

The Hindu Organ.

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1929

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University College students who desire to continue their courses should pay their fees as usual and send the receipts to reach the Registrar on or before 1st July, 1929; those desirous of changing their courses or of withdrawing from the College should inform the Registrar of such intention by 26th June, 1929.

All students are required to pay the terminal fee of Rs. 6, for the Union Society and Amalgamated Games Club into the Mercantile Bank of India, Colombo only, and to produce the receipt personally when they call for their admission cards, which will be issued by the Registrar on Monday, the 16th July 1929, to Arts students between 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. and to Science students between 2 p. m. and 4 p. m.

Students who have applied for admission to the College but find themselves prevented from presenting themselves for admission on the appointed day will not have their fees returned unless they have notified their desire to withdraw their application for admission before the first day of the term.

Colombo, April 29th, 1929. R. Marrs, Principal, University College. G. 1042

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NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for the shipment of 121 Sattinwood logs from Aragam Bay to Colombo. 2. For further particulars—vide notices appearing in Government Gazette No. 7707 of May 8, 1929 or application may be made to the Divisional Forest Officer, E.D. (8), Batticaloa.

J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests, Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, 30-4-1929, G. 1044.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1929

LABOUR IN JAFFNA.

LABOUR IS GETTING MORE AND MORE scarce in Jaffna. While the people of the labouring classes are constantly striving to better their position either by seeking to be employers of labour or pretending to be such, those who were their betters in times gone by still fail to recognise the dignity of labour and cling to the old system of being dependent on others for getting done work which they themselves might profitably carry out. The social divisions of olden times which perpetuated hereditary occupations are gradually disappearing. It may be noted that though slavery was abolished in 1844, yet vestiges of it continued to exist and the so-called kudimakkal may have been originally slaves who became the domestic servants or family retainers of the kamakarans or the landed aristocrats of Jaffna. From very olden times, they lived under the head of each family, in dependent freedom, analogous to the relation of client to patrician in ancient Rome or of vassal to lord in the feudal times in England, classes who performed personal and domestic services and laboured for their chief in industrial and other occupations. These were called the kudimakkal. The kamakaran was entitled to the service of the kudimakkal whenever required and the latter to a share of the produce of land cultivated, to perquisites at weddings, funerals, etc. There were eighteen such classes of domestic servants. Many of them have disappeared and most of them will now resent being called kudimakkal. For example, the five classes of kammalar or craftsmen, namely, Koller, Tattar Kannar, Tatcher, and Sipper are now as free as any Vellala and many Vellalas have taken to masonry, at one time the work of Sipper only. No paners or tailors exist, their place being taken by Moors. The race of kusavar or potters is fast disappearing and such classes as Oacher or heralds, kavelipalli or watchmen Vettiyan or those who burn dead bodies and Virakudiyar or chark blowers have long ago disappeared. Only the barber and washerman are permanent but they are now more our masters than our slaves. It is to be noted that besides the eighteen classes of kudimakkal there were forty-five serving classes who performed various services. Some of them appear to have been slaves and were hence given the name of adimaiyal. Foremost among them stand Kovier or slaves of the higher order. There were till recently employed in the households of high class Vellalas and they enjoyed the privilege of carrying the dead body of the Vellala to the cemetery—a job which they now consider as degrading. Many of them have thrown off the yoke and are now great competitors with the Vellalas in every walk of life. So are doing the Chandars, the Paravas, the Chivihar and the Thanakarar. Some of them have lost their hereditary occupations owing to changed conditions of life. For example, the Paller, who were originally ploughmen, and Nalaver who were originally the swordsmen of the Wannials, have taken to climbing the occupation of the Chandars.

We have mentioned these things to show how the beautiful social divisions of olden times have toppled down and no attempt has been made to reconstruct our society on a rational basis. A false sense of self respect and dignity appears to have taken possession of all classes of our society and the tendency appears to be towards despising any kind of manual labour. If the lower classes are to be taught once more the dignity of labour, the higher classes should begin to set the example. The Vellala should once more get back to the land and become a kamakaran in the real sense of the word. It is not unusual to see even big landlords run after a petty clerkship in a Kachcheri as if the latter were more dignified than the independent profession of a farmer. The farmer who sells his ancestral farm in order to give his son an ordinary elementary school education is not only losing his land but also his

self-respect and honour. What is wanted in our people is a sense of proportion of things. Every man wants to imitate the high class Vellala and the Vellala imitates some body else. On the shoulders of the Vellala a huge responsibility rests. For centuries he has been exacting service from all the other classes. It is now his turn to render them service, though that service may not actually take the form of manual labour. Let him study their needs and their aspirations and so accommodate himself to the ever changing order of things. Otherwise he will be left alone and he will have only his selfishness and callous indifference to the welfare of those who look up to him for help and guidance to be thankful for.

LOCAL & GENERAL

PERSONAL:—Mr. S. Ampikaipagar, Manager, "Hindu Organ" who is slightly indisposed is now on leave.

OFFICIAL:—Mr. K. Alvappillai will, in addition to his other duties, act as additional Police Magistrate, Anuradhapura, with effect from the 6th inst.

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT D.M.S.S. DEPARTMENT:—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint M. G. Rajadurai to the post of Assistant Accountant Department of Medical and Sanitary Services with effect from May 1 1929.

KARAINAGAR SAIVA MAHA SABBAI:—A public meeting under the auspicious of the above Sabbai will be held on Saturday the 11th May 1929 at 4 p.m. to explain to the people the reforms given to them through the medium of village Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy B. A. Advocate will preside.

—The Annual General Meeting of the above Sabbai will be held on Sunday the 12th May 1929, at the above Sabbai Hall.

