

# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XL—NO. 26

JAFFNA MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1928

PRICE 5 CTS.

## P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.

Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable ingredients prepared a per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous "Tanjore Maharaja's house-hold. A spice added to any preparation of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly relishable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and delicious that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scrap by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all castes.

Price per tin of powder to last for more than 1 month As. 8. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.

61. VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive throat, parched tongue, burning sensation in head and feet, fatigue, swoon, gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

62. RAKTHA SUDDHI OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, syphilitic sores, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, droopy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin etc. Our Raktha Suddhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all afflictions narrated above due to impure blood; improves complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEPERARDIA Care certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 2 bottles As. 8 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as here-to-fore.

My permanent address—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

8 Venkatesaparamal Coll Tannithy  
TANJORE.

## BEST CALICUT TILES.

CROWN and STAR Brands.

Covering Largest Space

Elegant, Light, Strong and

Cheap.

Phone 52.

Telegram:  
Tiruchelvam.

EM. TIRUCHELVAM,  
Agent,  
Main Street, Jaffna.

Y. 63.

## The Continental Provident Insurance Society Limited.

Head Office. Madura(S.India)

Incorporated under Indian Co.'s

Act VII of 1913 and regis-

tered under Provident

Insurance Societies,

Act V of 1912.

The Society has paid numerous claims in Ceylon and India. Numerous unsolicited testimonials will show our prompt settlement of claims. Monthly premium Rs. 2/- or yearly Rs. 25/- claim in 10 years Rs. 500/- "CONTINENTAL" is a friend of the poor and saviour of millions. Apply to the following agencies for particulars:—

T. Ramalingam Esq, Chavakkacheri,

V. T. Moses Esq, 1st Cross Street,  
Jaffna,

S. Kandiah Esq, Wyman's Road,  
Nallur, Jaffna,

G.K.Selvadurai Esq, Chunnakam,

S. Subbarayana Chettiar Esq,  
Pandaterrupu,

R.V.Ramanathan Esq, Karainagar.

## Electric Fountain Pen Light

Marvellous new German invention. Unique and interesting Pen fitted with Gold plated nib and nickel clip and bulb reflecting light for 50 feet. Lights your way in the dark. Writes when you want. Most useful for all people such as Postal, Police, Railway, Forest, Revenue, Touring Officials and others.

Every one should possess one of these wonderful pens.

Complete with Electric fittings Rs. 2—8 As each. Order from.

WOODWARD & CO.,  
Mount Road, P.O., Madras.

(n.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Q. 107.

## PRINTING THAT IS RIGHT.

In Jaffna we have obtained recognition as good printers by honest and faithful service.

## THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

Neat  
Expeditious  
Prompt  
Punctual.

Is one of the few well equipped printers in the North. We undertake all kinds of printing and turn out the Best Work at Moderate Charges.

For High class Printing send your orders to us. You will see we can do them best.

Estimates Free on Request.

Let us Have Your Enquiries.

SAIVAPRAKASA PRESS, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

## Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 29th FEBRUARY, 1928.

New business exceeds

Rs. 1,16,00,000

Income exceeds

Rs. 54,95,000

Assets exceed

Rs. 3,15,000

Prospectus and Proposal form on Application.

F. DADABHOY,

Chief Agent for Ceylon,  
No. 2, Ceylon Row, Fort,  
COLOMBO.

Head Office:  
Empire of India Life Building,  
BOMBAY.

H. 65.

## What's the price of a Headache?

It might inconvenience you for an hour, it might disable you for the day. Again it might be a daily terror to you as to many others. You would give anything to obtain relief. But you need not give much—buy a bottle of

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM



Known for its  
Obtainable at  
Chemists and Stores

X 50 g.

# The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1928

## THE UNOFFICIALS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

NO PART OF THE REPORT OF THE Special Commissioners has evoked such resentment and indignation among the public of the Island as the unnecessary and unfounded aspersions cast on the Unofficials in reviewing their relationship with the public service. Member after member who spoke on the Hon Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu's motion entered his emphatic but dignified protest against the charges contained in the Report. There cannot be any doubt that they are founded either on insufficient materials or one-sided information supplied to them by the European members of the public service who cannot be expected to part willingly the sweets of power hitherto enjoyed by them. It is to be regretted that in writing Chapter 8 of the Report the Commissioners have surrendered their judgment to the whines and sobs of their kinsmen in the public service.

Sir William Manning, the father of the present constitution, Sir Cecil Clementi and even Sir Hugh Clifford have warmly praised the sense of responsibility and the spirit of co-operation shown by the Unofficials in the discharge of their duties. One responsible officer has described the harmony that has existed between the Executive Government and the Legislature as that of a happy family. The Hon. Mr. Fletcher himself in his evidence before the Commission said not a word against the Unofficials. In fact he declared that their relationship was of a cordial character.

Whence did the Commission obtain the information on which they framed this indictment? Who is responsible for misleading the Commissioners into the belief that the Unofficials used their powers to harass and embarrass the Officials in the sessions of the Finance Committee? It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the Commissioners derived their inspiration either from the public service memorial or from the evidence of the representatives of that service given *in camera*.

The charges are of a serious nature. They are made in a public document which will be always cited to deprive the Council of the control of the public service. In fact the recommendation of the Commission to take the public service out of the control of the proposed State Council is based on such exaggerated or unfounded complaints. No stranger can read the following paragraph without feeling that the Unofficial Members are a irresponsible body and that it is unwise to entrust to them any substantial measure of responsibility in the internal administration.

"The abuse of the Government thus became a familiar phenomenon to the Council, in the sessions of the Finance Committee, on the public platform and in the Press attack followed attack and criticism was heaped on criticism. Policy was too frequently discussed in terms of personalities and the discussion carried at times beyond the bounds of what was courteous or decent. The imputation of doubtful motives accompanied disagreement with particular action; and allegations of all sorts were made against those who had little opportunity for reply. Though the Heads of Departments were naturally the worst sufferers, no class or grade of public officer was exempt from these painful experiences. Instead therefore of receiving that co-operation from elected members for which they might reasonably have looked, public officers found that under the new regime they must expect their endeavours to be met by ill-informed obstruction, their decisions to be greeted by personal disparagement. Never had they stood in greater need of support by a strong Executive."

