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JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928

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The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1928

EDUCATION IN 1927.

I

THE REPORT OF THE DONOUGHMORE Commission has brought home to the people of the Island the supreme importance and value of education for the well-being of the State...

The Report of the Director of Education for the year 1927 records good and steady progress made during the year. The total number of schools in the year 1927 was 4495. Of these 1268 were Government schools, 2222 were assisted schools and 1005 were unaided schools...

As regards the curriculum of studies it is said that its revision has engaged the attention of the Department for the last few years and the Board of Education has finally approved the principle which finds "the material of educational development in the common interest and occupations of ordinary life in Ceylon."

The main difficulty which stands in the way of educational progress is the lack of adequate supply of trained teachers. We are glad that this difficulty has been realised by the Department and that steps will be taken in the years to come to find solution for this important problem.

The stability of salaries and security of tenure and a good pension scheme are necessary to attract the best talent to the profession of teaching. During this year a pension scheme has been accepted. An ordinance was passed in the Legislative Council authorising the Governor to frame rules for the introduction of the scheme which comes into force during the current year.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

A WELL DESERVED PROMOTION:—Mr. S. Candiab, District Inspector of Vernacular Schools, who has been appointed a second time to act as Divisional Inspector, Northern Division, consequent on the departure of Mr. H. S. Perera on furlough, received his first appointment under the Department as sub Inspector about twenty years ago. He is one of the few Inspectors who created a new tradition and standard in the inspectorate of the Northern Province. After the re-organisation of the Education Department he was appointed as District Inspector of Vernacular Schools. As an Inspector Mr Candiab has always insisted on the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency in the schools. He has been just and fair in all matters that came within his purview. Needless to say that Mr. Candiab's appointment to act for Mr. Perera has given great satisfaction to the public.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—A refreshing shower of rain fell on last Saturday night.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.—On account of the Nallar Kandaswamy Temple Festival, the Jaffna Hindu College closes today (Monday) and re-opens on the 19th proximo.

ACCOUNTANT, "HINDU ORGAN," OFFICE.—Mr. M. Kataravelu of Thalavai, Vannaripattai East, has been appointed Accountant, "Hindu Organ" Office, with effect from the 1st proximo.

URUPARAY H E MIXED SCHOOL.—Owing to the inclement weather that prevailed on Saturday evening some of the items from the program arranged on the occasion of the Prize-distribution at the above School have to be deleted. At the special request of the parents of the school-children the authorities have arranged to have those items, that were deleted especially the Tamil Drama on "தருவியாடலுமுறு", gone through on Tuesday the 28th instant commencing at about 6 p. m.

JAFFNA ASSOCIATION ON DONOUGHMORE COMMISSION:—The Donoughmore Commission's Report was discussed at great length at a Committee Meeting of the Jaffna Association last week. Hon Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the President occupied the chair. It was resolved that the Report in general might be approved with certain modifications. The Committee further suggested that the Standing Committees of the State Council should be associated not merely with the Ministers but also with the three Officers of State. Discussion on other aspects of the Report was postponed until a subsequent meeting.

SPEEDING INDO-CEYLON CABLEGRAMS:—With a view of improving the Indo-Ceylon Cable Service experiments have been carried on in the Central Telegraph Office, Colombo, in conjunction with the Telegraph Offices of Madras and Madras. It is now learnt that telegraph communications between India and Ceylon could shortly be had with the least possible delay and interruption.

PROMOTION FOR ANOTHER CIVIL SERVANT:—Mr. M. A. Young, Principal Assistant to the Colonial Secretary, has been appointed to the post of Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone. Mr. Young is now in England on leave.

GOVERNATORIAL VISIT TO THE EAST.—H. E. The Governor will pay his first official visit to Trincomalee on October 10 next and spend about 3 days there. It was a few weeks back that His Excellency paid an informal visit to that Town in connection with the opening of the new buildings of the Ramakrishna Mission Hindu School.

DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL BANK:—A public meeting regarding the organization of a District Co-operative Central Bank for Jaffna will be held at the Jaffna Kacheri sala Bangalow on the 1st of September at 4 p. m. under the chairmanship of the Government Agent Mr. W. K. H. Campbell C. C. S., Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, assisted by Mr. J. A. Maybin C. C. S., Asst. to Registrar, will explain the objects and functions of the Bank.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "CO-OPERATION":—A public meeting will be held at Vaddukkottai Hindu Institute Hall on Thursday the 30th instant at 6 p. m. when Mr. W. K. H. Campbell C. C. S., Joint Registrar, Co-operative Societies, will deliver a lecture on Co-operation. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy will preside.

Open Letter to Mr. J. M. Hensman

A REJOINDER VII.

Sir, In the two letters which appeared in the "Morning Star" of 20th July and 3rd August respectively you are trying to obscure the main issues of the controversy by bringing in matters which are irrelevant to the inquiry. I will not permit you to side track or to deviate from the main contention. The facts and arguments with which I supported my case remain unanswered. Even when you make an attempt to meet some of them you are either resorting to misrepresentation of my position and statements or you remain satisfied with making a few general statements about your God and religion. It only betrays either your ignorance of your religion or a hesitation to commit yourself to any particular attitude in the matter. Anyway I propose to meet you in your own ground and examine today the statements you have made in your letter of the 20th July.