SUGAR FROM COCONUTS:—The question as to whether coconuts can economically produce sugar, alcohol or acid will be considered at a meeting of the Estate Products Committee of the Board of Agriculture, which will be held on May 7th.

Caste Representation in Village Committee

TELLIPALLAI'S LEAD.

The Tellipallai Village Committee area which consists of Tellipallai East, Tellipallai North and West and Maviddapuram, held its elections at the American Mission School on Tuesday Mr. J. D. Brown, Govt. Agent was met on arrival by the Chief Mudaliyar, Mr. G. Subramaniam, Mudir V. M. Mutunumara, Manisgar, Valgamam North, and Mr. V. Coomarasamy, Chairman Village Committee. Mr. C. R. Arumugam, Advocate, represented the Non Vellalas while Mr. K. Ponnambalam watched the interests of Mr. S. Sangarapillai, one of the candidates for the Chairmanship. The present Chairman has declined to have his name submitted as a member.

A resolution had been passed that the Committee should consist of 24 members, nine assigned to Tellipallai East, three to Tellipallai North West, and six to Tellipallai South West, and the remaining six to Maviddapuram.

The voters were divided into two factions led by Mr. K. T. Kanagarayar, retired District Traffic Superintendent O.G.R. and the other by Mr. S. Sangarapillai, landed proprietor, both of whom are contesting the Chairmanship. The new Committee will come into existence on July 1st.

Mr. Brown, after the election of members for Tellipallai North West, South West and Maviddapuram, addressed the voters of Tellipallai East and said that it had been agreed by the leaders that morning that it would be desirable that certain castes, namely Koviar, Goldsmiths and Karavas, be represented on the Committee by a member each. The names of these candidates would first be put to the house and voted upon. After the election of these three members the remaining six members, who would be Vellalas, would be elected. Leaders with influence had agreed to that arrangement and it was perfectly legal to pass a resolution like that with regard to allotment.

He wanted to make a strong appeal in support of this arrangement. He asked them seriously to consider the suggestion which would be put in the form of a resolution presently and to confirm the agreement arrived at with their leaders.

The Government Agent then put the resolution to the house "that the members representing Tellipallai East in the new Tellipallai Village Committee do consist of six Vellalas, one Karava, one Goldsmith, and one Koviar."

After a show of hands the Government Agent declared the resolution carried. Three members representing the three castes were elected and then followed one election of the six Vellalas.

The Uvulivil Village Committee elections were held on April 29th at Uvulivil at 3.30 p.m. Mr. J. D. Brown, Govt. Agent presided. A resolution was passed that the number of members be increased from 14 to 35. Three people of the Koviar caste were elected as members. Mr. T. C. R. Juretnem represented the Non Vellalas. —"Times".

Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil Case.

FOR A SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT.

MANAGER'S EVIDENCE.

The further hearing of the case in which Mr. C. K. Swaminathan, Head Master of Ramanathan College, and six others, as members of the congregation who are worshippers at the Nallur Kandaswamy temple, are suing the present Manager, Mr. S. R. Gunathurappan, Mudaliyar, and his most energetic opponent, for a scheme of management to be set up by the District Court of Jaffna, was taken up on Monday and Tuesday last, before Mr. J. C. W. Rook, District Judge of Jaffna.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, with Mr. M. Subramaniam, instructed by Mr. P. Caspiat, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. Duraiswamy, with Messrs. Spencer Rajaratnam and A. S. Waigunoorly instructed by Messrs. R. R. Nalliah and S. Coomaraswami, for the defendants.

The Manager who was examined at length said that about nine years ago his father died. He got the

RIGHT OF MANAGEMENT.

through his brother and mother. His father and Kandiath Mappanar were the former Managers. He kept accounts from his time and there were some accounts which were kept by his brother also. Arumuga Navalar and his clique complained about the management of the temple. During his period of management there was no complaint. The officiating priests were at the bottom of it. There was a sickly Brahmin among the officiating priests, named Kanagaswamy by Aiyar. He was in the habit of absenting himself during times of festival. This was going on during the two years of his brother's regime and during the one year of his management. He (witness) forced the priest to give up his job.

Witness then appointed Siddhantha Kurukul in his place. When the new appointment was made, the other officiating priests and Madapal priests

DEPARTED THE TEMPLE.

There were about nine or ten officiating priests. They left the place about 6.30 p.m. The following day was the festival called Viganay Visagam. It was an important day. Six priests were required to officiate at the Arumuga Swamy Deity. Of all the Brahmins, only one remained in the temple. He (witness) went at once and secured the services of some other priests to officiate at the temple. He later got some priests from India. In the continued case these priests were the plaintiffs. They were people of one family, residing at Nallur.

Witness produced accounts for the years 1923 and 1924, showing the income and the expenditure. They were all cash transactions. Witness described in detail the different kinds of "Avishegas" and what they cost him, and what amounts were paid by the worshippers. He also stated that no one complained about this. It was very difficult to give receipts for money received for "Arichinai." The money that was given for "Arichinai" was a profit to the temple and not to the priest. Witness then went on to describe in detail the various expenses incurred in the temple.

Under cross-examination, witness stated that with the consent of his wife, he brought a mistress to his house. But for her help, he would not be able to manage the temple. His mistress was of

A LOWER SOCIAL STATUS

than himself and was obedient to his wife. Mr. A. Cansagatnam had told him that if a sum of money were paid to a school, he would stop the litigation.

When the Court inquired as to the name of the school, witness replied that no name was mentioned.

Continuing, witness said that the late Mr. Cathirevela asked for Rs. 2,000 to stop the litigation. He (witness) attended the Commission once. He did not go again because he did not appreciate the questions put to him.