The most remarkable feature of last week's debate is the great contribution which the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan made to it. It is an un-mistakable evidence that the Grand Old Man of Ceylon, notwithstanding his age, still retains the mental vigour and the powers of debate which the people has been accustomed to associate with him as a Member of the Council. Sir P. Ramanathan wound up his eloquent speech with the following remark which we hope the Unofficial Members in Council who feel reluctant to support the motion will take to heart.

Secretary of State that those three sentences he had quoted were utterly incorrect. The only conclusion was they should withdraw those remarks and apologise to the Unofficial Members of Council as all gentlemen should do. (Applause.) Some of them were lawyers and they knew that bearing was not evidence and that if any statement was to have an evidential value it ought to be under the test of cross examination in the presence of the accused persons. That knowing all those principles of the British constitution they should have done that was deplorable. He hoped that no Unofficial Member, even if he had thought of opposing the motion, would now do so. He wished to have a unanimous decision on that by all the Unofficials."

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

SAIVA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.—As mentioned in these columns on the 27th ultimo a conference of the Saiva Students of All Jaffna was held in the Jaffna Hindu College hall yesterday (Sunday). The program was gone through in full. There was a representative gathering present and the function was a success *in toto*. Detailed account of same has been crowded out of this issue.

AN ORIENTAL MUSIC PROFESSOR IN JAFFNA.—Mr. Sambamurthi B. A., B. L., Professor of Oriental Music, Queen Mary's College, Madras, arrived in Jaffna on Friday last and was the guest of Mudaliyar V. M. Muttucumara, Manager, Valikamam North and West. During his short stay in Jaffna which covered a period of only three days, Prof. Sambamurthi delivered lectures and musical recitals at the different educational institutions of the Peninsula. He left Jaffna last evening (Sunday). He will pay another visit in March next.

MEDICAL.—Dr. E. W. Scharenberg, Provincial Surgeon, N.P., Jaffna being on leave, Dr. J. M. Somasundram, M.O., Jaffna Hospital, is acting for him in addition to his own duties:

A VISITING DISPENSARY AT KOKKUVIL.—As a result of memorial sent to the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, by the inhabitants of Kokkuvil and the adjoining villages a Dispensary (Visiting) has been opened recently at Kokkuvil on the Jaffna-Kankantanthurai Road adjoining the Hindu English School. Free treatment is given at this institution for two days in the week viz., Mondays and Thursdays, between 2 and 4 p.m. when the Medical Officer, Jaffna Hospital, Dr. J. M. Somasundram visits it.

TELLIPALAI SPORTS CLUB VS KANKEANTHURAI.—A Volley Ball match between the above two clubs came off on Thursday the 27th ultimo in the latter's grounds. Both teams were well matched. Keen contest prevailed throughout the play. The game ended in a win to the visitors by 2-1. Points 11-15, 15-10, 15-9. —Cor.

ONE YEAR FOR GANJA AND OPIUM.—In the Colombo Police Court Excise Inspector E. P. Basiah of the Flying Squad led one Carlis Appu of Panamawatte with having possessed ganja and opium. On the accused pleading guilty, it was brought to the notice of the Magistrate that he (accused) was a habitual Excise criminal with 5 previous convictions. The Police Magistrate sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a period of 6 months for possessing ganja and another 6 months for possessing opium. —Cor.

EXCISE PRESIDENT.—Sesor Entio F. P. Basiah, Minister of the Interior, will assume charge of Mexico on December 1st. W. D. Murray, Esq., will support President Quaid-e-Azam's religious position.

Demonstration at Inst. Sir Michael O'Dwyer.—Uproarions were witnessed at the Brotherhood Church, North London, on September 23, when Sir Michael O'Dwyer rose and attempted to give an address on India. The members of the audience stood up, shouted and unfurled placards inscribed, "O'Dwyer, murderer," and "Stop murdering English workers." Sir Michael realised the futility of proceeding and left the platform.

CODE TELEGRAM CHARGES.—The Telegraph Conference which has just ended decided by a vote of 8 that the charges for code telegrams should be two-thirds of the ordinary fee for the extra European zone and three-quarters for the European zone.

SIMON COMMISSION'S FINAL TOUR.—Sir John Simon and his colleagues to the Indian Statutory Commission will leave London on Tuesday (today), for their second tour in India and will spend about 7 months. The first which took place in February and March, was a preliminary exploration of ground, and no sittings were held for the collecting evidence.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

At the meeting held at the Jaffna Kachchabed on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo to consider the steps that should be taken to inaugurate a Health Week in Jaffna, on account of which appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of the 27th ultimo, Dr A. N. Coomaraswamy, the Inspecting Medical Officer of Schools in explaining the object and the need for a Health Week in Jaffna referred to the appalling ignorance of the people with regard to the ordinary rules of healthy living and general sanitation. His chief purpose he said was to enlighten the masses on the importance of personal and communal hygiene.

### SEVEN COMMITTEES TO WORK.

Dr. Nadarejah, Medical Officer of Health, N. P. Jaffna, speaking next said that the general standard of health in this province was very low and emphasized the need for a Health Week in Jaffna. The holding of a Health Week was one of the most important methods of educating the masses. Health education was of fundamental importance in conserving the health of a community or a province. He then outlined the programme of work for the Health Week. There were to be seven committees to do the work. Maternity and Child Welfare work (ante natal and post natal) is the chief among them.

In Jaffna the death rate of mothers and infants was very high when compared with other provinces of the Island. It was necessary to take steps to improve the health of the mother and the infant. The second committee had to deal with hygiene of preschool and school children. The lecturer emphasized the importance of preventive work and the need for improving the health of the children. The third committee had to look after the section dealing with food, ill health and disease. He explained the nutritive value of various foods and how they should be chosen during health and during disease. Many diseases which man was subject to were due to injurious dieting. That could be easily prevented by choosing food judiciously. The next group was to deal with personal hygiene. Under this heading the lecturer dealt with communicable diseases, and how they could be prevented. Food, the clothing, the importance of periodical medical examination, mental hygiene and the importance of cultivating sanitary habits in daily life were emphasised. Then came sanitation. This dealt with healthy houses. Ventilation was of great importance. Houses in Jaffna were very insanitary. There was also due to ventilation. Well ventilated houses admitting light and sunshine were essential for the health of a community. Under the heading water, the lecturer made reference to the many water-borne diseases and how these diseases could be eliminated by ensuring a pure water supply. Water could be easily contaminated in Jaffna because surface pollution was rampant. The need for the proper disposal of garbage and refuse was very important. The only way for the prevention of diseases carried by human excreta was to ensure a proper disposal of sewage. The need for properly covered latrines was very essential. This was very sadly lacking in Jaffna. The sixth committee was the recognition committee and the last committee was the entertainment committee. The meeting resolved to have the Health Week from March 3rd to the 8th.