You say that Hinduism is "heathenism". I am not a little amused to hear this remark from the follower of a religion which the late Sankara Panditar called mlechcha. No student of history will fail to support the Panditar's characterisation of your religion. None but a heathen religion could perpetrate the innumerable barbarities mentioned by me in my letter dated July 5th. They were committed by the very Church which is the witness of your Christ on earth and to which your Master had given all power and authority both in Heaven and in Earth. The barbarities I have mentioned, were not the outcome of an occasional outbreak of fanaticism nor were they committed in one place or locality but they were carried out consistently for 1500 years wherever the Church became dominant. None but a heathen religion could sanction infliction of untold suffering on innocent men and women who were accused of sorcery and witchcraft. For 1500 years tens of thousands of innocent victims perished by the most agonising and protracted tortures. It is your "Book of Books" which was responsible for this suffering. Did you read, Sir, the 18th verse of the XXII. chapter of the Book of Exodus? Perhaps you have not. I cite it here for your edification. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Then what is it to be done with the witches and wizards in the country. Let the "Book of Books" answer it. "A man also or a woman that hath a familiar spirit or that is a wizard shall surely be put to death: they shall stone them with stones: their blood shall be upon them" (Leviticus, XX 27). This is the commandment of your "forgiving, loving, merciful and just" Jahveh. You should not be allowed, Sir, to remain in ignorance of some details of this persecution initiated by the Church. I shall give you an extract from W. B. E. Hooky's "History of Rationalism in Europe" Vol. I Pp 2-6. Here I should remind you who do not appear to understand the distinction between opinion and fact, that I am not quoting any opinion of this writer but only the historical facts related by him.

"Nations that were completely separated by position, by interests, and by character, on this one question were united. In almost every province of Germany but especially in those where clerical influence predominated, the persecution raged with a fearful intensity. Seven thousand victims are said to have been burned at Traves, six hundred by a single bishop in Bamberg, and nine hundred in a single year in the bishopric of Wurzburg. In France, decrees were passed on the subject by the Parliaments of Paris, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Rouen, Dijon, and Rennes, and they were all followed by a harvest of blood. At Toulouse, the rest of the Inquisition, four hundred persons perished for sorcery at a single execution, and fifty at Douay in a single year. Remy, a judge of Nancy boasted that he had put to death eight hundred witches in sixteen years. The executions that took place at Paris in a few months, were, in the emphatic words of an old writer, 'almost infinite'. The fugitives who escaped to Spain were there seized and burned by the Inquisition. In that country the persecution spread to the smallest towns, and the belief was so deeply rooted in the popular mind, that a sorcerer was burnt as late as 1780. Torquemada devoted himself to the extirpation of witchcraft as zealously as to the extirpation of heresy, and he wrote a book upon the enormity of the crime. In Flanders the persecution of witches raged through the whole of the sixteenth and the greater part of the seventeenth centuries, and every variety of torture was employed in detecting the criminals. In Italy a thousand persons were executed in a single year in the province of Com; and in other parts of the country, the severity of the inquisitors at last created an absolute rebellion. The same scenes were enacted in the wild valleys of Switzerland and of Savoy. In Geneva, which was then ruled by a bishop, five hundred legal witches were executed in three months; forty eight were burnt at Coassone or Ravensburg, and eighty in the little town of Valey, in Savoy. In 1670, seventy persons were condemned in Sweden, and a large proportion of them were burnt. And these are only a few of the more salient events in that long series of persecutions which extended over almost every country, and continued for centuries with unabated fury."

Don't imagine that the Protestants can escape by shifting the responsibility to the shoulders of the Catholics. The Protestants were no less furious than the Catholics. "I would have no compassion on these witches", says Martin Luther, the Arch priest of Protestantism, "I would burn them all". In England, too, the fury of the Protestants in this matter remained unabated even after the Reformation. In Scotland where the Reform Ministers exercised greater influence than in any other country the persecution was atrocious. The movement spread from Europe to America. "The executions in Massachusetts", says L. Okey, "formed one of the darkest pages in the history of America. The greatest religious leader of the last century was among the latest of its supporters." This greatest religious leader was no other than John Wesley. Is it not an undeniable fact that the character of your religion has been properly gauged by the late Panditar of Nearerly.

Thus you say in your letter: "Open the Bible anywhere, and you will find that God is proclaimed as a God of justice and mercy and righteousness, long-suffering and forgiveness." Can ignorance go any further? Almost everywhere in the Bible Jahveh is represented as an angry, jealous, vindictive, cruel, blood thirsty, sick minded and impotent God. If there is any mercy or forgiveness on His part it is rather towards the Jews or believers and never towards the Gentiles or unbelievers. Jahveh is a perpetrator in the art of cursing, for according to the Bible he curses human history itself with curses. For eating one forbidden fruit he curses man, he curses woman, he curses the serpent he curses the progeny of Adam and taints them with the taint of the original sin. Read chapter after chapter of your "Book of Books" and you will find my statement justified and vindicated to your satisfaction. I should not conclude this point without giving you some sample from the Book of Psalms which even today constitute the spiritual pabulum of your so religionists. Psalm lviii.