Asked by counsel whether the Commissioners did not suggest that they would call at his residence and that of his mother, witness replied that they did not and never came.

Asked whether he would allow dancing girls to dance in the temple, he replied that if the girls were

GOOD AND VIRTUOUS

he would allow them to come into the temple and dance. He did not know what sort of a woman Rasammah was, and he did not know anything about her character. On the last occasion the girls who danced were the daughters of Subbiar. During his time Rasammah, whose name figured in the newspapers, did not come to the temple to dance.

The Court inquired from counsel the reason for his suggestion.

Counsel replied that Rasammah adopted two girls. The "pottu" ceremony of one of them took place at the Kandaswamy temple, and she was dedicated to the temple.

THE "POTTU" CEREMONY.

Witness, continuing, said that he did not know that she was a Sinhalese girl. After the "pottu" ceremony he did not give Rs. 50, but Rs. 2. After the "pottu" ceremony the girl used to come and worship him, and as a token he used to give some money. On the day of the "pottu" ceremony they used to dance at the temple. After that they did not come to the temple. Sinhalese people used to come to the temple.

Counsel asked witness not to anticipate the question he was going to put to him.

Witness continued to say that if dancing girls came to the temple to dance, he would not refuse their admission. His brother could not rebuild the temple owing to lack of funds. The Maviddapuram temple was built recently with granite stones. He did not know how much it cost. The people gave the money. It was the people who asked his brother to build the temple and then deserted him, and

Continued up.

Pruning The Budget.

CONFERENCE AT QUEEN'S HOUSE

The "Ceylon Daily News" learns that, in view of the present financial position of the Colony, the Governor himself is likely to attend to the pruning of the Budget for the next financial year, and that according to the present program of the Government the preliminary conference between the various heads of departments and the Colonial Secretary before the draft estimates are presented to the Legislative Council are expected to take place at Queen's House instead of the Colonial Secretary's Office.

It is understood that the Legislative Council will meet during the last few days of this month and that the first reading of the Budget for the next financial year will take place in the middle of next month.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSE SCHEME

The Departmental estimates are usually ready by the end of December, but this year owing to the financial situation the Government has been in frequent communication with the Department of Public Works as regards the Public Works Extraordinary which should find a place in the draft estimates. A good many of the large schemes more recently proposed will not find a place in the forthcoming Budget. For instance, the Aquarium has been definitely kept out of the next Budget. But there is the new Queen's House Scheme which is to be further considered. It is understood that the Government considers a new residence for the Governor essential, but owing to the present embarrassing financial situation, it has not yet been able to decide to place the Scheme in the estimates for the next financial year.

BEFORE NEW TAXATION

It is understood that the conferences with the various heads of Departments will probably commence on the 13th instant. Every effort is to be made, before the Government embarks on new taxation referred to in the Colonial Treasurer's financial statement recently published, to prune down the estimates.

It is learnt that the Governor has expressed a desire to assist in the task himself and, therefore, the conferences between the Colonial Secretary and the heads of Departments will not take place this year in the usual way at the Colonial Secretary's Office. —"C. D. N."

Sir Geoffrey Butler, M. P. Dead

Rugby, May 2nd.

Sir Geoffrey Butler, Conservative M. P. for Cambridge University, and a member of the Donoughmore Commission, died in a London nursing home today.

He recently announced that, because of his illness, he would not stand at the coming General Election.

In the present Parliament, Sir Geoffrey had been Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister for the Air. He founded the Cambridge University Air Squadron.

"HEART AND SOUL OF THE COMMISSION"

London, May 3rd.

Referring to the widely regretted death of Sir Gefrey Butler, M. P., at the early age of 42, "The Times" today says that he lacked the vast political problems connected with Ceylon with the same open and alert mind that he brought to bear on the progress of aviation, his primary interest.

"He was the heart and soul of the Donoughmore Commission," it says "and it is believed that he originated the strikingly new ideas contained in the report.

"Seeing for himself the difficulties into which Dyrarby had plunged India, he worked out new methods for bringing the people of Ceylon into direct and responsible contact with whole field of Administration."

—"Times."

Continued.

MADE HIM A LOSER.

He did not like a scheme of management. He did not want an auditor to check his accounts. If the public were to be satisfied there should be no Manager in charge of the temple. If a system were to be introduced there would be constant litigation, and a large sum of money should be set apart for that purpose. If four or five people put their heads together they could create a case. He would then have to be in Court for a good part of his time, and he would be blamed by the people.

Asked what he would consider the proper salary for the Manager if a Board of Directors were to control the temple, witness replied that he should be paid Rs. 750 per month.

At this stage Mr. Duraiswamy said that the appointment would never work.

Mr. Kulasingham replied that there was

SOMETHING WRONG

with the leaders.

Witness further stated that if a system of management came into force, he would relinquish his duties. Anyone willing might take it up.

Asked as to his educational qualifications, witness replied that he was studying at St. Patrick's in the Junior Cambridge Class, and could not sit for the examination as he was asked to take up work in the temple.

The further hearing will be taken up on May 6th and 7th.—"M. L."

The Malaria Problem in Ceylon

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY

EXTENSION OF CONTROL MEASURES.

The following is the full text of a Government Communique on "The Malaria Problem in Ceylon issued by the Secretariat on the 29th ultimo:—

In Ceylon, as in most other tropical countries, malaria is directly or indirectly responsible for a very large number of deaths each year; and it is directly responsible for a vast amount of sickness. From an economic point of view it must be considered the most important of all preventable diseases.

The serious extent to which the disease is prevalent in Ceylon is indicated by the fact that during the decade 1914-1923, the number of cases treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries alone averaged nearly 700,000 each year—practically 40 per cent of all patients treated.