## Publications Received.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports for the year 1927 on the Central Experiment Station, Peradeniya; on Inspection Posts in Ceylon; on works in the Central, North Western, Northern and Southern Divisions and on Diseases of Plants in Ceylon.

Reports for the year 1927 of the Agricultural Chemist and of the Division of Economic Botany.

### WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

A pamphlet issued by the Women's Franchise Union of Ceylon enumerating the reasons "Why women want the vote."

### "The Hindu" Souvenir.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the Hindoo Golden Jubilee Souvenir, September, 1928, issued by the proprietors of "The Bloud" of Madras. The Souvenir is in the form of a handsome and tiny gold colour folding letter pad with envelopes to match.

## PROF. P. SAMBAMOORTHY'S VISIT.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Colombo Sep. 26,

Mr. P. Sambamoorthy, B. A., B. L., Professor, Oriental Music, Queen Mary's College, Madras who has come to Ceylon in response to a private invitation to help in the introduction of Oriental Music as a subject of study in the local schools and colleges and also generally to stimulate interest in the study and practice of Indian Music. He is having a very busy time giving a number of flute performances and delivering a number of educational lectures on Indian Music with practical demonstration. He has been interviewing prominent people and distinguished educationists in connection with the object of his tour.

### INDIAN MUSIC AND ITS CHARMS.

Under the auspices of the Colombo Y. M. C. A., he delivered his first public lecture on "Indian Music and its charms" under the chairmanship of the Rev. F. Kingsbury, B.A. The lecturer briefly traced the history and development of Indian Music from Vedic times right down to the 16th century from which period the cleavage between North Indian Music and South Indian Music became more pronounced. He then dealt with the development of modern South Indian Music and paid a glowing tribute to the masterpieces works of Govinda Dikshitar, Venkata Makhi and Puranavaittala who had established the Southern system on a thoroughly theoretical basis.

Proceeding the lecturer said once the science of music was perfected, it became easy for subsequent master artists like Thyagaraja and others to imprint the stamp of their genius in the shape of hundreds of beautiful, melodious and original musical compositions.

### AT THE TAMIL DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

Mr. P. Sambamoorthy delivered an address on "Indian Music" at the Ceylon Tamil Dramatic Society, on Sunday, the 23rd inst., before a large and interested audience. Mr. W. Sabazivam, Proctor, S. C., introduced the lecturer. Mr. Sambamoorthy prefaced the lecture saying that Lauka had at one time the proud possession of a great musician of such an eminence as King Ravana and that he felt very glad to see so many assembled to hear him that evening and that he trusted that ere long many musicians would spring up there akin to Ravana minus his evil qualities. Coming to the subject the lecturer traced the origin of Indian Music to the Sama Veda hymns and related the story mentioned in the Puranas as to how Ravana was able to melt the heart of Isvara by singing the Hymns when he was pressed under the Kailasa mountain. Flute playing, he said, had been very much developed in South India only and that good proficiency had not been attained on this line in Northern India. The lecturer then proceeded by playing varams in Busnavi Raga and Samkarabaram and then explained the differences between the varams and avarams. He next touched upon the producing of gamakas on the flute, the veena and the violin. Among these three the lecturer said that the flute and veena could only be compared as the best instruments resembling human sound. The lecturer proceeded with playing several Kritis on the flute and explained the differences with regard to style, rhythm, harmony &c. Touching upon the question of pallavi singing the speaker said that pallavi singing was only peculiar to Southern India and that the best combats between musicians were only decided by the cleverness shown in this branch. To illustrate this he sang a small pallavi "Nika Bhuvana Natha" in the Tripura Thala and explained the various technicalities that have to be observed by the musicians who sing or play a pallavi. The devotional aspect of Padam was then explained. Finally in conclusion the lecturer exhorted the young men assembled there to take a deep interest over this art and see that Indian Music is restored to its pristine purity.

### AT THE VIVEKANDRA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Colombo Vivekananda Society, Mr. P. Sambamoorthy delivered a lecture on "Some great composers and their musical compositions," on Monday, the 24th inst. before a large gathering including ladies. In the absence of the President, Dr. O. Sivasethumaram presided.

At the conclusion of the lecture Prof. Sambamoorthy thanked the audience with salutations on the flute.

### AT THE COLOMBO Y. M. C. A.

He gave a public flute performance at the Y. M. C. A. before a large gathering on last Tuesday evening.

### INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR.

Prof. Sambamoorthy had an interview with the Director of Education and had been, to a certain extent, able to enlist his sympathy to consider the question of introducing "Indian Music" as a subject in Ceylon Schools.

### AT THE COLOMBO Y. M. B. A.

He gave another public lecture at the Y. M. B. A. on Thursday (27th) evening on "Indian Music," followed with a demonstration on the flute.

### AT THE TAMIL UNION.

Before leaving for Jaffna by the Night Mail, Prof. Sambamoorthy will give a flute recital at the Tamil Union, Campbell Park before a large audience.

Sir,

It is indeed gratifying to us all that the "Hindu Organ", the leading national paper in North Ceylon, having the largest circulation in Colombo, India (Madras & Burma) and Malaya, has after two years of very long years found a permanent home for its own. The opening of the new building, which I learn is still under construction and not fully completed, situated very close to the present house almost adjoining, is fixed for the 23rd of November next.