"Break their teeth, O God, in their mouth; break the jaw of the young lions, O Jahveh." "Let me rejoice in seeing my vengeance; let me bathe my feet in their blood." Psalm lxxviii

"Let the tongue of thy dogs have its share of the enemy, saith Jahveh." Psalm lxxix

"Pour out thy wrath upon the heathen that have known not thee, and upon the kingdoms that have not called upon thy name." Psalm xlv.

"God of vengeance, Jahveh, god of vengeance, show thyself.

"Lift up thyself, thou Judge of the earth; render them their reward.

"How long shall they be glad?" Psalm cix.

"When he shall be judged, let him be condemned; and let his prayer become sin.

"Let his days be few; and let another take his office.

"Let his children be fatherless, and his wife a widow.

"Let his children be vagabonds and beg; let them seek their bread far from their ruined homes.

"Let the extortioner cast his net on all that he hath, and let the strangers spoil the fruit of his labour.

"Let there be none to extend mercy unto him, neither let there be any to favour his fatherless children."

You say that everywhere in the Bible your God is represented as taking hold of individuals and races and leading them in the path that they should go. Do you know how your God led his own chosen people of Israel? Do you know how he has led his Church? Do you know how he has led Europe not only in the dark and middle ages but also in the modern times? Let us for a moment consider what is the effect of the influence of the Bible in Europe. By the end of the first quarter of the fourth century your "Book of Books" had become the dominant religious book in the Roman Empire. Under its influence the masterpieces of Greek art and architecture were destroyed. The Greek learning was proscribed. Excellent libraries were consigned to the fire. The insensate fury of the Christians of that period is thus described by a discriminating orator:—

"To be sure", says Thaddeus Zaleski in his book, "The Religion of Avolent Greece, "this Hellenization of Christianity advances hand in hand with the destruction of Hellenism; the struggle of the two religions which begins in the third century, is accomplished by frightful losses of the cultural values of humanity, at the very thought of which the heart bleeds. Amusement seizes us at the sight of that senseless suicidal fury with which a people turned against all the most beautiful and most noble creations which it had itself fashioned from the very beginning of its existence on earth. The 'pagan' temples might have been adapted to Christian services—the example of the Parthenon proved this. No; the statues of 'gods' must be destroyed. The fruits of the inspiration of Phidias, Praxiteles and other artists might have been preserved as museum curiosities; an edict of the most Christian Emperor Theodosius even required this. No; the statues of deities must be demolished. Thus visual beauty perished; and there perished also a whole literature that was related to the 'pagan' worship, all the liturgical hymns, all the writings of the theologians and exegetes."

KANAGASURIAR-PONNAMMA.

The marriage of Mr. Samuel Kanagasuriar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rajasuriar, and grandson of Mudanyar M. Rajasuriar with Miss A. Ponnamma daughter of Mr. Chinnaambu, Notary Public of Chandiilipai, took place at the Manipay Church, on the 16th instant at 4 p.m. Later a large and well attended reception was held at the bride's residence where Rev. J. Bicknell, the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, and Mr. S. Kanagasabal, Advocate, in their speeches referred to the popularity of Mr. Chinnaambu and the high esteem in which he was held in the community. Our heartiest congratulations to the newly-married couple.—Cor.

Continued.

By the end of the fifth century the triumph of your "Book of Books" has been complete. It is a noteworthy fact that this triumph synchronises with the beginning of the dark ages. For nearly one thousand years your "Book of Books" had undisputed sway in Europe. Compare the condition of Christian Europe in the dark ages with the condition of Moorish Spain of the same period. When the Moors were promoting all the arts of peace and civitisation in Spain the Christian Church was only proscribing learning. During the millennium I referred to your "Book of Books" was the potent cause for beumbing and paralysing the intellect of Europe until it was revived by Greek learning and Arab sciences towards which your Church consistently pursued the policy of suppression. I need not pursue the subject any further. The opposition of your "Book of Books" to the intellectual development of Europe deserves a separate treatment.

You say that the persecution I have mentioned in my letter of 5th July was perpetrated notwithstanding the teachings of Jesus and his Apostles. This is far from truth. The dominant spirit of your "Book of Books" is the spirit of intolerance. The entire Bible from Genesis to the Revelation is saturated with it. The Jews divided the human race into two: viz the Jews and the Gentiles. The Christians who followed the Jews divided it into believers and unbelievers. Your Jesus showed sympathy towards those who believed and hatred and vindictiveness towards those who disbelieved. Jesus was an egoist of the first rank. He could not brook any opposition to his opinion. His stand point is the only stand point that should be accepted by all. Those who differed from him were execrated as hippocrites and generation of vipers. This is not a place to analyse the paroxysm of his anger (குரோதம்). His spirit of vindictiveness can be traced throughout Gospels. It dominates every fibre of his being. The persecutions perpetrated by the Church is the direct outcome of his teaching. The man who could teach thus, "He that hath a garment, let it sell it and buy a sword" would never have hesitated to employ physical violence for the purpose of conversion if he could have wielded political power during his life-time. You say that the persecutions were contrary to the teachings of the apostles. Did not Paul asathemise Peter? Did not the Hellenizing Christians asathemise the Judaizing Christians and vice versa? As it was pointed out by St. Augustine the apostles themselves would have used physical violence if in their time a ruling Prince had embraced Christianity. Further remarks on this subject are reserved for my next letter.

