to my tent. He was dressed in a black alpaca shawl and trousers. Vrajkishore Babu failed then to make an impression on me. I took it that he must be some villager exploiting the simple agriculturists. Having heard from him something of Champaran, I replied as was my wont: 'I can give no opinion without seeing the condition with my own eyes. You will please move the resolution in the Congress, but leave me free for the present.' Rajkumar Shukla of course wanted some help from the Congress. Babu Vrajkishore Prasad moved the resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Champaran and it was unanimously passed.

Rajkumar Shukla was glad, but far from satisfied. He wanted me personally to visit Champaran and witness the miseries of the ryots there. I told him that I would include Champaran in my tour which I had contemplated and give it a day or two. 'One day will be enough,' said he, 'and you will see things with your own eyes.'

From Lucknow I went to Cawnpore. Rajkumar Shukla followed me there. 'Champaran is very near here. Please give a day,' he insisted. 'I have seen it this time. But I promise that I will come,' said I further committing myself.

I returned to the Ashram. The ubiquitous Rajkumar was there too. 'Pray fix the day now,' he said. 'Well,' said I, 'I have to be in Calcutta on such and such a date, come and meet me there, and take me from there.' I did not know where I was to go, what to do, what things to see.

Before I reached Bhupen Babu's place in Calcutta, Rajkumar Shukla had gone and established himself there. Thus this ignorant, unsophisticated, but resolute agriculturist captured me.

So early in 1917, we left Calcutta for Champaran, looking just like fellow rustics. I did not even know the train. He took me to it, and we travelled together, reaching Patna in the morning.

This was my first visit to Patna. I had no friend or acquaintance with whom I could think of putting up. I had an idea that Rajkumar Shukla, simple agriculturist as he was, must have some influence in Patna. I had come to know him a little more on the journey, and on reaching Patna, I had no illusions left concerning him. He was perfectly innocent of everything. The vakils that he had taken to be his friends were really nothing of the sort. Poor Rajkumar was more or less as a menial to them. Between such agriculturist clients and their vakils, there is a gulf as wide as the Ganges in flood.

Rajkumar Shukla took me to Rajendra Babu's place in Patna. Rajendra Babu had gone to Paris or some other place, I now forget which. There were one or two servants at the bungalow who paid us no attention. I had with me something to eat. I wanted dates which my companion procured for me from the bazaar.

There was a strict untouchability in Bihar. I might not draw water at the well whilst the servants were using it; let drops of water from my bucket might pollute them, the servants not knowing to what caste I belonged. Rajkumar directed me to the indoor latrine, the servants promptly directed me to the outdoor one. All this was far from surprising or irritating me, for I was inured to such things. The servants were doing their duty, and as they thought, doing what Rajendra Babu would wish them to do.

These entertaining experiences enhanced my regard for Rajkumar Shukla, if they also enabled me to know him better. I saw now that Rajkumar Shukla could not guide me and that I must take the reins in my own hands.

Continued.

say that dream is a state of illusion in consciousness, Maya too is a state of illusion in consciousness. Psycho analysis reveals the cause of dreams to be the unconscious mental activity which with the suppressed and repressed thought, impulses, feelings, moods, desires and tendencies of the individual are associated. Dream is simply a reflection of the unconscious mental state in the individual from the viewpoint of psycho analysis. The origin of Maya as we understand from the analogy of dream is in *Consciousness* but this however does not lead us to the discovery of the original cause—the cause of cause.

—The Kalyani

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6901.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ampikaipakar Nadarajah of Chulipuram Deceased.
Sannugam Ampalavanar of Chulipuram
Vs.
Pandary Ampikaipakar of Chulipuram

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Ampikaipakar Nadarajah coming on for disposal before J. C. W. R. C. Esquire, District Judge, on June 12, 1928 in the presence of Mr. R. Chandiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 3, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before July 19, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 4, 1928.

O. 1486.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6900.

In the matter of the estate of the late Naganathan Nadarajah of Chulipuram Deceased.
Sinnappillai widow of Malavarayar Naganathan of Chulipuram
Vs.
Petitioner.

Minor 1. Rakkumany daughter of Naganathan
2. Mallavaganam Malavarayar to be of Chulipuram

This matter of the Petitioner of the Petitioner praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Naganathan Nadarajah of Chulipuram coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on June 11, 1928, in the presence of Mr. R. Chandiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 8, 1928, having been read, it is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of the action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his mother unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 19, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 11, 1928.

O. 1485.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6799.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangamma wife of Sinnatamby of Alaveddy Deceased.
Kandapillai Sinnatamby of Alaveddy
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Rajamalar daughter of Sinnatamby
2. Sinnatamby Ratnavelu
3. Sinnatamby Kandavelu
4. Neesamalar daughter of Sinnatamby and
5. Ponnampalam Veerakutippillai, all of Alaveddy

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 J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on June 11, 1928, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 9, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 19, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 11, 1928.

O. 1484.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6786.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivakkoluthu wife of Vairay Appapillai of Sankanal Deceased.
Vairay Appapillai of Sankanal
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Appapillai Ponnawamy
2. Saravani Kanthia, wife
3. Sinnatamby
4. Ponna daughter of Appapillai
5. Appapillai Thamotheerampillai and
6. Moosamby Ponnampalam all of Sankanal

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 J. C. W. R. C. Esquire, District Judge, on May 28, 1928, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 24, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 17, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 28, 1928.

O. 1483.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6789.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivagamasanthari wife of Thambiah Apputhurai of Chendruppal who died at Inuvil Hospital Deceased.
Perampalam Ilakkinnayagam of Chendruppal
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Visalakshi daughter of Ilakkinnayagam of Chendruppal
2. Thambiah Apputhurai of do, presently employed as an Apothecary at Dickoya in Kandy

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration be granted to him in respect of the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on May 31, 1928, in the presence of Mr. A. Madan Velupillai, Proctor for Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 25, 1928, having been read:

It is declared that the Petitioner is the father and next of kin of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the above-named Respondents or any others shall on or before July 17, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 12, 1928.

O. 1481.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6802.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivarajah Velupillai wife of Murgusu of Chulipuram Deceased.
Vairamattu Murgusu of Chulipuram
Vs.
Petitioner.

Minor 1. Murgusu Thilagaperuman and
2. Arumugam Sinnadurai of Chulipuram

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on June 18, 1928, in the presence of Mr. E. Murgusampillai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 15, 1928 having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of presenting his interests and representing him in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner, as her lawful husband unless the above-named Respondents appear before this Court on July 24, 1928 and state objections or show cause to the contrary.

June 26, 1928.

O. 1480.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6793.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Oathiravelu Nallathambiy of Udavil Deceased.
Sannaram widow of Oathiravelu Nallathambiy of Udavil
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Amirthavally daughter of Nallathambiy of Udavil
2. Manumany daughter of Nallathambiy of Udavil
3. Thangam widow of Arumugam of Udavil

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Oathiravelu Nallathambiy of Udavil coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on June 1, 1928, in the presence of Messrs. Appathurai and Arumugam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 31, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents and 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 accordingly unless the Respondents or any other shall, on or before July 17, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 1, 1928.

O. 1482.

J. W. C. Rock,
District Judge.

Printed and published by M. S. Sasaratnam, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Salva Paripalan Sabai, at their Press, the Salva Press, Vannarapallam.