The 23rd day of November will be a *gala* day for the Tamils in general and particularly to the Hindus in Jaffna. This will be the day in which the most junior journal in North Ceylon, starting as a fortnightly, developing into a weekly and continuing pro tem into a bi weekly shifts to its permanent home. Let the establishment of a permanent home be the stepping stone for the further developments for the daily *Prakasam Press* and the "Hindu Organ". The Jaffna Sava Parivara Sangam, the proprietors of the Press and the Paper, whom we boast of having had as its original members some of the foremost leaders and luminary of Jaffna in the persons of the late Messrs S N Gangaram, Advocate, T Chellappapillai, Chief Justice of Trincomalee, S T M Pusapathy Chettiar, A Sepapathy, and Sir A Kangalabai, Advocate, among those surviving, Messrs V Usupillai, J P, and T Kalaisapalai, and having among the present members such as Mr S Kandiyaya, Proctor S C, the Hon Messrs W Duraiswamy and S R Jayaratnam, should now wake up from its long lethargy, put its shoulders to the wheel and work for the advancement of these two so as to make them to become a fully equipped press and a daily paper.

Yours etc,  
V. VALEMURUGU.

### The Ganga Ram Institutions.

#### MANIFOLD CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES.

The Annual Report of the Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society for the year 1927 has been just published. The delay in publication is due to the death of Sir Ganga Ram as it has taken some time for the present workers to gather the threads of the system. Originally the various institutions of the Trust used to publish separate reports but it has been decided by the Trust Society to publish one report of the working of the Trust as a whole. The institutions conducted by the Trust are a free hospital, an organization for popularizing widow marriages, a business bureau and library, an industrial shop, ashram for the old and the infirm, and students' career society. The Visvavishesh Sabha is an all India organization with offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hardwar, Mysore and Jaipur.....

.....the ambition of the Committee is to popularise widow marriages. The free hospital which enters into the ninth year of its existence has extended its work and is now installing an X-ray plant. The various departments are conducted under the supervision of highly qualified men and the hospital is one of the most successful institutions founded by Sir Ganga Ram. The Hindu Students' Career Society advanced loans to students in crust to enable them to prosecute their studies in India. The Business Bureau aims at attracting young men to neglected fields of business and to manual labour. The Industrial Shop was started in 1926 with the object of selling articles made by widows and other women at a fair price. A work-shop attached to the Industrial Shop, is designed to afford work for ten widows. The Hindu Ashram affords refuge to those who are incapacitated either by old age or disease from earning their livelihood and who have no one to support them. There are besides these institutions, three others—the Hindu Widows Home, the Lady Maynard Industrial School, and the Hattie College of Commerce—which owe their existence to Sir Ganga Ram. A fund was started with foundation of the Trust to help poor Hindus. The death of Sir Ganga Ram is a great loss to these institutions in which he took a personal interest....."Indian Social Reformer."

### Forest Department Tenders.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, "Tender Board", Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, up to midday on Tuesday, October 18, 1928 for the following service:—

To supply 12,000 cubic yards of firewood (more or less) from Vannivilankulam Reservoir at the Matukulam Railway stages.

For further particulars vide notice appearing in Government "Gazette" No. 7,684 of September 21, 1928.

J D FARGENT,  
Conservator of Forests,  
Office of the Conservator of Forests,  
Kandy, September 25, 1928.  
G. 989.

### FIGHT AGAINST THE DISEASE.

The following is the first letter of the series of seven health letters dealing with the incidence, spread and prevention of the disease, which have been prepared by the Medical Department at the request of the Sub Committee of the King Edward VII (Memorial) Anti Tuberculosis Fund:

The reports of the Registrar General show that there have been no less than 5332 deaths from Tuberculosis in the Island during the last four years. The general rule for computing the incidence of the disease is to allow ten infected cases for every death. If we leave out this figure as too high and allow only five cases for every death, we get the startling figure of 26,150 infected cases that must have existed during the last four years to 1926.

The enormous waste of life and drain on the community can thus be seen, and Tuberculosis is rightly called *The Great White Plague*. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and Prof. Oscar says of Typhoid can be applied to Tuberculosis "that the incidence of the disease is in inverse proportion to the sanitary intelligence of the people". With a high sanitary standard in the community the incident of the disease can be made to reach a very low ebb.

Tuberculosis is a communicable disease caused by a specific germ or micro organism—the tubercle bacillus of Koch.

Tuberculosis attacks many sites of the body, e.g., the alimentary canal, brain, kidneys, the glands in the neck, bones, (such as the hip-bone), etc, but the popular name of Consumption is given when the disease is seen in the lungs. The tubercle germ is present in all discharges from these sites, but as the commonest form of infection is in the lungs, for practical purposes the potent area of the germ and infection is from the sputum or sputre of consumptive patients.

Beginning to day a continued series of Health lectures will deal with the *Fight against Tuberculosis*. Learn to fight against this dread disease for yourself and for your family. Tuberculosis is a preventable disease, and the means are at the command of the average citizen. "Many a mite makes a moat". You owe it to yourself and to the community, of which you are a member, to help the authorities. The actions of each and every one of you count.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH IS YOUR HEALTH.

The Anti Tuberculosis Campaign is doing its best to fight the disease, but it can do so only with your co-operation and help. Its up to you to do your bit.

The germ of Tuberculosis is the cause of 1. Infection.  
2. The Disease and its results.

Three avenues of action are left open to us.  
1. To fight against Infection.  
2. To fight against the activation of the disease.  
3. To fight against active disease.

If active disease has unfortunately supervened, we must see how best to arrest it, or, if that is impossible, how best unnecessary suffering may be spared.

It has been shown that the incidence of the infection is as high as 75 to 90 per cent of an average community; as we know from where the infection comes we can take definite measures to prevent it. The less the incidence the less the mortality. Of this 3% of infection in an average community, we may take that 2% may at some time or other show signs of active disease. As we are sure of the causation of the disease we must see we can fight it.

At present 8 to 10 of these hundred persons are doomed to die of the disease. If we fail to prevent infection, and if we fail to prevent the onset of active disease, we can do this at least, we can save a number from premature death. In the Fight against Tuberculosis we have to consider:—

1. Social Hygiene—This concerns our efforts to attain the equipment for right living in the community and as a community.

2. Individual Hygiene—Comprises efforts to follow right Methods of living. Finally there is personal hygiene which comes into play in three main fields. The field of individual personal habits, the field of the habits of home, and the field of food habits.