Before concluding this letter I should not fail to express my sorrow that you should still cling to your religion which has been weighed in the balances and found wanting and that you should cling to a man the defects and short coming of whose life and character are self-evident to any student of the Gospels. I will only urge you to give up "முற்றக்கொற்றி" and follow the true path of "புகர்த்தொற்றி". Learn the experience of St. Manickavasagar and profit by it.

முற்றக்கொற்றி யறி யாத நமர் க்கொற்றி முயல்வே னோ, புகர்த்தொற்றி யறி யித்தும் பழயினாந் தாறுவண்ணம், இத்தமல மறவித்தது சிவ மாகவி யெனையாண்ட, அத்தொண்ணக் கருளிய வா றுர்பெறுவா ர்கொளவே.

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A STUDENT OF CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

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TOKEN CUTS ON THE BUDGET.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, Colombo, on Thursday last commencing at 10.30 a.m. and continued on Friday commencing at 2.30 p.m. Following is the synopsis of the chief items of the two days. Mr. O. V. Brayne, the Acting Controller of Revenue and Mr. O. E. de Vos, who has been nominated to succeed Mr. H. A. L. Os (re signed) took their Oaths of Allegiance.

IMMIGRATION INTO Ceylon.

Hon. Mr. O. E. V. Corea gave notice of the following motion:—

"This Council is of opinion that in the interests of the indigenous population, the Government should take immediate steps to restrict immigration into this country."

SOUTHERN PROVINCE "BARDOLI".

Hon. Mr. O. W. W. Kannangara gave notice of the following motion:—

"That a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, with the Honourable the Attorney General as Chairman be appointed to investigate and report on the situation that has arisen by the refusal of several villagers of Akkimaia in the District of Galle to pay the enhanced tax of Rs 1 imposed on them by the Village Committee that was elected on the 10th March, 1927 and their consequent prosecution and imprisonment; and that pending the report of the said Select Committee, Government be pleased to order the postponement of the cases of the remaining defaulters."

GOVERNOR'S ENHANCED EMOLUMENTS

When the Council went into Committee on the third reading of the Budget on Thursday, the Hon. Mr. V. S. de S. Wikramanayake moved an amendment to the effect that the suggested increment to the salaries of the Governor and the Colonial Secretary should not take effect until the Salaries Committee had completed its labours in respect of the salaries of the lower paid public servants.

Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, who said he admired the courage of the Member for Hambantota, was among those who supported the amendment. Incidentally, he described Sir Herbert Stanley as "a most coveted man."

It was disclosed in the course of the debate that the Salaries Committee had very nearly completed its work in connection with the non-Civil List Salaries. The Government, said the Colonial Secretary, proposed that the increments to these salaries should take effect as from October 1.

After the discussion Mr. Wikramanayake withdrew his amendment with the leave of the House.

TOKEN CUT IN COLONIAL SECRETARY'S SALARY.

Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera, moved a reduction of Rs 5 as a token cut in the salary of the Colonial Secretary as a protest against the Government's refusal to carry out the resolution of the Council on the subject of the Katukurunda disaster.

A lively debate followed most Unofficial Members speaking in support of Mr. Perera. After a lengthy discussion the motion on the cut viz. "That the Salary of the Colonial Secretary be reduced by a sum of five rupees and the substitution of the sum of Rs 2,229,724 for Rs 2,229,729 under Head 3 of the schedule," was lost by a narrow majority of (23 votes to 21).

A BREVET.

When it came to the consideration of item 45, under head of Department of Agriculture, Mr. Corea said he wanted to move an amendment.

Mr. Vice President (excitedly): What do you want to do?

Mr. Corea explained. He would do anything the Vice President wanted if only he was allowed to speak without interruption. To satisfy the Vice President he even proposed to deprive the Director of Agriculture of Rs. 5 of his hard earned salary. But Sir James would not allow that but directed that if at all, the reduction ought to come from the vote of the Department. Mr. Corea was prepared to do even that if only he could speak. The Vice-President grudgingly let him.

Mr. Corea (getting into stride): No member of this House has a higher regard for the Director of Agriculture. But what I say is that he has not brought any benefit to the people of this country.

This was too much for the Vice President who promptly pounced on him. Again and again Mr. Corea tried to get that speech off his manly chest. But the Vice-President refused now to give any mass of irritability and excitement refused to let him go on, arguing that policy could not be discussed in Committee stage. Into the confusion thus created by Sir James, two other members broke most unceremoniously. Messrs R. Jeyaratnam and Wikramanayake are not exactly the pets of the Vice-President. When these two attempted to come to the rescue of Mr. Corea, the Vice-President lost control of himself and the book of Rules and Orders. Mr. Jeyaratnam with the intention doubtless of calming down the Vice-President tried to lead him away into an academic discussion on the question whether the Colonial Secretary does or does not represent the Government. But the Vice-President refused to follow him. Mr. Jeyaratnam thereupon moved that a sum equivalent to the salary of the Director of Agriculture be deleted from the item.

Mr. Vice-President: Do you want to abolish the post?

Mr. Jeyaratnam (engagedly): Oh no, Sir. I only want him to work for no pay!

Mr. Jeyaratnam then wanted to read a section from the Rules and Orders to prove that the Vice-President was wrong in his ruling.

Mr. Vice-President: I must ask the Hon. Member to sit down. May I ask him to sit down?

Mr. Jeyaratnam: Yesterday, Sir..... There was an explosion in the chair, followed by Mr. Jeyaratnam's collapse.