THE HIGH INCIDENCE

of malaria in the low country dry zone is one of the chief factors inhibiting agricultural progress and the development of the resources of extensive tracts of country; and its effects upon the prosperity and well being of the inhabitants of these areas are most detrimental.

Malaria is caused by minute animal parasites which live in the blood of man and in the bodies of certain kinds of mosquitoes. These parasites can live in no other situations, and the disease is spread from the sick to the healthy solely by the bite of Anopheles mosquitoes. It can be caused in no other way; the opening up of new land in itself can not create malaria.

To maintain in the incidence of the disease in an area, the presence of considerable numbers of infected persons and of Anopheles mosquitoes capable of carrying malaria is essential.

CONTRIBUTORY FACTORS

The factors influencing the distribution and spread of malaria are often numerous and complex, and may vary considerably in different localities.

In the extensive lowlands comprising the so called 'dry zone' (including the Northern, North Central, Eastern and parts of the North Western, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva Provinces) the struggle for existence is generally severe. The dwelling houses usually consist of small mud huts with open roofs and insufficient ventilation; the water supply is meagre and impure; and the limited supply of food is poor in quality. Such conditions as these greatly reduce the

POWERS OF RESISTANCE

to the disease of the inhabitants of these districts, and they become subject to repeated attacks of malaria.

It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that many villages in the dry zone are poverty-stricken, and that the inhabitants are often too debilitated and overworked to attempt to improve the conditions of life. This attitude however, greatly increases the difficulties of reducing malaria. The improvement of economic conditions and more general knowledge of health problems must, therefore, be essential features in any scheme for the reduction of malaria in such areas in Ceylon.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM.

Although malaria exists throughout the larger part of the Island, it varies greatly in intensity in different districts. The dry jungle districts are all severely malarious; the moist low country and the hill country up to about 2,000 feet elevation are definitely less malarious; and districts above 2,000 feet are relatively free from the disease.

Such variation in the prevalence of malaria, however, is not the only factor influencing the nature of the problem. Climatic, topographical, and social conditions all exert important influence and not infrequently render the problem a local one which must be treated solely on its merits. They determine to a great extent the methods to be employed; not only by reason of the practical difficulties which may be presented, but also by their effects upon the Anopheles mosquitoes. The chief malaria-carrying mosquito in one locality may not be so in another; and the breeding habits of the different species of these mosquitoes vary considerably.

Under existing conditions in Ceylon, malaria control measures in urban and rural areas differ greatly. In urban areas intensive anti-mosquito campaigns must in the majority of instances form the

CHIEF LINE OF ATTACK

but should be associated with systematic quinine distribution at certain seasons, and careful treatment of all acute cases. In extensive rural areas, anti-mosquito measures are at present utterly impracticable, and the only specific method of control which can be employed is quinine distribution. This, however, also presents many practical difficulties, and although some alleviation from the effects of the disease might be gained by its extension, it is improbable that any definite and sustained reduction in the incidence of malaria would result. From the point of view of control, quinine distribution in such areas in Ceylon to be successful must be preceded by health education over a prolonged period. (To be continued.)

Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society.

SPLENDID PROGRESS MADE

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society was held at the Ridgeway Hall at 4.45 pm Mr J D Brown, the Government Agent presided. During the one year of its re-organisation, the Society, thanks to the energetic work done by its Honorary Secretary Mr R R Nalliah and the Committee, has almost doubled its income. There has been also a very large number of members enrolled. The following facts will go to show the progress made during the year under review: Life Members in March 1923, 3. On the 31st March 1929 the number had increased to 23. Number of subscribers on March 1923 was 34. In March 1929 the number had increased to 406. The balance on 1st March 1928 was Rs. 4,701/13. The balance in hand on the 31st March 1929 was Rs. 7,642/38. After the minutes of the previous general meeting were confirmed, the Hon Secretary presented an interesting report. This was followed by the Treasurer's Balance sheet and statement of accounts.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FROM THE 1ST JANUARY 1928 TO 31ST MARCH 1929.

Table with columns: Description, Rs. Cts. Receipts: To balance brought forward, Subscriptions received from members, Life members, Pensioners, Interest on fixed deposit, Refund of unpaid allowances of paupers, Donations received from Govt Deptts, Donation from Sri Chandrasekura Fund. Total: 9,793 47. Expenditure: By allowances to paupers, Establishment charges, Balance on 31.3.29. Total: 9,793 47. Particulars of Balance: Amount in fixed deposit, In Kachcheri, Life Members subscriptions, Current Account. Total: 7,642 38.