### Rationing Water at Mangarai.

#### CONSEQUENT TO THE LONG DROUGHT

As a result of the report made by the District Engineer, Mawat, that the volume of water in the well which supplies water to the town has greatly decreased and has now come to six inches only, to the prevalence of a severe drought during the past few months or more, an emergency meeting of the District Sanitary Board was held on 24th ultimo.

The Board decided to restrict the supply of water and to distribute it honorably by system of rationing cards. The number of stand pipes was limited to 15—the rest of the pipes being closed. An overseer is appointed to be in charge of each pipe and water will be issued on production of the rationing card. —Qor.

### INDIANS AND THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. C. Narayana Mehta of Victoria College, Chulipunnu writes:—

Just before the advent of the Royal Commission I wrote an article saying that Indians do not want communal representation or the plural vote, but that the real need is to extend the franchise to the labourers. It was published in the "Ceylon Indian" and my friends told me to my face that I was a fool to expect justice at the hands of the Sinhalese. Now, the Commission has recommended just what I suggested, and the Sinhalese have behaved just as my friends predicted. The Ceylon National Congress—which is neither All Ceylon nor National—has shown what one of your contributors calls a foretaste of Swiss!

Even in South Africa, New Zealand, New Guinea and England Indians enjoy the right to vote. What the Indians feel, and what the Government admits is that additional protection is needed by minorities. The Indian National Congress always gives liberally more than the just share of representation and power to every minority interests. Statesmen must enlist the confidence of minorities, not excite their suspicion. The Ceylon leaders have, on the other hand, passed a very absurd and pernicious resolution. According to them, a Sinhalese even when utterly illiterate is enlightened enough to vote, but an Indian who may be a thorough master of half a dozen languages is not intelligent enough to vote, unless one of those languages should be Sinhalese, Tamil or English. A Sinhalese able bodied beggar who is unwilling to work can vote, but the hardworking Indian labourer has not got brains enough to understand political issues unless he should happen to be rich! Their monstrous proposal is that in an electoral district of 50,000 belonging to the Up Country side 47,000 should be deprived of the vote, and the rest who form a clique should elect the person to represent the district in Council. I should suggest a far more reasonable measure: to deny the vote altogether to non Ceyloners and to allot the nominated seats among them. The danger is that the Government which is pro European will nominate only those who are pro European. But there is no other way. The Congress has willingly accepted the proposal to give 6 nominated seats to Europeans, who would under any reasonable system of election, get no seat at all.

The success of all responsible governments rests on the willingness to recognise the rights of minorities. This is what the Commissioners mean by saying that Indians should fare better under the new rule. The conditions of Indian labourers, say they, must be bettered, and Indian representatives should be elected if possible. If the minorities become blind, then it is the elementary duty of Government to check them. The Governor has been armed with powers to prevent discriminatory legislation. The more of vicious majorities show, the more of autocracy will creep into the state—that healy autocracy which alone can make the nation fit to rule. If not, the anti Indian prejudice which is now being fostered by prospective Councillors as an election stunt will, when Indians are gone, become an anti Thamili spirit. Already I have heard in Tamil and Sinhalese gatherings violent denunciations of each other. Race hatred is dormant and may be fanned into flame. The third to go out will be the Moslems. The bitterness of the '15 is yet racking. The last to fall will be the aristocratic Kandyans. The low-country Sinhalese may thus draw the circle narrower and narrower till they alone be the nation.

Let these short sighted demagogues realize that they will thus get their seats and ruin the country. If in the keen competition for the capture of the world's markets Ceylon Tea, Coconuts and Rubber have won, it is entirely because of the work of generations of ill paid, untrained uneducated Indian coolies. They built the prosperity of the island as a result of which you are able to roll in luxury without paying tax or income-tax. If these industries should like the young cuckoo, first turn against their foster-mother, India, it will be shameful indeed. If Sinhalese labourers are willing to work on wages which will enable the industries to succeed, the can silently eat the Indian cooly. Even wise, anti Indian legislation is unwise.

Violent measures will have violent results. I shall den the evils under four heads. First comes rubber. South India is growing favourably with Ceylon. The second is tea or the opening of tea gardens. There is grave apprehension that hundreds of our men are sent to Ceylon to help build the tea gardens and to compete. Second is ports. Tea comes tea, coffee and tobacco. To this we are studying the statistics of international trade. I need not point out that India is really fast expanding in these directions. What would be the effect when the Nigiri estate employ the labour released from Ceylon? Or what would be the effect if Cochinchina and Tonkin will remove their ban on tea and coffee under levy an import duty on foreign tea? This especially would be impoverishment. Third in order though, comes foreign countries overseas trade and investments. If the Government of India should Colombo will cease to be the chief port of India as it is now is and revenue will fall, giving the effect of a bill of exchange on the country to send back Ceylon to India. Every town in India you will find about half a dozen Jaffna and other towns occupying decent positions. The Jaffna in Colombo are scattered, but if a forced exodus take place Ceylon will scarcely have room for them.

Lastly we have to remember that India is Ceylon's neighbour. In spite of excessive taxation, economic exploitation, & the financial burden of supporting practically the whole of the British Empire.

Continued up.

### Land Development.

#### PUNJAB.

(Copied from the Government "Gazette" of 21st September, 1928 in which was shown information to appear. The land is approximately 1,000 acres in extent and is situated in Chandiakhanjohi, Uddiyana's Demarcation of Panchayat in the Jaffna District. Further particulars and copies of the sketch may be obtained at the Office of the Collector of Revenue or at the Jaffna Revenues.)

Notice is hereby given that the land shown in the annexed sketch is available for development in economic products. The land is believed to be suitable for cocoanut.

Government is prepared to consider applications for land within the areas upon the ordinary 99 years agricultural lease (Form G, A.C. 17/2). It is proposed to develop the area from North to South and a scheme of survey into blocks of suitable sizes will be deducted after applications have been received. Applications should state the number of acres they desire to take up to 100. A deposit as at the rate of Rs. 5/- per acre of the area as applied for should accompany each application.

Government reserves the right but does not in any way bind itself to restrict competition in the first instance to persons who have applied and deposited fees under this notice. Government further does not bind itself to accompany application and reserves the right at the sale of the land to restrict bidding for lots of under a certain size to certain classes of persons and to divide the number of blocks that may be taken up by any one applicant.

Application for land under this notice should be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, and will be received up to January 31, 1929.