Bala Subramaniya Vidyasaalai

OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING

HINDU BOARD ACTIVITIES AT ANAICOOTAI

The Bala Subramaniya Vidyasaalai was started at Anaicottai in September 1926 under the management of the Hindu Board of Education. The School was conducted in a temporary shed until the completion of the permanent building. A suitable block of land, worth Rs 2000, in front of the local Subramaniya Temple, was generously donated by Mr. Murgessar Ramanalingam of Anaicottai, presently of Balangoda. A spacious building which is worth about Rs 5000 was put up by Mr. Thillaiambalam Saivadarai, Broker of Colombo, in loving memory of his late wife Srimathi Thilagavathiammal.

The opening ceremony of the new building took place at 7 a.m. on Monday the 20th inst. in the presence of a large gathering. After the usual purification and dedication ceremonies Mr. Paramanathan garlanded Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan, Hon. Messrs. W. Duraiswamy and S. R. jeyaratnam, while Mr. S. Subramaniam of Petroleum Store, Jaffra, sprinkled rose water. Sacred hymns of Thevaram were sung to the accompaniment of music.

Then Sir P. Ramanathan gave the first lesson to the children of the School. He first had a delightful and illuminating talk with them touching on Shaiva clothing, Shaivaism, Lord Subramaniya, Lord Natraj, and His Bharatal Dance, His Dance in the human body as manifest in the heartbeat and the breathing, the sacred emblems of Shaivites Vibuthi, Santanam, and Kungunam, the virtuous life, the vices to be avoided, drinking and smoking etc. He then sang the song ஸம் பந்த சோதனை, the children repeating after him. Then one of the girls of the school declaimed the story of சிவாசம்பிள். She was followed by number of the girls who sang sacred hymns to the accompaniment of the violin.

Mr. O. Mallaganam read an account of the receipts and expenditure of the School, together with the names of the donors.

Mr. M. S. Basaratnam in addressing the audience said that they were all very much delighted with the instruction imparted by the Patron of the Hindu Board, (Sir P. Ramanathan), their teacher that day. There were three great interdependent institutions in Shaiva Society, viz: the temple, the school and the home. He traced their inter-relationships and exhorted to his co-religionists to work for the development of these institutions side by side.

He was followed by Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam. He said that Messrs. Ramanalingam and Saivadarai had done a great service to Shaivism by their generous donation for the school. Their example was well worth imitating. It is only munificence of this kind that can help the growth of Shaivaism. He further pointed out that the registration of the school was so long delayed on account of the non completion of the building; but it would be soon registered.

Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy said that it was a great privilege to have been present on the occasion. The first lesson by the Patron of the Hindu Board benefited not only the children, but also all those that were present there. He was personally very much benefited by the illuminating lesson. It was a good beginning and it augured well for the future of the school. They should all be thankful to the generous donors, whose help made the school a possibility. They were only instruments in the hands of the Lord of Dance and as such must learn not to blame each other, and to sink their petty differences when working for the common goal. He wished the school all success.

Dr. S. Ponnuswamy proposed a vote of thanks to Sir P. Ramanathan which was carried with acclamation.

The function came to a close with the singing of Thevaram.

The following is the list of donors mentioned above:—

- Messrs. N. Ramesabapathy, Broker, Colombo Ra. 250; S. Somasundaram, Chairman, V. C. Manipay 250; A. Velupillai, General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur 250; M. Moolanarayan, Broker, Colombo 100; and R. Sagarasabapathy, Broker, Colombo 100; Madri. T. Kesavalpillai, Broker, Colombo 100; Messrs. R. Dorasamy, Sheriff, Eastern Bank 100; M. Euppany, Anaicottai 100; R. Saamokam, Broker, Colombo 100; M. Sivakelutha, Balangoda 100; and A. Chellammattu, Broker, Colombo 100; Manager, MurgasMurthy Temple, Navaly 100; Mrs. M. Sinnathambay, Colombo 75; Messrs. S. Sellaiva, Broker, Colombo 60; R. Sivagurunathan, Broker, Colombo 60; and M. Maruthappa, Sheriff, P. & O Bank 60; Hon'ble A. Mahadeva, Advocate 50; S. Basaratnam, Overseeer, Norwood 50; S. Ponnampalam, Sheriff, Colombo 50; M. Tampaya, Broker, Colombo 50; V. Chellaya, P. W. D., Jaffna 50; V. Paramanathan, Rubber Control 60; E. Thampu, Brown and Co. 50; S. Kavithasingam, Balangoda 50; K. Palapillai, Anaicottai 50; T. Somasundaram, Colombo 50; R. Nadarasa, Broker, Colombo 50; R. Muttusamy, Proctor, Colombo 50; and O. Chavintaranayagam, Tea maker, Kandy. Joint contribution of Vaikramuttu Udayaswami, Jangam and the late Mudaliyar C. M. Sivaiah's family 1000.

Besides the above amounts the Hindu Board of Education has contributed nearly Rs. 1500 towards the salary of the Head Master of the School from its commencement.

THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION INCORPORATION ORDINANCE.

Sir, Section 10 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1925 by which Hon. Sir Ponnambalam Ramanabhar incorporated the Parameshwara College reads as follows:—

"The education to students professing the Shaiva faith in the said College shall, in addition to the ordinary courses of instruction in English, Tamil, Sanskrit and Latin, include a careful study of the principles relating to the life eternal or spiritual, as taught in the Vedas, the Shaiva Agamas, the Tharma Shastras, the Puranas, and the Ithikasa, for the observance and practice in the concerns of the temporal or worldly life. The sacred hymns of Manika Vasaka Swami, Thira Gnana Sambanthar, Thiruvavukarasar, Suananar, and Thyayman Swami shall be taught, and divine service shall be held in the College temple, at which all the boarders, day scholars, and teachers professing the Shaiva faith shall attend immediately before the morning session begins.

Provided that no pupil shall be refused admission by reason of his not being of the Shaiva faith, and that nothing in this Ordinance shall affect the provisions of Sections 15 and 16 of the Education Ordinance No. 1 of 1920.

The study of the Tamil language and literature shall be compulsory on all Tamil boys from the lowest to the highest classes, and the national music, drama and games of the Tamil people shall also be cultivated."

The above extract embodies the ideal which the founder has placed before the Shaiva students attending the College—a noble ideal nobly expressed. Now, compare this with Section 3 of the R. K. M. Ordinance which runs as follows:—

"To impart and promote the study of Hinduism and its principles as propounded by Ramakrishna Paramahansa and practically illustrated by his own life." What a contrast! What a difference!

The Shaiva religion has a glorious system of philosophy of its own, practically illustrated by the lives of a host of illustrious saints of its own. Then why should we allow our children who have been born heirs of Shaivism and its culture be taught this qualified Hinduism? If this qualified Hinduism is not different from Shaivism, then there is no need for it. If it is different from Shaivism, then we do not want it.

Education till very recently laid violent hands on one's individuality and aimed more at a universality of attainment rather than at the development of individuality. But now it is realized that one's individuality is too sacred to be treated in this way, and that education should only help the growth of the individuality, so that the individual's unique contribution may benefit society at large. This principle also applies to religions. The Shaiva religion has a unique contribution to make to the sum of human knowledge. We must therefore strive to remove all obstacles to its free growth. To harp on the catch words 'provincial toleration' 'harmony of all religions', before Shaivites is entirely meaningless and highly detrimental to the growth of Shaivism, when every foreign missionary is intolerant and lies in wait to jump up at some tolerant Hindu to cross his path. Truly this is like Nero fiddling while Rome was burning.

At this stage of our religious rebuilding whoever talks of toleration and thus stops the hands of the boilers does a distinct dis-service to our religion.

Therefore what we Shaivites should aim at is to impart to our children unadulterated Shaivism as propounded by Shaiva Saints and illustrated by their lives. Then alone will Shaivism be able to make her distinct and unique contribution to the world's knowledge.

If Shaivites are to co-operate with the R. K. Mission, Section 3 (a) must be radically altered.

(To be continued.)

Jaffra, August 25. Yours etc., "SHAIVITE"

ANOTHER TRAIN DISASTER AVERTED:

—On last Tuesday night a train derailment occurred at the Kalutara South Railway Station, but fortunately a serious collision between two trains sequel to the derailment had been averted. The circumstances that led to the train derailment are as follows:—It appears that the Up-Express from Galle to Colombo was steaming into Kalutara South Station when exactly at the catch points at the Katukurunda end of the platform the engine ran off the rails. The engine instead of coming on the line expected had been going on the line leading to the siding where an empty train that had arrived earlier had been halted. Fortunately it was stopped within a few yards of the engine of the other train. It may be mentioned that this was one of the trains concerned in the collision of March 12th last at Katukurunda, where several lives were lost and many were injured.

Colony's Public Accounts
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following are excerpts from the Report of the Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. K. Balasingham, Chairman, M. J. Cary, D. S. Senanayake, H. M. Macan Markar and I. K. Pereira, and Mr. S. E. D. Muller, Secretary, appointed by Government by letters dated May 27, 1927, and October 12, 1927, to consider and report on the Colonial Auditor's Report for the two years 1924-25 and 1925-26.

At the request of this Committee the Colonial Auditor, Mr. F. G. Morley, Mr. O. B. Gonettillake, Asst. Colonial Auditor and Mr. J. J. Jacob, Assistant Auditor for Railways, were present.

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE.

The Committee is of opinion that the annual estimate of revenue can be made to approximate more closely the actual revenue. The estimated revenue for the past three years was as follows:—1926-27, Rs. 116,000,000; 1925-26, Rs. 104,900,000; 1924-25, Rs. 102,000,000.

The actual revenue for the same years was as follows:—1926-27, Rs. 129,858,916; 1925-26, Rs. 125,516,153; 1924-25, Rs. 115,689,670.

The Committee appreciates the necessity for caution in estimating so far ahead the probable revenue of the Colony, but the tendency to err so consistently and so largely on one side results in large surplus balances and in less money being voted for some useful objects.

INVESTMENTS

The Committee recommends that the statement of investments held by the Colony should contain particulars as to the date of purchase of the security, the actual purchase price in rupees as well as in sterling, the market price on September 30 of each year, in rupees at the current rate of exchange, and in sterling.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Unexpended Balances.

It has been explained that many votes are unexpended owing to delay in the acquisition of land. It appears to the Committee that where there is no option as to the land to be acquired for a public purpose, as for example in the case of road widening, there is no need to delay operations till the acquisition proceedings are over. The Committee urges that in such cases the land should be taken possession of by the Government Agent under section 12 (2) of the Land Acquisition Ordinance, and the price of land and the rights of opposing claimants considered subsequently.

MONTHLY AGREEMENTS.

The Committee endorses the criticisms of the Colonial Auditor.

It appreciates the desire of the Public Works Department to encourage the small contractor, and while agreeing with the Colonial Auditor that the monthly agreement should be eliminated as far as possible, the Committee recommends that notices calling for tenders should contain full details as to the quantities, &c., and that monthly payments should be made to the full amount of work done as soon as such work has been inspected and passed.

RAILWAY.

Coal purchased under a contract with an Indian firm disclosed the fact that the quality was throughout below the standard of the trial coal on which the contract was entered into. The coal was tested by trying the coal in the engine and calculating the mileage per ton of coal. The contractors who were informed of the poor quality of the coal after the sixth shipment expressed surprise and urged that they were given no opportunity to check the figures arrived at by the Ceylon Railways. The Mining Engineer who passed the shipments said that not a single ton of inferior coal was loaded and the matter was dropped by the General Manager. The shipments received after the complaint was made (seventh and eighth shipments) gave even more unsatisfactory results, and it appears to the Committee that the matter should not have been dropped. In this connection the Committee would urge that more prompt and vigorous action be taken whenever it is considered that deliveries under a contract are not up to sample.

HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME.

The Committee endorses the criticisms of the Colonial Auditor under this head.

He reports that works have been started without detailed estimates, that votes have been expended without the authority of the Government, that the costs in respect of roads and buildings did not stand scrutiny, that check roll labour was used side by side with contract labour on the roads and that, in spite of this, no distribution roll was kept. He further states that it was difficult to measure the work done without level books which were missing, that payments to contractors were made without sufficient checks. That timber obtained from Crown forests adjacent to the works cost far more than what the Forest Department charged for similar timber which had to be transported long distances, that timber books had not been duly posted, and that large quantities of timber had not been accounted for. These facts are not disputed. It is evident that the Construction Engineer in charge did not have an adequate staff to supervise so important a work, and he appears to have considered that economy was a secondary consideration to progress. The Committee considers that it was his duty at the earliest opportunity to have asked for a proper staff and to have limited expenditure till he had a sufficient staff to cope with the magnitude of the work entrusted to his charge. The Committee strongly urges upon Government that adequate precautions should be taken to prevent a repetition of irregularities of this nature in connection with any future work.

VARIATION OF CONTRACT RATES.

The attention of the Committee has been drawn to instances of the raising or lowering of the rates of contractors or arack renters on the ground that they had done well by Government in former contracts and that the rates in question were

Continued up.

A Constitutional Contrast.
FUTURE OF CEYLON AND INDIA.

In the course of a long article on the future constitution of India, Lord Meston, K. C. S. I., writing in the London "Sunday Times" recently makes the following observation on the Ceylon Scheme:—

The appearance last week of the report of the Commission which has been drafting a new constitution for Ceylon is of peculiar interest, because the antecedent conditions were closely analogous to those of India. In the case of Ceylon, Lord Donoughmore and his colleagues have broken away from western models and some of our most cherished canons. They do not appear to have found much local colour for their scheme, but they confess that racial and social anomalies render our ordinary democratic machinery unsuitable and unworkable. It is for this admission that the report is most noteworthy in its reaction on India.

The Donoughmore scheme itself is frankly an experiment, and a highly speculative one; appropriate enough in a small area, it could have little application to a nation seventy times as large as that of Ceylon, and infinitely more heterogeneous. It would also be unwise, from the Indian point of view to attach undue importance to the rejection of the system of communal electorates by the Donoughmore Commission, that particular device is not rooted as deeply in Ceylon as it is in India, nor had the Commission to reckon with the unequivocal demands of sixty million Mohammedans.

Continued.

likely to bring loss to the contractors or renters. In some cases contracts have been given to persons without calling for tenders for similar reasons. These are against the recommendations of this Committee in former years. It is essential that a rate once accepted should be adhered to as a contract binding on both parties and not on the Government only. Where contractors have to be compensated for any great loss sustained by them it would be more satisfactory for the Legislative Council to vote sums of money specially for that purpose. The manipulation of the contract rates for this purpose by the Head of the Department concerned, even with the approval of the Tender Board, is far from satisfactory.

ADVERTISEMENT RELATING TO TENDER &c.

Many notices calling for tenders relating to buildings, and other works, supply of goods or labour, sale of land or houses or goods, are published only in the "Gazette". Some are only posted up at the office of the Department concerned. The Committee is of opinion that many of these notices should be given far greater publicity than they now have.

COST ACCOUNTANTS.

It appeared to the Committee during its investigations that large spending departments do not possess sufficient organization for accurately estimating the cost of some of the services rendered by them. It is or questionably desirable that costs should be ascertainable, but it is doubtful whether there are persons competent to prepare accurate cost in most departments. The Committee therefore recommends for the consideration of Government that one or more Cost Accountants be engaged primarily to investigate costs and organize costing systems where necessary, and to train selected departmental officers to carry on this work in future.

In the Report of this Committee for 1926 (vide Seasonal Paper XXXIV, of 1926 paragraph 12) this Committee referred to the unreliability of the estimate made by the Government Printer. The Government Printer urged that as his Department was not a profit earning institution there was no need for a machinery for accurate estimating. This Committee does not accept his view, because if the cost is excessive the question of getting work executed by outside printers arises.

The cost of running passenger trains and the cost per ton mile for goods trains, both inclusive and exclusive of overhead charges, the cost of goods supplied by the Government Stores, and cost of various other services like that rendered by the Post and Telegraph Department and by the Government Dairy, all need examination by expert Cost Accountants.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Some of the services rendered by the Forest Department, like the supply of sleepers and other timber, are worked on votes sanctioned for expenditure by other departments. This cannot be considered a satisfactory arrangement as such supplies are of a commercial character, and it is necessary to ascertain the actual cost of such services if estimates are to be worked to.

The Committee recommends that where the execution of Government work involves the use or removal of valuable jungle or the extraction of large quantities of timber from Crown forest, such work should be under the control of the Forest Department, who should submit estimates for the actual cost of such work.

REMOVAL OF STORES LOCALLY.

The Public Accounts Committee stated in 1924 (Seasonal Paper XV, of 1924, paragraph 11) that it was decidedly unfair to local enterprises that it should be so entirely barred from any chance of supplying the needs of the largest local consumer, viz. the Government, and recommended that local dealers should be given the first opportunity of supplying all the Government's needs. The Committee said "all things considered it was doubtful if the system of Government running large stores establishments, and entire local enterprise right out, was really economical."

COLOMBO MUSEUM.

A sum of Rs. 80,000 was voted and paid by Government to the Ceylon Society of Arts as a contribution towards the erection of a proposed Art Gallery in Colombo. The money has thus passed from the control of Government, but the Committee considers that the Colonial Auditor should see that it is used for the purpose for which it was voted.

Many special cases in the Colonial Auditor's Reports were considered and discussed by the Committee with the Heads of Departments concerned, but are not embodied in this report as the matters had been satisfactorily disposed of by Government on the report of the Colonial Auditor or they were not of sufficient importance to merit further notice.

Rebirth Established.

- (1) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikazam" in Tamil, 192 pages—50 cts.
(2) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikaras Kilikola Panchanam" in Tamil, 57 pages—25 cts.

Non-Killing Expounded.

Kotaimaruththal—a well written Catechism in Tamil—5 cts.

Can be had from,—

- (1) S. A. Rasaiab, Manaltharai Lane, Tinnevely South, Jaffna.
(2) S. S. Sanmugam, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.
(3) "Sothidaprakasam" Press, Kokkivil, Jaffna.

Q. 110.

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G. K. Salvadurai Esq., Chunnakam,
S. Subbarayana Chettiar Esq., Pandaterruppu,
R. V. Ramanathan Esq., Karainagar.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Q. 107.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6587.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnathungechey widow of Naganathar of Pankuduthivu East

Deceased.

Naganathar Kandiah of Pankuduthivu

Petitioner.

Murogar Elaiyathambu of do

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before M. H. Kantawala Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on January 23, 1928 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 9, 1928, having been read; it is declared that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her sole heir unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on March 13, 1928 and show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rook, District Judge.

February 10, 1928.

Time to show cause extended to 4.0.28.

O. 1510.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6778.

In the matter of the estate of the late Pakkiam wife of Sinnadhar Thampipillal of Tinnevely in Jaffna late of Ipoh in Perak, Federated Malay States

Deceased.

Sinnadhar Thampipillal of Tinnevely

Petitioner.

- 1. Puchpan daughter of Thampipillal
2. Basimah daughter of Thampipillal
3. Themotherampillal Arumugam all of Tinnevely North

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner Sinnadhar Thampipillal of Tinnevely North, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Pakkiam wife of Thampipillal and for the appointment of the 3rd Respondent as Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents, coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, on May 21, 1928, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakassam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit dated May 18, 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 and that the 3rd Respondent be appointed as Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 28, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rook, District Judge.

February 30, 1928.

Time for showing cause is extended till 28th August 1928.

J. C. W. Rook, D. J.

O. 1507.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6818.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muttipillai widow of Naganathar Kanapathipillal of Velanai West

Deceased.

Kanapathipillal Pazupathipillal of Velanai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Kanapathipillal Paramanayagam Pillal and
2. Kanapathipillal Paramasingham of Velanai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Muttipillai widow of Naganathar Kanapathipillal coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, on June 24, 1928, in the presence of Mr. V. Ramalingam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 19, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 31, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rook, District Judge.

July 26, 1928, The date is extended to 6th September 1928.

O. 1508.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 898.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lucia Cross wife of Kaitan Thalimal late of Pesalai

Deceased.

Christogu Kaitan Thalimal of Pesalai

Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Kaitan Regina Thalimal
2. Soosai Sebastian Cross, both of Pesalai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Christogu Kaitan Thalimal praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Lucia Cross wife of Kaitan Thalimal coming on for disposal before L. D. C. Hughes Esquire, District Judge, on August 9, 1928, in the presence of Mr. S. Anantham, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 9, 1928, having been read; it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 7, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem of the 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing her in these proceedings unless the Respondents abovesaid shall on or before the said date, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

L. D. C. Hughes, District Judge.

August 9, 1928.

O. 1509.

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