The Chairman then addressed the house. He said that he would first touch on the Balance Sheet submitted by the Treasurer. It was a matter for regret that the subscriptions received from members, other than Pensioners, amounted to only Rs. 264. This was due to the fact that the Society suffered so badly from the disorganisation resulting from the pending criminal case. He hoped it would be put on a better basis in the near future. The point he wished to speak about was the most tremendous response that followed the appeal for Life Members. He first hoped to get Rs. 1,000. That sum was soon collected. It was then his ambition to get another thousand rupees, and that too had been realised. They were greatly obliged to their late treasurer, the Kachcheri Mudaliyar, who had been the chief propagandist, as regards life membership. Their present treasurer, the Sheriff, had collected a large sum of money from Pensioners, and for this the Society was greatly indebted to him. The fixed deposit of Rs. 4,000 and interest thereon would be available only on the 9th of February next year. In the meantime he hoped they would be registered and would be able to place their funds at higher rates of interest. He wished to make a special mention of the donation of Rs. 1,000 from the Sri Chandrasekura Fund. On their behalf he had promised that the sum would be capitalised. Before they closed the meeting he hoped they would propose a very hearty vote of thanks to the Trustees of the Fund for their generous donation. On the expenses' side their allowances to paupers were not large enough. That too was due to the fact that they had been disorganised. The allowances must be on a par with the income. The establishment charges were low. Before he stopped commenting on the financial statement, he wished to speak of the phenomenal success that had crowned their efforts. This success should spur them on to do still better in the future. They had Rs. 4,000 in fixed deposit in the Colombo Banks. Then there they had Rs. 2,000 which the new Life Members had paid. In that connection he wished to say that there were three old Life Members, Mr. F. H. Piro, Mr. V. Casipillai, who was present there, and Mavilagar Mavincomaru whom he missed that evening. He proposed that Rs. 300 be taken out of the interest on fixed deposit and capitalised so that those three members may also be placed on a par with the other Life Members. There was the Rs. 1,000 from the Sri Chandrasekura Fund. Only a small sum of Rs. 2,700 was necessary to make their capital Rs. 10,000. He wanted the extraordinary results attained, published in all the papers. Nothing succeeds like success. Perhaps many people in Jaffna had not realised the work that the Society was doing. If they published the results they had achieved, some of the people of Jaffna, in the F.M.S. and Colombo would gladly come forward to help them. He could not see the slightest reason why they should not raise this further sum of Rs. 2,700. They were going to see that the Society was registered. That could only be done after further steps were taken by the Managing Committee. If they were registered they would be able to get a safe 6 per cent. as interest. With a capital of Rs. 10,000, they would get Rs. 600. At present from their fixed deposit of Rs. 4,000 they get only Rs. 140. A permanent increase of Rs. 460 a year as income from interest was no small matter. With the Government contribution of Rs. 125 a month and increases in subscriptions from members and interest from capital, they would be in a position to help all the paupers in the Urban area and some outside as well. For the sake of convenience it was the wish of the Managing Committee to assist all the paupers in the Urban area first. (Continued up.)

Notice

The under mentioned Government timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Monday, May 13, 1929, at 9.30 a.m.:— Lot 1. 75 pole logs. Lot 11. 10 rejected posts. For further particulars please see Government Gazette No. 7707 of May 3, 1929. J. D. BROWN, Conservator of Forests, Kandy, April 30, 1929. Office of the Conservator of Forests, G. 1045.

Continued.

At present the Government Agent was paying relief from his vote to about 80 Urban inhabitants. Any additional income the Society got would first be used to take over these people and the Government Agent would then be able to relieve people outside the Urban area who were on his waiting list. If the Society still had surplus income, people outside and outside the Urban area; commenting on the Secretary's report, Mr. Brown said that he wished to emphasize the fact that the number of subscribers had increased from 34 to over 400. The Secretary's report showed a very, very satisfactory state of affairs. They should thank the people of Jaffna for their generosity. He hoped that their friends and relations in Colombo and elsewhere would give the Rs. 2,700 that was needed so that next year when they had their Annual General meeting he would be in a position to announce that their capital was Rs. 10,000.

Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam proposed and Mr. S. Subramaniam seconded that the report and the statement of accounts be adopted. Carried. The draft rules were then read and accepted. The following were elected office-bearers:

President Mr. J. D. Brown, Government Agent (ex officio); Vice President: Mr. J. C. W. Rock and Mr. S. Kanagasabai (re-elected); Hon. Secretary: Mr. B. K. Nalliah (re-elected); Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. M. V. Vasingalingam (re-elected); Committee: Rev. Fathers C. S. Matthews, H. Perussel, L. Rodrigo, Messrs A. Canagaratnam, S. Rajaratnam, M. S. Ramalingam, L. P. Spencer, V. Joseph, P. Moses, C. Arulampalam, C. Subramaniam, N. Veluppillai, T. R. Nalliah, D. Saverimuthu, S. F. Johnpulle, V. Ramalingam, M. Assipillai, S. Coomaraswamy, E. R. Sandrasegare, R. Subramaniam, R. Sivagurunathan, Edward Mather, E. T. Hitchcock, J. P. Kandiab, and Mrs. A. Lockwood. Auditor: Mr. N. Veluppillai.

A vote of thanks to the Trustees of the Sri Chandrasekura Fund was carried with acclamation.

Mr. V. Joseph proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman. Mr. Joseph said that the Friend in Need Society was an institution about which the Tamil people could be rightly proud. The Society was founded eighty years ago and was the first society of its kind to run a hospital for 56 years. Since 1911 however, a blight seemed to have come upon the society, but Mr. J. D. Brown, the Government Agent, like an engineer prospecting for green and fertile spots in the Sahara, reconstituted the society and he tapped the right sources with the result that they had very satisfactory results. Mr. Brown had set his heart upon getting a large number of life members for the society. His efforts had already met with great success. Rs. 2,700 were needed to bring the capital of the society to Rs. 10,000. He was sure that the sum would soon be forthcoming, if men like Mr. Subramaniam and others would write to their friends in Colombo and elsewhere. The work that Mr. Brown had done had placed them under a deep debt of gratitude to him. He (the speaker) felt sure that the best way in which the people could show their appreciation for Mr. Brown's work would be to raise the extra sum he needed. Mr. Brown briefly replied.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6823. In the matter of the Estate of Valliamma, widow of Murugar late of Varany Idai-kurichchey Deceased.

Murugar Paramanathar of Varany Idai-kurichchey Petitioner.

- 1. Murugar Sinnakaddy of Varany Idai-kurichchey
2. Sinnappilly daughter of Murrageeu of do

Both are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad litem

- 3. Sihar Siharparanathar of do

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to him as eldest son of the said deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 22, 1928, in the presence of Mr. S. M. Aboubacker, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 24th 1928 having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the abovenamed minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to him as eldest son of the said deceased, unless the Respondents shall on or before September 11, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, August 9, 1928. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. This Order Nisi is extended to 9.5.29. J. C. W. Rock, D. J. O. 1683.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6492. In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Parawathipillai, widow of Karthigesar Hayathambay of Kokkavil Deceased.

- Hayathambay Rainam alias Thamotharam-pillai of Kokkavil Deceased.
1. Elliyathambay Musthah
2. Arumagan Eshamparam, and wife
3. Sannatharan
4. Elliyathambay Paramothay, a minor
5. Nagasathar Sannath Suppliah, all of Kokkavil

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 4th Respondent and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq. Additional District Judge of Jaffna, on October 16, 1928 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner. It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 4th Respondent, and that the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall, on or before December 4, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

November 15, 1928. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Secretary is appointed Official Administrator.

April 28, 1929. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Time extended till May 9, 1929.

O. 1684. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7043. In the Matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Sinnappu Mylvaganam of Vannarponnai Deceased.

Yogammab widow of Mylvaganam of Vannarponnai Petitioner.

- 1. Mylvaganam Sinnappillai
2. Mylvaganam Poornay
3. Mylvaganam Mathiaparamam all of Vannarponnai
4. Nagalingam Mylvaganam of Vannarponnai

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on March 6, 1929 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner. It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of acting on their behalf in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 23, 1929 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 28, 1929. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Order Nisi extended for May 9, 1929.

23 4 29. J. C. W. Rock, D. J. O. 1685.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7046. In the Matter of the Intestate estate of the late Thambapillai wife of Thambu Thambiah of Kokkavil Deceased.

Thambu Thambiah of Kokkavil Petitioner.

- 1. Thambapillai Sinnathurai and wife
2. Nagamma
3. Thambiah Assipillai a minor
4. Veluppillai Valliparamam all of Kokkavil

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the abovenamed 3rd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on March 8, 1929 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the petitioner. It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 3rd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner, as the lawful husband of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 23, 1929 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 28, 1929. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Order Nisi extended for 9th May 1929.

23 4 29. J. C. W. Rock, D. J. O. 1686.

Early Life.

CHAPTER I. EARLIEST RECOLLECTIONS.

(By THE LATE LALA LAJPAT RAI)

I will be very brief about my early life. My father was an Aggarwal (Banyas) by caste. Several generations of my ancestors lived in Jagraon, a small town lying between Ferozpur and Ludhiana at a distance of 24 miles from the latter place. Before that they belonged to Malerkotla. My grandfather was a shop keeper. My father was born in 1845 on the day when the British defeated the Sikhs in the battle of Mudki (in Ferozpur district). During my father's boyhood, my grandfather who could read and write only the Mishajani character, was for several years a Patwari in a neighbouring village under the British. I well remember my grandfather, and I can say he was a very painstaking and courageous man. He was short statured, very intelligent and wise and sociable. He made friends with people very quickly and was ever ready to start on journeys. He embodied all the virtues and failings of shopkeepers. In keeping with the code of that class, he was fond of making money in all possible ways. He was very firm in his religion and belonged to that sect of Jains whose Sadhus keep a piece of cloth tied round the mouth. He used to perform the religious duties twice a day regularly. He was fond of the company of Sadhus of his sect and was very hospitable to them. His last illness lasted for but a day, and so he died practically in harness.

My grandmother was a different type altogether. To this day I have not seen another woman as righteous, pure hearted, hospitable, generous and simple as she was. She could not count beyond twenty. All her life she never used a lock and never kept a key in her custody. She was incapable of keeping money, and so her husband never gave her much. She was not fond either of jewellery or of dressing well. She was so generous minded that practically all she got from her husband she distributed among her neighbours. She made herself useful to all. She would join children in their doll games. She needed no "dinner things" or plates, for she merely put her vegetable on her loaf and ate it.

Occasionally she had fits of a peculiar kind. When she was in this abnormal condition, it was supposed that the spirit of my grandfather's deceased sister had entered her body. Whatever she said then, she said as if she were my grandfather's sister. The whole family would gather round her and each would consult her as an oracle for his or her own peculiar need or difficulty. She would answer all such questions. I saw her several times in this state of trance. I cannot offer an adequate explanation of the phenomenon. But of this I am sure that tricks or fraud or humbugging my grandmother was not acquainted with. Her temperament and her character ruled out all such suspicion. She kept excellent health and seldom fell ill. Considering all these facts, I find it hard to discover the cause of the phenomenon I have described. I must add that when in her trance my grand mother used to foretell the future or make revelations about matters not known to anybody. If I may depend on my memory, events often corroborated her prophesying. In any case the family had great faith in her.

As I have related above, my father was born in January, 1845. In 1849 the British annexed the Punjab, but the Jagraon side of the Sutlej was in their possession even before that. My father was educated in a Persian school established by the British. The Head teacher was a Mussalman Maulvi, very firm in his religion, and honest and righteous and given to religious observances. Because of his lofty character his contact influenced all his pupils and Islamised their outlook. Several of them embraced Islam afterwards. Even those who did not formally accept Islam, remained Muslims by conviction much the greater part of their lives. My father belonged to the latter category. My father received instruction in his native town from this Maulvi for some time, and afterwards joined the Normal School at Delhi. He always stood first in his class, and in the final examination at the Normal School he stood first in the whole of the Punjab. In some of the papers he was awarded the maximum marks, amongst these being Mathematics and Physical Science. Throughout his life he has loved learning passionately. Now that I write this story he is fast approaching seventy. His 71st birthday falls in January next. But even now he reads day and night and devours all books, pamphlets and journals in Urdu, Hindi or Gurmukhi that he can lay his hand on. If he cannot get any new book he goes back to the old favourites. His reading covers a varied range, but he is particularly fond of religion and history. His study in religion is deep and extensive. He is extremely well informed about Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Jainism and Buddhism. The Quran and the Upanishads he must have read scores of times. The Bible and the Jain and Buddhist literature also he is very familiar with. He is a keen student of religious literature in general.

For the first 25 or 30 years of his life he was a believer in Islam (according to the Suni School). He used to recite namaz and to observe the ramazan fast, and he cultivated acquaintance among the Ulemas and Moolvis. When Sir Syed Ahmed started his socio religious mission, he read Sir Syed's works and became a follower of his. Up to the 40th year he was a Muslim of the Syed Ahmed school which was popularly known as the "natural religion" school. During this period he was antagonistic to Hinduism and the Arya Samaj, and used to criticise the teachings of both in the Brahma press. But when I joined the Arya Samaj and he studied the best of Hindu literature, his outlook underwent a radical change, so much so that in old age he has become a Vedanti, and is now a believer in the Vedanta.

CHAPTER II. MOTHER'S MIRACLE.

Why didn't then my father finally accept Islam? The answer is furnished by my mother's shrewdness and toleration. She did not take much time to discover that her husband's ideas were Islamic, and she strove ever after that he should have full liberty of religious belief without discarding the external Hindu garment. She served him as well as she could, and put up with his Islamic ways. My father's Mussalman friends used to come to

Continued up.

Notice of Sale of Toddy Rents, Mannar District 1929-1930.

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the toddy rents in the Mannar District as per schedule annexed for a period of 12 months from 1st July 1929 to 30th June, 1930.

1. Tenders which must be in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tenders for Toddy Rents" should be addressed to the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar and should reach the Mannar Kachcheri not later than 11 a.m. on Friday the 31st May 1929. The tenders must be present at the Kachcheri at the time.

2. The Assistant Government Agent, shall have power in his discretion to refuse or accept any tender, subject to which power the highest tenderer shall be the grantee of the rent, and shall conform to and perform all the conditions under which the privilege is sold. If two or more tenders are equal or if they are no satisfactory tenders the Assistant Government Agent may forthwith put up the rents for sale by public auction.

3. The successful tenderer shall immediately pay to the Assistant Government Agent a sum equivalent to two months' rent as a security deposit and sign condition and contract furnishing necessary stamps.

Mannar Kachcheri, L. D. C. Hughes, 1st, May 1929. A. G. A.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO, TODDY TAVERNS, 1929-1930, MANNAR DISTRICT.

Table with 3 columns: No., Division, Locality or Range. Includes entries for Mannar Island, Pesalai, and Talaimannar.

Continued.

dine at our house, she would afterwards cleanse in fire the utensils they had eaten out of. She would not object even when my father went to the length of bringing with him food cooked in a Mussalman's house, and sometimes he would even cook fish in our own house. But she strove always to make him happy. My mother was very shrewd but had a wrathful disposition. The various trials would upset her. But her love for her children and her husband made her put up with things she despised. She had been born in a family where Sikhism reigned supreme. Her father and mother and brothers were Sikhs. They used to recite Janji and observed Hindu ritual and festivals, they wore long hair and in religious matters they worshipped the Gura Granth Sahab (Sikh scripture). One of the brothers of my maternal grandfather's was a Granthi. My grandmother used to recite Janji and Behras from 8 hours before daybreak till morning. All these people hated Mussalman and Islam. But by an irony of fate my mother was wedded to a man who was a lover of Islam and a friend of Mussalman, and who renewed every day his threat to turn Muslim.

When I consider how devoted a Muslim is to his religion, how he regards the propagation of Islam as a bounden duty and how he believes that the highest reward attaches to converting a man to Islam, I can well imagine what great pressure must my father's Muslim friends have brought to bear upon him up till his 40th year, and how often they must have tried to induce him to become a Mussalman openly. That my father did not become a convert to Islam in spite of all these things is nothing short of a miracle—and the credit for having wrought this miracle must go to my mother. I remember full well that whilst I was yet a child she used to shed tears over my father's religious "improprieties" for hours. Sometimes she would not taste food for days together, and would keep heaving sighs of sorrow all the time with her children in her lap. But she would never think of deserting her husband. In fact she always lived with him and was never away from him for any appreciable period of time. She always tried to conceal his religious enormities or improprieties, and put up with everything.

My father always condemned the Hindu religion and Hindu customs and ritual, and sometimes he used extremely harsh language about the Hindu gods and goddesses. On occasions of Hindu festivals he would not only himself not join the poojab, but would not permit it in the house. But my mother managed to discharge all the duties observed in the orthodox Hindu families. The observance, the poojab, the shraddhas—she neglected none of these. Generally she did all this without my father's knowledge. Sometimes she would shut all doors in his absence and be through her orthodox observances before his return. But occasionally she might be taken unawares, or our father might gather from our talk that in his absence she had been occupying herself with idol-worship; on such occasions he would lose temper and administer her a scolding. Poor creature she put up with everything; she would weep and suffer in silence. Our father knew that if he turned Mussalman, our mother would take her children with her and live either at his father's or at her own father's. This my father did not want, and another understood him aright in this matter. She, therefore, put up with his religious "improprieties", and never interfered with his liberty of thought.

I cannot sufficiently praise my mother's broadness and forbearance, particularly when I recall that my father's income was always a meagre one, and because of his independent character his job never seemed to be secure. When I was born he was a Persian teacher getting Rs. 25 a month. For 12 or 13 years he got no increment, for he was never given to flattering Inspectors and Headmasters. Within this small sum of twenty five rupees my mother managed to run the house, to perform the religious samkars of her children, to feed them well according to the standards of the people of her status, and even to extend her hospitality to her neighbours and to the needy. My father's salary never rose beyond Rs. 35 a month. In the last 7 or 8 years of his service he was given 2 increments of Rs. 5 a month each time. His pecuniary difficulties ended only when I became a bread winner at the age of 19.

My mother was altogether unlettered. My father tried several times to teach her, and I also in the several efforts—but to no purpose, for besides her bad health, household duties and attention to children left her little leisure. She bore ten children, of whom at the time of her death six were alive—2 sons and 4 daughters.

—"Indian Social Reformer."

Lanka's College of Commerce.

The above institution was vacated on Friday, the 26th April, and the students of The London Chamber of Commerce class have left for Colombo to sit for the Exam.

The College will be re-opened on the 13th inst. when admissions for the year will be made as usual. The examination results for the preceding years have been considered remarkably good by the board of examiners; and hence students seeking admission for the ensuing year are earnestly requested to gain admission at their earliest opportunity so that work may be made easy.

For particulars etc: please apply:— The Principal.

Mis 1431.

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna.

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College will be re-opened as usual on 4th June, 1929.

The students who wish to join this College must send their applications to the Principal of the above College.

The candidates will be taught Ayurveda, Sidah and Unani and also the other subjects which will be taken up according to the syllabus of the College of Indigenous Medicine at Colombo.

Principal.

M. 1435

Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.

Worked directly under Government control and supervision and registered under Ordinance No. 34 of 1921 and No. 21 of 1924.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL. Rs. 500,000/- @ Rs. 100/- a share. WORKING CAPITAL. Rs. 100,000/- FIXED DEPOSITS. Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

Loans are made only to registered Co-operative Societies in the Jaffna District on the recommendation of the Registrar Co-operative Societies.

President:—Rev. A. A. Ward Vice-President:—V. Ponnampalam Esqr. Managing Director:—Gate Mudaliar A. Naganather, J. P. U. P. M. Secretary:—S. Subramaniam Esqr. Asst. Secretary:—C. E. Clough Esqr. Manager:—N. Mutthiah Esqr. (Retired Chief Postmaster, Jaffna)

CONTROLLING GOVT OFFICERS.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies: W. K. H. Campbell Esqr., C. C. S. Deputy Registrar do J. A. Mabin Esqr., C. C. S. Asst Registrar do W. P. A. Cooke Esqr., M. S. S. SUPRAMANYAM, Hony. Secretary.

25 4-29. Mis. 1433.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7084. In the matter of the Estate of the late Rasamma wife of Maruthappan Kandiah of Navaly Deceased.

Maruthappan Kandiah of Navaly Petitioner. Vs. 1. Ganepari daughter of Mr. Kandiah and 2. Muroogear Kanapathippillai of Navaly Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-Item over the 1st Respondent for the purpose of this case and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Rasamma wife of Maruthappan Kandiah coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 26, 1929, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 20, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-Item over the 1st Respondent for the purposes of this case and 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 May 9, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. April 19, 1929. O. 1679.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6896. In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Mohamed Sultan Mohamed Meeran Mohideen of Vannarponnai West Jaffna Deceased.

Noor Mohamed Mohideen Pichchal of Vannarponnai West Jaffna Petitioner. Vs. 1. Mohamed Sultan Mohideen Nachchia widow of Mohamed Meeran Mohideen 2. Maimoon daughter of Mohamed Meeran Mohideen 3. Mohamed Meeran Mohideen Abdul Hameed all of Vannarponnai West Jaffna Respondents.

The 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad-Item the abovenamed 1st Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Item over the abovenamed 2nd and 3rd minor Respondents and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on September 25, 1928, in the presence of Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 25, 1928, having been read, it is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Item over the 2nd and 3rd minor Respondents and the Petitioner is the father in law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before December 18, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph, Addl. District Judge. Nov. 14th/22, 1928. This Order Nisi is extended to May 9, 1929. Intld. J. C. W. R. District Judge. O. 1680.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7086. In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Bahumana wife of A. S. Abdulcader of Vannarponnai West in Jaffna Deceased.

Mohamed Abdul Cader Sultan Abdul Cader of Vannarponnai West in Jaffna Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Sultan Mohideen Nachchia widow of Meera Mohideen 2. Masoona daughter of A. S. Abdul Cader 3. Zulfia daughter of A. S. Abdul Cader all of Vannarponnai West in Jaffna and 4. A. B. Abdul Cader of Vannarponnai West in Jaffna, presently of Z. Hira College, Maradana, Colombo. Personally and as Guardian ad-Item over the 2nd and 3rd minors Respondents Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Item over the 2nd and 3rd minor Respondents coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 1, 1929, in the presence of Mr. S. M. Aboobucker, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 21, 1929 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner is the father of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to him and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Item over the 2nd and 3rd Respondents unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 25, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

K. Kanagasabai, Ag District Judge. April 4, 1929. This Order Nisi is extended to 9th May 1929. Intld. J. C. W. R. D. J. O. 1681.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6999. In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnappilly wife of Kanbar Muthu of Uduvil Deceased.

Kanbar Muthu of Uduvil Petitioner.

Vs. Muthu Kandiah of Uduvil Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kanbar Muthu of Uduvil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnappilly wife of Kanbar Muthu, coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, on January 31, 1929, in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 17, 1929, 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 5 1929, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph, District Judge. February 13, 1929. The returnable date of the Order Nisi is extended to 7th May 1929. O. 1682.

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* (Being the two first chapters of Lalaji's autobiography which is being published week by week in the People, Lahore under the caption, "The Story of My Life")