C. V. BRAHMIN,

Additional Controller of Revenue.

#### NOTICE.

#### Under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912.

Notice regarding the Local Option of Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns, Periyakadal, Maheen, 1929-1930.

Maheen, 1929-1930.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Assistant Government Agent, Maheen, in exercise of the powers vested in him by rule No. 8 of the rules specified in Excise Notification No. 180 of 30th August, 1928 in respect of the undersigned Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns at Periyakadal, Maheen, has appointed the undersigned dates and places for recording votes for the purpose of ascertaining whether 60% of the inhabitants of the areas are for or against the Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns within such areas.

Date of Poll,  
December 15, 1928.

TAVERN.	PLACES OF POLL.	AREA SERVED.
Arrack & Foreign Liquor Taverns,	Manor Kachcheri and the Roman Catholic School, Pallikudam	Sinnakadai Pettah
Arrack & Foreign Liquor Taverns,	Pallikudam	Moore Street Uppankulam Panakkadakal Periyakadal
Arrack & Foreign Liquor Taverns,	Pallikudam	Chavalkadu Palivere Street Tambakkadai South Bar and Pallinam,
Arrack & Foreign Liquor Taverns,	Pallikudam	Hughes, G. A.

2. The voters of the polling station at Palivere Street shall vote at the polling station at Palivere Street on 15th September, 1928. HUGHES, G. A. 987.

CONVERTING SAW MILLS.—A proposal is now to convert the great African desert of Sahara into a habitable land by the joint efforts of French and Italian experts.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.—The Chamber of Princes will meet in New Delhi from 11th to 15th February.

UNIVERSAL RELIGIOUS PEACE.—A Universal Religious Peace Conference is to be held in 1930 with India as the venue.

THE KELLOGG PEACE PACT.—Fifty-one Nations have agreed to the Kellogg Peace Pact, Mexico being the latest. There are still 13 Nations to join the Pact.

INDIANS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE SIMON COMMISSION.—The Council of State is to elect three members to sit with the Simon Commission. Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir A. Froom are likely to be included.

Continued.

army, India is yet rich. One day it will be one of the wealthiest of nations. Sir V. Jayaraman, V. Jayaraman, the late Commissioner of Canara, says that Hindi has already become the third greatest language in the world. Indian trade is expanding and Hindi may soon be the second language beating French. Already India's military power is no mean rank. It has been in different wars in different parts of the world. Indians have been warlike and courageous. In private life they are modest. You should break them down by rudeness. Yet, when the call comes, they rush in. We are poor in India. Such an environment would dislodge the peace of the whole world. But it will follow as an inevitable result of neighbourly love. Ceylon should be neighbourly and sisterly to us. It is proposed to do. I appeal to the Government of Ceylon to do all they can to help India to win her struggle for independence and for peace. Whatever other plan could be adopted at least drive her to desperation and to arms.

## The Sangam Age.

DR KRISHNASWAMI IYENGAR'S LECTURE  
(Concluded from our issue of 27-9-23.)

The following is the final part of the third lecture delivered by Dr S Krishna-Swami Iyengar, University Professor of Indian History, on "The Pandya Charters and the light they throw on the Sangam Age."

We discussed in the previous part the historical portion of the Velvikudi charter which follows what the charter has actually to say about the ancient Pandyan, Palsya Mudukudambi and the Kalabhras interregnum which followed it. The genealogy contained in the historical part finds confirmation in important historical particulars from the other charter, which we shall proceed to examine.

Of these other charters the two Annamalai inscriptions, one in Sanskrit and one in Tamil, are of value as providing a date for the charter and otherwise giving us details of a possible identification of the donor. The Sanskrit part of it gives the date in the Kali year equivalent to A.D. 769-70, and the Pandyan donor is described as a Parantaka. The Agnaspit of the grant is the son of a Maran of Karavandapuram, the Minister of the Pandyan, a M-dhuravati and a Madhanar. He built a Vishnu temple and presented an Agrahara to Brahmins. The details of the date are Kali 2871, a Sunday in the month of Kartikai. The Tamil part describes the King as Maran Sadayan. The Agnaspit is described as the Utara Mantri, a native of Kalakkudi, belonging to the Valdya community having had a title as the great head of Muvendamangalam, by name Maran-kari. He built the temple, but died before it could be consecrated. But his younger brother who succeeded to the great officer after him, Maran Eiyana with the title, Pandimangala Visalyarayana, constructed the front hall, and consecrated it. The two inscriptions put together give full details of the Minister almost completely, so far as the descriptive part of his name and titles go. There is further historical detail given in the Velvikudi plates, which will be adverted to later on. Notwithstanding some few epigraphical details, which may make for a different period this closeness of agreement would suffice for identity of the Agnaspit in the two cases. The ruler himself is described as Maran Sadayan in the Tamil grant, and a Parantaka in the Sanskrit, so that his name would be Maran Sadayan with the title Parantaka. We find in the Velvikudi plates the donor is described as a Maran Sadayan and amongst his titles, occurs the title Parantaka as well. This is as close a similarity as we can reasonably expect among two different grants, and we need have no hesitation in identifying the two rulers and of the two ministers as referring to one and the same ruler and Minister. The Velvikudi grant is of his third year without a specific date and the Annamalai grants are of the year A.D. 769-70.

### THE MADRAS MUSEUM PLATES

The other grant the Madras Museum plates, is longer, gives more historical details, and is really of great value historically. Here again the Sanskrit part names two Pandyas, Maran Pallavabha-jans, and his son Jatilavarman, otherwise Nedumessayan. He is described in the Tamil grants as Tenman, Vanavan Sembyan. His authority is said to have extended as far as the Himalayas and to the borders of the sea on the other sides. He set the emblem of the twin fish on the face of the Himalayas. A certain number of historical incidents that have reference to his life are given of which the defeat of the Adiyaman, and his capture and imprisonment as a consequence of it; the defeat of his allies, the Pallavas and the Keralas separately; his capture of Konga-nadu and the extension of his authority to the frontier of the Ganga kingdom; his capture of Kanobai Perur and the erecting of a great temple to Vishnu there; destruction of the seaports of Villianur and return through the Travancore country; and the repairing and renewal of the walls of Karavandapuram. The grant is of his seventeenth year, and he is described in many details almost exactly as in the Velvikudi grant. How far he can be justifiably identified with the donor of the Velvikudi grant is of course on the surface of it in this case as in the previous grant, but, none the less, it seems to be as clear as clear.

Even in the Velvikudi grant there is detail that lead to an identification. It is already indicated, the reference to Pal, whom Tarmaraja Rajamha, the father of the donor of the Velvikudi plates, put to flight. As much is indicated in the Tamil part of the Velvikudi plates themselves, and in the light of this, his being referred to in the Sanskrit part of the Madras Museum plates as Maran Pallavabha-jans would suggest the identification. The actual achievements ascribed to him seem to be many of them after the third year, the year of the Velvikudi grant. Therefore the details there may not exactly lead to an identification. But the titles given seem to be so close, and one title, which is actually mentioned in the Velvikudi grant, viz., Srivaran, is without a doubt the title of the donor of the Madras Museum plates as well, as the village granted in this case has been given a new name Srivarmangalam, which must have been in honour of the monarch that made the gift. Here again in spite of the comparatively minor difference noticeable in the details of paleography, the general position seems sound for historical identification of this ruler, Jatilavarman Nedum Sadayan with Nedum Sadayan Parantaka of the Velvikudi plates. These three grants therefore seem to refer to one and the same ruler with a precise date A.D. 769-70 for his reign in one of them, the two other grants being of his third and seventeenth year respectively.

**THE PERIOD OF KALABHRA INTERREGNUM.**  
We have already pointed out that the great N. Pallava Malla had reigned for 65 years, and his reign period covers the larger part of the 8th century, A.D. 706 to A.D. 775 at least. Therefore both Tarmaraja Rajamha and his son Parantaka Nedum Sadayan were apparently contemporaries of the Pallava Malla. Possibly the predecessor of this Tarmaraja, another Sadayan may have been also probably a contemporary for a period. That is not very much of a matter of importance. But what is important to our enquiry at present is that five generations from Kadunkon had ruled by the time we come to the time of Pallava Malla. Five reigns on a historical average means a century at the rate of 20 years to a reign. But if it happened, as it actually did in the contemporary dynasty of the Pallavas, that there had been

a ruler with a very long reign or two or three rulers with comparatively long reigns the period could very well extend to a hundred and fifty years. Taking this therefore as the more probable estimate and starting from about the middle of the 8th century, say A.D. 750, we come to a date somewhere about A.D. 600 for Pandya-diparaja Kadunkon. He would therefore have been the contemporary of Simmavishnu of the Pallavas more or less. The Kalabhras interregnum then would come immediately previous to this and if lasted for a couple of centuries, it would take us down to as far as about A.D. 400. Whether it would require as much as a couple of centuries is a question regarding the answer to which there can be difference of opinion. It must however, be remembered that if the Kalabhras came into the locality and displaced the various rulers, big and small, and set up their rule instead so firmly as to withstand the attacks of both the Pallavas and the Chalukyas, they must have had a number of generations to conquer new lands and consolidate their position there. We find in the commencement of the fifth century they had already settled down as rulers in the Chola capital at Kaveripatnam; to do that, they must have had two or three generations of time and that would take us to the fourth century for their irruption into this country, so that if we regard the interregnum as extending from A.D. 600 to A.D. 800 roughly, it would be as near correct as in the circumstances it is possible. Even so far Palsya Mudukudambi, we shall have to go farther back by an interval connected by the expression "the long enjoyment of the gift" whatever that may mean, if two or three generations should be allowed for it, this ancient Pandyan may have to go to the first century, or second century A.D., at the latest. Thus we have here, as may be in rough outline, the chronological history of the Tamil country, from the commencement of the Christian era to almost about the beginning of the seventh century after Christ.

### THE SINNAMANUR PLATES.

The larger Sinnamanur plates which had been reported upon simultaneously with the Velvikudi plates by the epigraphists are just now in course of publication, and they deal with the history of the Pandyas in the same manner as the Velvikudi plates do. The legendary and the early Pandyas are described in considerable detail, and then we are taken over a comparatively vast interval to a Pandya identified with No. 8 of the Velvikudi plates, Arakesari Parankusa. Then they take us down through seven generations to the Pandya finally overthrown by the Chola Parantaka, who for forty six years from A.D. 906. The first ruler, described as king of the Panchavas, is stated to have defeated the Chera king at Nelcudi and the Pallava king at Banksramangal. His son was a Jatila, the equivalent of Sadayan both the name Jatila and Sadayan being given in the Velvikudi plates to the last of them, the donor of the grant. The successors these are not of importance to our present discussion except one, Varaguna II. The importance of this ruler to us lies in this: that we know the date of his accession to be A.D. 882. This precise date would enable us to estimate the time of his predecessors according to these plates. This marks, as it were, the second milestone. Rajasimha III was contemporary with Parantaka who came to the throne in A.D. 906 and from both these, we can form a more or less correct estimate of the time of Arakesari Parankusa and his son with a view to identifying these with numbers 8 and 7 of the Velvikudi plates.

But the importance of the larger Sinnamanur plates for our present discussion lies in this—That among the ancient Pandyas, details of whose history happen to be given before we come to the historical ones, we have a sequence which is of very considerable importance. After describing the larger part of them, we have this order; a Pandya who turned out of his territory the disease of hunger; a Pandya who defeated a Talayalangana; two kings of dignified equal to their own and made the resplendent troops of their soldiers dance in the field of battle; one who had the Mahabhrata put into Tamil; one who had established the Sangam at Madura. When these Mahabhratas and Sarvabhaumus had protected the earth and passed away, then followed the Pandya Arakesari Parankusa. This statement brings the Sangam into connection with the historical Pandyas and shows the absurdity of identifying Pandya-diparaja Kadunkon with the first Sangam on the one side and gives us the clue to the age of the Sangam on the other. These larger Sinnamanur plates taken along with the Velvikudi grant would give us more or less consecutive history of the Pandyas from the days of the Sangam down to the conquest by the great Chola Parantaka at the commencement of the ninth century.

### THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHALUKYAS.

Before taking leave of these characters one point may usefully be noted, viz., the Velvikudi plates in describing the achievement of the Agnaspit of the grant mentions a deity whom throws welcome light upon the Chalukyas, whose appearance in South Indian history was soon after the obscurity till now. We have descriptions and charters of the reign of these Chalukyas, Vikramaditya II, who comes on to us a little past A.D. 750, and it is bear of what looks like usurpation by the Bhattakota Dantidurga. Dantidurga seems to have run his career by taking possession of the north and the north-western part of the Chalukya dominions and ultimately overthrowing Vikramaditya in the southern and south western part of his territory, almost in the same way that the Chalukyas gradually advanced to the possession of the territory under them. What a combination of circumstances actually brought about this usurpation was not known. From what is stated in the Velvikudi plates, regarding the achievement of the principal Minister, Maran Karl, at whose hands the grant was made, this obscurity seems to bear a good deal. We are told that when the Ganga prince was being married to the Pandya ruler, apparently in the reign of the Pandya Parantaka, a combination of Eastern kings (orvarjas), inflicted a severe defeat upon the Chalukyas at a place called Venhal. This seems the crushing blow that broke the power of the Chalukya Vikramaditya II from which he did not recover, and which seems to have been taken advantage of by the usurper Dantidurga to subvert the Chalukya power completely. The Chalukyas

Continued up.

## INDIAN & FOREIGN

AIR SERVICE BETWEEN KARACHI AND EGYPT.—The weekly air service between Egypt and Kara-chi, subsidised by the British Government, is expected to be established in April, 1929. There will be three main sections in operation in October next. These are, across India, Karachi to Delhi, Delhi to Calcutta and Calcutta to Rangoon.

WOMEN TO QUALIFY FOR PROFESSIONS.—Great changes in the position of women, is proceeding rapidly, both in China and Afghanistan where avenues are opened for work by women. A party of Afghan girls is to journey to Turkey—whose women are also becoming emancipated—for training as doctors, chemists, and for other professions.

DECREASE IN TEA OUTPUT IN ASSAM.—The total produce of tea in Assam during the year was 284,845,074 lbs. of black tea and 1,041,757 lbs. of green tea against 240,449,507 lbs. & 1,582,166 lbs. respectively, in 1926, or a decrease of 6,081,000 lbs.

TATA'S PROFIT OF OVER A CRORE.—The net profit of the Tata Iron and Steel Company of Bombay in 1927-28 amounted to Rs. 1,09,80,541, in addition to Rs. 4,18,000 brought forward from last year's accounts. Depreciation and sinking fund charges absorb over Rs. 56 lakhs and of the remaining sum it is proposed to pay 8 per cent dividend on First Preference shares and 7½ per cent on Second Preference shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,68,928 to be carried forward.

## Situations Vacant

At Once. Storkeeper, capable of assisting Clerk. Starting pay Rs. 1,500. Also experienced Overseer. Starting pay Rs. 2,000. Applications with qualifications and testimonial before 3rd October to Irrigation Engineer, Akashmirempur Scheme, Machu Road, N. P. Also vacancies for Earthwork Contractors having at least 50 coolies. G. 966.

## Rebirth Established.

(1) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikaram" in Tamil, 192 pages—50 cts.

(2) "Marupirappu Thooshanaparikaram Kilikola Panchanam" in Tamil, 57 pages—25 cts.

## Non-Killing Expounded.

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

Can be had from,—

(1) S. A. Rasaiah, Mapalbarai Lane, Tinnevelly South, Jaffna.

(2) S. S. Sanmugam, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

(3) "Sothidaprakasa" Press, Kokkuvil, Jaffna.

Q. 110.

## Order Nisi.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6860.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Seesaratnam wife of Vairamuttu Kangappa Raju of Navalay South Deceased, Vairamuttu Kangappa Raju of Navalay South, presently of Matara Petitioner.

Vs.

- Murugesu Ramalingam and
- Murogesu Arassarkone both of Navalay South Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovementioned Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovementioned deceased, coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on August 6, 1928, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 5, 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 18, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,

District Judge.

September 1, 1928, Time to show cause extended to 11th October 1928.

J. Joseph,

Additional District Judge.

O. 1580.

## Order Nisi.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6825.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Saraswathyamman wife of Kandiah Thiagarajah of Inuvil Deceased, Vinasithamby Vallipuram of Vannarponne East Petitioner.

Vs.

- Kandiah Thiagarajan of Inuvil, presently of Macheliya
- Sinnalai Rassiah of Vannarponne East
- Sinnalai Sinnadurai of do
- Sinnalai Rajaratnam of do
- Saraswathyamman daughter of Apputhurai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovementioned Petitioner praying that the abovementioned 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovementioned 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the abovementioned deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 16, 1928 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gasasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovementioned 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovementioned 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovementioned deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the abovementioned Respondents appear before this Court on June 5, 1928 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,  
District Judge,

Order Nisi extended for 2nd October 1928.

4th September 1928. Additional District Judge, O. 1581.

## Order Nisi

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6717.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Chellachchi wife of Sivasambu Vaitilingam of Irupai Deceased, Sivasambu Vaitilingam of Irupai Petitioner.

Vs.

- Vaitilingam Markandu of Irupai
- Vaitilingam Kanganam and
- Vaitilingam Sivasambu of all minors
- Kantar Thambipillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovementioned Petitioner praying that the abovementioned 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovementioned 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the abovementioned deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 16, 1928 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gasasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovementioned 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovementioned 1st and 3rd Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased unless the abovementioned Respondents appear before this Court on or before September 4, 1928 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,  
District Judge.

August 26, 1928, Time to show cause is extended to 2nd October 1928.

James Joseph,

D. J.

O. 1583.

Continued.

seem to have taken care to keep the Gangas under control as their feudatories sufficiently, as one of the charters of Vinayadita says that the Chalukyas succeeded in reducing the Cholas, Pandya and Kalabhras to a position of subordination very much like that of their own Alupas and Gangas. Feudatories a clear indication that the Gangas were subordinates to the Chalukyas in real earnest. It is a combination of these southern powers and their defeat of Vikramaditya II that brought about the subversion of the Chalukya Empire and the establishment of the Rashtrakutas, "Hindu."

James Joseph,  
September 4, 1928, Additional District Judge, O. 1583.

Printed and published by M. S. Rasaratnam, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Salva Paripalanai Sabai, at their Press, the Salva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai.