

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 86

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1929.

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 as per recipe followed to the ordinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly reliable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples 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.

81. VASANTA KUSUMAKRAM.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive throat, parched tongue, burning sensation in hand 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.

82. BAKTHA SUDHI 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 eruptions, 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, dropsy, 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 Baktha Sudhi 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 affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve 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 LEUCODERMA
Cure 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 3 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 and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore.

My permanent address:—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

2 Venkatesapuram Coll Bannibay
TANJORE.

PRINTING THAT IS RIGHT.

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

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

Neat
Expeditions
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.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7058.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Nageppar Subramoniam of Puloly West

Deceased.

Vallappar Nageppar of Puloly West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1 Kanegastama daughter of Subramoniam

of Puloly West

2 Wallippillai widow of Subramoniam

of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Reek E quire, District Judge, on March 11 1929 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner or having been read,

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate (as the father of the intestate and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent unless the Respondents appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before April 25, 1929.

K. Kanakasabai,

District Judge.

April 8, 1929.

Order Nisi extended to May 21, 1929.

O. 16

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Established 1897

(For the year ending 28th February, 1929)

New business exceeds Rs. 1,27,00,000

Income exceeds Rs. 58,00,000

Assets exceed Rs. 3,34,00,000

Prospectus and Proposal form on Application.

Head Office:
Empire of India Life Building,
BOMBAY.
H 65.

F. DADABHOY,
Chief Agent for Ceylon,
No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,
COLOMBO

BABY'S OTHER MOTHER

IS

Cow & Gate Milk Food

(UNTOUCHED BY HAND.)

Miller & Co. Ltd secured the Agency of "Cow & Gate" on account of its splendid reputation as the best infant food today. From the moment of its introduction to Ceylon it has had a splendid sale everywhere, so many who know it recommending it. In Ceylon, too, there are cases of delicate infants whose lives have been saved by "Cow & Gate" when other foods had failed



DOCTORS KNOW ITS COMPOSITION AND ARE RECOMMENDING "COW & GATE" FOR INFANTS WITH DELICATE DIGESTIONS.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Y 67. A.

Now 105 Awards
including 37 Gold
Silver & Bronze
medals & awards.

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



It will give you immediate relief and you won't grudge the price,—it does the job. This is the secret of the universal popularity of this Balm.

Known for 43 years.

Obtainable at all Chemists' and Stores.

Y 60. c.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1929.

TEMPLES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

DR RADHAKUMUD MOOKERJI, THE LATE Vice-chancellor of the Mysore University after exhaustive investigation of South Indian inscriptions came to the following conclusion about the place of temples in the national and cultural life of the Tamil people in ancient times in his well-known book entitled "Local Self-government in Ancient India".

"Along with the various territorial divisions, another very common and convenient sphere and school of local government was found in the village temple which was at once the centre of intellectual and spiritual life. The influence of the temple on the public life of the country in these olden days cannot be over-estimated. The temple and the Sabha were like the two ends of the axis round which revolved all communal and even individual activity. The temple inspired and sustained private piety; private piety thus strengthened stimulated into gifts; the constant stream of individual gifts calls for arrangements for their proper administration which thus give the people an opening for public service and a scope for self-rule."

The above opinion based on incontrovertible evidence will be supported by every student who has given time and attention to the study of South Indian history. The temple in those good old days was a source of inspiration of all that is best and noblest in the life of the people. It was the centre not only of the intellectual and spiritual life but also of their artistic, political and economic life. On its walls were seen the best decorative paintings of the day. On its Gopurams and pillars was seen the best sculpture. In the images one could trace the idealisation of life, beauty and religion. In the structure were found the beauty and sublimity of architecture. As adjuncts to it were halls of learning where resident and non resident students were taught the Vedas, Agamas, Puranas, Itihases and all the sciences and philosophies of the day. To promote popular education the Puranas and Itihases were recited and interpreted to the assembled worshippers. Everywhere in the temple premises and in its neighbourhood were heard

"வெட ஓசையும் கீணையினோசையும்
சோதியானவர் தோத்திர ஓசையும்"

Nothing that was necessary either for the efficient management of the temple or for the promotion of the piety, devotion and character of the worshippers was left undone. All the sights and sounds contributed to make the temple an ideal place for worship and inspiration.

The management of the temple which more than anything else contributed to the great influence which it exercised over the life of the people did not rest as it is in these degenerate days in an individual or in a family but in the entire village or city. It was managed either by the Village Sabha which was elected annually or by a special temple committee which formed part of the village Sabha. The qualification of the members are all set forth in inscriptions. They were men of learning, piety, virtue, honour and honesty. They feared public opinion and they performed their sacred responsibilities in accordance with the opinion of the people. Whenever the members lapsed from the ideal of true conduct and worship they were removed. There were instances in which members were removed from their office and punished on detection of embezzlement of temple funds or when they swerved from the path of virtue.

Large sums of money and valuable things came into the temple treasury as offerings and gifts of the people. Accounts were kept not merely of income but of expenditure. A hierarchy of officials was employed to carry on the various services of the temple. Further the temple treasury became the village bank. Money was lent on interest to those who are in need of it and the interest was utilised for temple purposes. Village Sabhas or temple committees offered excellent field for learning and exercising the art of self-government.

No words are necessary to draw the contrast between the temple as described in the inscriptions and the one which passes for it in these modern degenerate days. Today a temple is the private

property of an individual or of a family. It is built and maintained either to satisfy the vanity of individuals or to serve the ends of their personal gain and aggrandisement. Like secular objects it has become the object of barter, exchange, dowry or donation. The prolonged and costly temple litigation for temple managari-ship is an evidence how religious interests are sacrificed at the altar of personal ambition and vanity. It is no wonder then, except in rare instances, that it becomes a den of thieves, robbers and adulterers. The place which was intended for the promotion of *Siva Dharma* has now become the rendezvous of *Siva Droppers*. The heart of true devotees are simply bleeding at the sight of sacrilege committed in the temples. They exclaim in agony and despair as did Sayanthan of old:

தந்ததோ பேரநற் தொலைபுத் தீப்பலஞ்
சிந்ததோ மாநவப் பயனூர் தேய்தந்தோ
குற்றந்ததோ நன்னெறி கடற்குறையி
யிறந்ததோ மறைநில விகிலையேடுவெழும்.

In our opinion *Siav Thondars* need not despair nor should they think that the present asura dharma will go on for ever. Adversities whether national, religious or individual should only intensify their devotion to *Lord Siva*.

ஆசைமற் சிவயற் சலங்கினு
மாதோர் பாகர் மலர்ந்தான் மறப்பினோ

They will never despair of success nor will they work for it, but they will do their duty in the midst of dangers and difficulties that face them. They will never adopt a policy of *laissez faire* as many do today when religion is attacked or when when it is prostituted for selfish ends. They will never compromise nor will they give quarter until they have removed the *Asura Dharma* which has crept into the management of temples under alien political and religious influence. When action is the only road for religious regeneration they will not talk nor will they vainly philosophise on the ultimate reality of things, but they will gird up their loins and act and act with effect with the consciousness

என்றிம யாமுண்ணி ன்றியற்று இன்றிய சீயன்
என
(We are the instruments, You are the agent)

In the past Tamilakam passed through a similar religious crisis. *Salot Appar* never stood bitterly crying over the hardness of the times, but he acted to the eternal glory of the *Tamil land* with his great grass-scraper not only in removing the weeds and grass that have overgrown the temples premises through centuries of neglect but also in removing the *Augean Stables* of abuse that has crept into the ideals and practise of temple worship and management.

In our opinion the Hindu public should no longer put up with such abuses to pollute the pure fountains of worship. The time demands the services of leaders of action, of fearless independence and sincere devotion to restore *Siva Dharma* to its pristine glory and purity. It is our hope that such men will come forward to shoulder the responsibilities of this sacred work.

LOCAL & GENERAL

EXCELLENT MATRICULATION RESULTS OF J. H. C.—At the London Matriculation Examination held in January last, of the 83 successful Candidates in all Ceylon, the Jaffna Hindu College has obtained 9 passes. The following are the successful Candidates from the Hindu College: V. M. Coomarasamy, (First Division), M. H. M. Abul Oader, S. Nagamattu, S. V. Ponniah, K. R. Sivagnanasarabam, A. Sivaguru, T. Sivakkulasuri, M. V. Thalaysingham, and M. Thiyagarajah.

A CONTRADICTION.—The Investigation Committee of the J. M. B. Fund contractors' statement purporting an undertaking to have been given by the Manager of the Fund, appearing under the heading "The Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund, Ltd.", in the Local and General columns of your issues (Tamil and English) of the 2nd inst; and requests you to rectify the error.—Cor.

"At Home".—Mr. K. Ambikabgar, Udayar of *Nivattukul*, was at home on the occasion of the auring ceremony of his son, on Monday the 6th instant at 4 p.m.; at his residence at *Katatal*. The house was tastefully decorated and there was a large number of friends and relations including Mr. H. S. M. Hoare, O. O. S. Othas Assistant to the Govt Agent, N. P. who was specially invited for the occasion in the absence of Mr. J. D. Brown, Govt. Agent. After refreshments were served a group photo was taken with Mr. Hoare as the central figure. Banquets were delivered by Messrs. Hoare, N. Maner, S. Ponnappa and N. Ramalingam; then Mr. Ambikabgar thanked the Office Assistant and all those present. A band of native musicians followed the occasion.

The Report of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society.

FROM MARCH 1928 TO 31st MARCH 1929

The Managing committee of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society begs to submit to the members and supporters of the Society their report from March 1928 to 31st March 1929—the Eightieth Year of the Society's existence.

The Society was started in 1849 and was the only one in all Ceylon which founded and managed a Hospital satisfactorily for 56 years until 1907 when it transferred the Hospital to Government and confined its activities to affording relief to the poor and the helpless.

During the period between 1907 and 1918 the Society has been doing very useful work; however it is regrettable to note that the Society was not functioning properly from 1919 to 1927. During this period no annual general meeting was held and there was a absence of organised effort.

A special general meeting of the Society was convened in March 1928 and the question of reorganisation was considered. Important decisions were made with regard to the capitalisation of Life Member's subscriptions and to the check on any system of drawing on capital for current expenditure. The present Committee of Management and the Office-bearers were appointed. The results obtained from the holding of this meeting have been particularly gratifying.

During the period under review the Committee has enrolled 20 Life members who have paid Re. 100/-. They are:—

- 1 Mrs. J. D. Brown
- 2 Mr. G. Subramaniam
- 3 " L. P. Spencer
- 4 " I. Antonypillai
- 5 " S. E. Johnpulle
- 6 " V. Ramalingam
- 7 " V. M. Nagalingam
- 8 " J. D. Brown
- 9 " S. Somasudram
- 10 " C. Mutucomaru
- 11 Modlr. Chittambalam
- 12 Mr. M. Subramaniam
- 13 Modlr. T. Karalpillai
- 14 Mr. P. Rajagopal
- 15 Rt. Rev. Dr. J. A. Guyomar
- 16 Mr. V. Chelliah
- 17 Modlr. A. Naganathan
- 18 Mr. S. Subramaniam
- 19 " Edward Mather
- 20 " R. R. Nalliah

The Committee is specially indebted to those Life Members for their generous contribution.

The Committee is gradually enlarging its activities by taking charge of the poor within the Urban Area who are in receipt of allowances from Government and thus relieving the Government of any payment of allowances to persons within the Urban Area.

The Committee is also negotiating with the Registrar General to register the Society under the Societies Ordinance which will enable the Society to invest its funds locally and secure a better rate of interest.

The Committee during the period under review has afforded relief to about 80 persons and the amount spent is Rs. 1489/50. The Committee also was able to repatriate three persons.

MEMBERSHIP.

Life Members on March 1928	3
Life Members on 31st March 1929	23
Number of Subscribers on March 1928	34
Number of Subscribers on March 1929	406

FUNDS

Balance on 1st March 1928	Rs 4701 13
Balance on 31st March 1929	Rs. 7642 38

The Committee also takes this opportunity to offer their thanks to Mr. J. D. Brown, Government Agent, for having obtained a donation of Rs. 1000/- to the Society from the Sri Sandrasakara Fund, and to the Trustees of this Fund for their very generous response to the request made to them.

The Committee begs to report that the late Treasurer—Mr. G. Subramaniam, Chief Modaliar of the Jaffna Kachcheri—discovered misappropriation of funds of the Society by the Clerk. The matter was placed in the hands of the Police who after investigation have prosecuted the Clerk and the case has not been finally decided.

The Committee regrets the death of the late Mr. A. Catheravelu who was connected with this institution for several years as Honorary Secretary.

In conclusion the Committee cordially tenders their thanks to all subscribers, donors and helpers.

Jaffna, R. R. Nalliah,
27th April 1929. Hon'y Secretary.
[We comment editorially in our next issue.]

Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil Case.

The further hearing was continued at the District Court of Jaffna before Mr. J. C. W. Heck in the case in which Mr. C. K. Swaminathan Head Master of Ramanathan College and 6 others as members of the congregation of Nallur Kandaswamy Temple sued the present Manager Mr. S. Raghunatha Mapana Modaliyar and his mother Ponnappa for a scheme of management to be executed by the District Court of Jaffna. The hearing was begun on Monday the 6th inst.

A. V. Kulasingham with Mr. M. Subramaniam instructed by Mr. P. Castipillai appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. W. Doranayya with Messrs. Spencer Rajaratnam and A. S. Vaugansecor instructed by Messrs. R. B. Nalliah and B. Coomarasoorie appeared for the defendants.

Mr. S. Raghunatha Mapana Modaliyar the defendants continuing his evidence said that the goat sacrifice had been in practice not only one year during the management of his brother it had been discontinued. Some accetto had told his (witness's) brother not to do it and so his brother discontinued it. Before the next festival his witness's brother's leg was operated on and in the course of the operation blood began to ooze from injury witness's brother made a vow after that he would sacrifice a goat. Within one week after the sacrifice his brother died. He (the brother) got so ill that the trouble in his leg was due to the confidence of the goat sacrifice. That was why his own blood was taken up. This year or so after the death of his brother, witness said a boy who was holding the rope attached to the car of the temple slipped and was run over. The idea of the public was that Goat sacrifice was discontinued and therefore the life of the boy was taken. Witness reverted to the old practice of goat sacrifice. Witness believed that his brother's death was due to the failure to continue the goat sacrifice. Witness continuing said that his wife's income was Rs.150/- per annum while his mother's income witness estimated as Rs. 250/- per month. The Court then explained witness at great length; witness said that the amount expended on the construction of the *Thirukalam*—(tank) was shown in the accounts submitted. His brother started to rebuild the holy oil holes as well as the temple. The friends who had encouraged him in this backed out making him a debtor his brother raised a loan of Rs. 16000/- towards the temple and also raised a large sum from the firm of A. R. A. B. S. M. which sum was still unpaid; this loan was to meet the cost of building a schooner and was on the security of promissory notes. Witness had in hand at present Rs. 500/-. There was cash also in the nodial box in the temple and with regard to his brother's debt of Rs. 15000/- and Rs. 45000/- witness as his successor had to pay. A. R. A. B. S. M. served a mandate of sequestration on his brother before his death for the sum of Rs. 85/- to 86 thousands due to the firm. G. etienne as to whether there was not grumbling by those whom people had donated lands or money for the conduct of the festivals of the temple at the omission to mention the names of the donors while chanting the blessings. Witness said that there were two forms of blessings the Major and the minor. Were the donations had been in the form of ready cash sufficient for the conduct of the festival. The blessings to the donor is uttered loudly while in the case of a donation made quite to meet the cost of a festival the blessings were uttered softly. With regard to the introduction of dancing girls to the temple witness said that the practice had been in existence from the time of his fore fathers and witness could not say that the system had been introduced from South India witness was of opinion that the majority of the people were in favour of dances by the Nautch girls in the temples though a few were against it. It was not possible once a girl is dedicated to the deity to maintain her for that temple. Out of the temple funds as expenditure for such maintenance would be prohibitive. It was only during the high festivals that the temple require the services of 3 or 4 dancing girls but in the other festivals only one girl was sufficient—questioned by the Court as to what opinion witness would have of a manager of another temple who kept mistresses witness said that he would attach nothing bad to such conduct as the presiding deity of witness's temple was having two consorts. If the manager's conduct was regarded in a bad light then the conduct of the deity would also become reprehensible.

Court.—Don't you think that a manager by his conduct should set an example to others? your ancestors too say that the manager must be a holy man.

Witness. I am holy.

Court. You may think so but others don't say so.

Witness.—It is not possible for me to act according to what people would like as manager of the temple. I am following the example set by the presiding deity of my temple.

Further hearing was continued on Tuesday the 7th instant.

Supplia Aiyar Vebharanyia Kurukal, Proprietor and officiating priest of Subramaniam Swami Kovil Chulipiranni was the first witness called. He said that he was for about 14 years the officiating priest and shangar of the *Sevan Temple* at *Koelchikady* belonging to Sir P. Ramanathan Esq. was well versed in the *Sastras*. Goat sacrifice in Temples was provided for in the *Sastras*. Witness quoted from a book called *Sahaslakama Saras* Anguregam Page 21. There was a stanza which prescribed 6 different kinds of animal sacrifices (1) Elephant (2) horse (3) buffalo (4) pig (5) goat (6) Cow. To appease the wrath of evil spirit goats were sacrificed. In case they were not available bastards directed sacrifice of a man. The deity *Virava* is referred to and he is invoked to accept the sacrifice offered. Devadasas are sanctioned in the *Sastras* to dance in temples. It is said that at the time of the *Pooja* ceremony the officiating priest should stand in the South, either the King or the Manager of the temple should stand in the North and the *Dava Damsel* should stand in the middle and dance before the presiding deity. She should hold a bowl in her hand containing sacred ash, it were and perform the sacred dance prescribed by the *Sastras*, another duty of the damsel was to hold a lamp made of flour light a wick and wave it in front of the deity. After doing this duty she should dance round the deity to the tune of music.

Court.—Is it said anywhere how such girls should be selected.

Continued up.

NOTICE.

The Services of Mr. K. C. Balasubramaniya Iyer who was the Assistant to the Secretary have been discontinued as from 30th April 1929. The public are hereby informed that he has no authority to make collections or act in any other way on behalf of the Society.

V. T. S. Sivagurunathan,
Mis. 1445. Hony. General Secretary.

GURUPUJA IN HINDU BOARD SCHOOLS:—
In most of the above schools the Gurupuja Day of St. Appar which fell on 4 5 29 was celebrated with devotion and reverence. Poojabs were performed and Children treated to sumptuous break fast in some and to light refreshments in others. The life of the great saint was explained in detail and illustrated with quotations from his songs. —Cor

Continued.

Witness:—I am not able to quote chapter and verse from any authority just now. But from my personal knowledge I may say that in India the choice of such details is restricted to such as are freed from menaces, who are clad in garments of white, whose forehead and body are besmeared with holy ash and wearing bells as anklets. There were two kinds of ceremonies by dancing girls one done by elderly women and the other by beautiful and attractive young girls dancing to the tune of music.

Court:—You have not still answered the question as to the character of these girls. Should they have a character at all.

Witness:—Nothing is said about it in the books. The inference is that those qualities mentioned by me would be possessed by a girl of good character.

Witness continuing said that the position of the bell was provided for in Kumarathantham. The bell should be laid between the North-east corner of the temple and the main entrance (Gopuram). The new bell at the Nalur Kandaswamy Temple complied with the directions of our ancestors, the present tank (Pirukulam) is also in the position prescribed in the castles.

Cross examined by Mr. Kalingam the witness admitted that enlightened public opinion was against the continuing of animal sacrifice in the temples.

Witness as a Brahmin disapproved of Blood sacrifice and discontinued such sacrifice in his temple. The highest teachings of Hinduism were against taking of life.

Witness did not know of any girl of the type mentioned by him at Vanapuram. The presence of engaging nautch girls to amuse in the temples was condemned by enlightened Hindus but there are several temples in Jaffna where it was still going on.

Court:—Are you aware that the 1st defendant has a married wife as well as a concubine in his home.

Witness:—I also heard of it. Personally I am not aware of it.

Court:—Is that a commendable thing for a manager of a temple.

Witness:—In law.....

Court:—(interrupting) Who wanted law, you are a Brahmin priest and as such we want your moral opinion.

Witness:—(hesitatingly) yes it can be accepted.

Court:—Oh what grounds? How do you justify it?

Witness:—If the legal wife has no issue, a man can procure a second wife for the purpose of raising up issue.

Court:—If the legal wife has children, do you approve of a second wife.

Witness:—If a man is capable of having the *Sakti* he can do so. **Court:—**Your religion approves of it. **Witness:—**Our religion will not abhor it.

Mr. K. Navaratnam Proctor was the next witness called. He said that his family had conducted the Kachchikal festival for very many years. They had donated certain paddy lands to the temple towards the festival. Instead of paddy witness was now giving Rs 150, towards the festival which was conducted at present would cost Rs 200.

Kandapur Chettiar Ponnusamy Chettiar Manager and Proprietor Sivam Temple Yannerpoozai giving evidence said that he had no complaint to make with regard to the present management of the Nalur Temple. The temple under the present management had become more popular and the income had also increased. Mr. Kalingam cross examined the witness at length.

Counsel:—In fact you have abandoned your wife. **Court:—**What has that got to do with the case. **Counsel:—**It is only to prove that the people are all birds of a feather. One is trying to help the other.

Court:—To my mind the Manager is disqualified by reason of his domestic management. But in Jaffna there is such a conflict of opinion. The other day Mr. Omarambami District Judge got into the witness box and defended the conduct of the Manager. **Counsel:—**In Jaffna many things may happen. Mr. Darasamy Indian law allows it. **Mr. Kalingam:—**I will conclude my friend to produce it. Mr. Darasamy (warmly) I strongly object to my friend's remarks (To Kalingam). Why do you become personal. So many of us Abhor these things. **Mr. K. Arulampalam Proctor was the last witness called. He said that he had been a worshiper of the Nalur Kandaswamy temple for the last one and half years. Speaking about the ticket system during the high festival season at Bameswaram, witness said that a staff of 10 clerks was employed to issue tickets for Arachana. The annual income of Bameswaram temple was about 18 lacs. The statement by the first defendant that he was following the examples of God Kandaswamy with regard to the keeping of more than one wife was not the correct one. The God Kandaswamy had not two wives. Commission system of management of a temple was unworkable in Jaffna. This closed the case for the defendants. Addresses of Counsel were fixed for the 27th.—Cor.**

Financial Position of the Colony

A few weeks back the Honourable the Colonial Treasurer issued a "Note on the Financial Position of the Colony with reference to the Preparation of the Budget for 1929-30" According to his calculations and forecasts, the probable financial position as visualised by him could be summarised thus:

(I) By the end of the current financial year (i.e., 1928 29) a sum of Rs. 25,000,000 would have been expended from the Surplus Balances on works (such as the new Railway Workshops, the Hydro Electric Scheme, the Batticaloa Trincomalee Railway, etc.), the costs of which are properly chargeable to loan funds.

(II) The Surplus Balances would thus have dwindled down at the end of 1928 29 to Rs. 7,720,000 approx. only.

(III) For the year 1929 30 our recurrent expenditure estimated at Rs 104,250,000 would be monopolised practically the whole of the "annual revenue", estimated at Rs 103,000,000, leaving little or no margin for non-recurrent expenditure.

(IV) For the year 1929 30 the probable minimum requirements in respect of non-recurrent expenditure on uncompleted works a re-ly undertaken would amount to Rs. 29,000,000, inclusive of Rs 8,500,000 for the Railway Workshops and of Rs. 2,000,000 for the Hydro Electric Scheme, these two items being properly chargeable to loan funds.

In devising ways and means of balancing the Budget for 1929 30 the Treasurer considers the usual three possibilities, viz., (a) retrenchment, (b) additional taxation, and (c) additional debt.

In regard to the first possibility, viz., retrenchment, the Treasurer is of opinion that a policy of retrenchment would not be possible because, according to him, "the existing votes for the various services are not in excess of the requirements of efficiency" and "if they are to be reduced the labours of administration must first be lightened."

In regard to the possibility of additional taxation while the Treasurer concedes that it is "obvious that additional taxation will be necessary in the near future," he urges that "immediate proposals for new taxation are impracticable" and that such taxation "cannot be imposed at once." He adopts this attitude mainly on the ground that as the Island has already diverged to the major loan we Rs Rs 25,000,000 from the Surplus Balances derived from tax revenue, this amount must be replaced to revenues to meet recurrent expenditure before fresh taxation is imposed for the purpose. The Treasurer frankly admits that he does not face boldly the problem of making such wealth pay its fair share to Ceylon's exchequer and is rather disturbed by a sense of imperial conscience that if such wealth is taxed locally it would be "largely at the cost of the Imperial Exchequer."

The Treasurer is thus forced to recommend that we should float a large loan of about Rs. 50,000,000 to Rs. 60,000,000. Of this amount we should raise Rs. 37,000,000 during 1929-30 in order to balance the Budget for that year, inclusive of expenditure on recurrent, non-recurrent and loan items, and to leave a closing balance of about Rs 14,470,000 to be carried forward to 1930 31. He suggests that the remainder of the loan could be raised later to continue and complete the loan works.

The Colonial Treasurer, with his usual caution, is careful to add that his "figures and conclusions based on them" are "tentative." Assuming his figures are sound, I would submit that his conclusions are unsound and that his proposals, if carried out, would not be in the best interests of the Island. He appears rather to tinker with our financial policy and to postpone meeting difficulties instead of facing them squarely and taking remedial steps at once. The Treasurer is not even consistent. It is not very long before he issued this financial statement that he very cheerfully supported the voting away of a million rupees as a loan to the Tea Research Institute. He now paints a picture of gloom, but suggests no effective remedy. It is not surprising that it has been suggested that the gloom has been deliberately deepened. My own view is that in 1929 30 we should adopt the following procedure, viz., to take immediate steps (1) to economize; (2) to impose additional taxation; and (3) if necessary to raise a temporary loan by the issue of Treasury Bills; and that we should re-consider our position in 1930 in the light of the possibility of additional expenditure having to be incurred to introduce the reforms, the University Scheme, the new Salaries Scheme, the various colonization projects, the local development schemes and thus find out the actual amount and nature of the permanent loan to be floated.

I have good reasons for my view. There can be no doubt that as the Colonial Treasurer states, "It is urgently necessary that serious expectations of the fulfilment of ambitious schemes beyond the financial strength of the Colony should be discontinued and that the prevailing mood of recklessness should be discouraged." But having concluded this desideratum, the Colonial Treasurer seems rather nervous to translate his own precept into practice, and instead of urging immediate economy and retrenchment he is rather willing to allow the "prevailing mood of recklessness" to prevail unchecked for another year. In fact an

examination of the figures of the total expenditure on all items "recurrent," "non-recurrent" and "extraordinary" for the past ten years would show that he proposes to incur during 1929 30 more total expenditure (i.e., Rs. 134,250,000) than the amount actually incurred (Rs. 128,618,457) in 1927 28 when the mood of recklessness was at its worst, and when we were embarrassed with more riches than we knew what to do with.

The Colonial Treasurer's plan is that without violent changes of policy, which would be impracticable and in most cases injurious to the Colony, we are powerless to prevent some further increase. In effect, therefore, the Treasurer's proposal is that notwithstanding "the prevailing mood of recklessness" a "sophisticated" policy is the best I wonder whether the country will subscribe to such a policy at a time when it is generally admitted that a trade depression is in sight and the revenue shows a certain tendency to shrink.

How urgent and imperative is the necessity for economy and retrenchment can be judged from the various ways in which the prevailing mood of recklessness has manifested itself. Personal emoluments have increased by leaps and bounds. Government Departments, as at present organized, have in view the spending of bumper revenues and that as quickly as possible. Messrs. B. Bastada were paid for about one year at the per rate of 50 cents a unit for electric current consumed by Government Departments after Government had purchased their plant. Further, £5,000 more than was originally demanded was paid to Bastada in spite of the previous understanding that once a settlement was arrived at they would go back to the original settlement. It was only other day that the Head of an important Department, within a few weeks of assuming duty, went on continuous circuit for a period of over two months while his predecessors had within a year or two previously covered the same ground. I know of a case where an officer was specially engaged from England for a period of two years to supervise a work that was contracted for completion in one year. While Government produces electric current from the Kollanawa plant at about 12 cents a unit, it pays a leading English firm at the rate of 25 to 30 cents a unit to light the port of Colombo.

As far as I can see, Government Departments, particularly those which spend large sums of money annually on Works, are not run on business lines. There is no real control either on the growth of expenditure or on the increase in the personnel. A new and vicious procedure has crept into our system of finance—this system of creating "funds"—the Tea Research Fund, the Coconut Research Fund, and, presumably very soon other funds. On this expenditure there is not even a trace of legislative control. Schemes such as the Hydro Electric Scheme which depend for their success on economy in the cost of construction have already suffered owing to the prevailing spirit of squandering.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Treasurer soon pooh poohs the possibility of retrenchment I would strongly urge that immediate steps be taken to cut down recurrent expenditure and to enforce the strictest economy in all departments of Government. "Our great need now is economy" and I am convinced from the knowledge of how large sums of money are being squandered by Government Departments that economy consistent with efficiency is not only possible but is eminently practicable and urgent necessary.

In regard to our recurrent expenditure for 1929 30, I would submit that the items mentioned by the Treasurer should be carefully scrutinized with the object of finding out whether all the expenditure he estimates would necessarily have to be incurred during next year. In particular I would suggest that we should not spend more than Rs 8,000,000 on Public Works Extraordinary and that no expenditure should be incurred on the Hydro Electric Scheme besides what is necessary to conserve the work already done. In regard to this latter work, no useful purpose will be served by hurrying up with the scheme without knowing definitely how much capital outlay will be required, and whether the scheme can, in fact, be worked with profit. An adequate load has yet to be developed for the steam plant. When will the country be ready to take up such portion of the Hydro Electric supply as will make the scheme pay? Any capital prematurely sunk in hastening the Hydro Electric Scheme would only mean that we would be paying to stock-holders abroad interest on the loan capital of a work which yields us no return.

If my suggestions are carried out I estimate the gross expenditure for 1929 30 would be as follows:—

	Actual 1927 1928	Estimated 1928 1929
Recurrent	97,042,522	105,272,747
Non-recurrent	14,709,659	19,894,055
Loan Works	16,866,878	10,788,895
Total	128,618,457	135,955,697*
Treasurer's proposals for 1929 30	Rs. 104,250,000	Rs. 102,250,000
My proposals for 1929 30	Rs. 18,600,000	Rs. 14,000,000
Loan Works	10,600,000	3,750,000
Total	132,250,000	125,000,000

Continued up.

Letter To The Editor.
POLICE VEDANSHIP OF OBIRUVELAN AND PERIAVELAN

Sir,
As the above post has become vacant the Roman Catholic Priests and Brothers are delivering Apostolic blows and knocks to secure the appointment to a R. Chatholio, so that their proselytizing campaign may be furthered in this stronghold of Obatholians, although the Chatholios, cannot outnumber the Hindus.

The feeling among the Hindu Community, of this locality, is that the said Police Vedanship should not be made the sole monopoly of R. Chatholios and that the Government Agent will avail himself of this opportunity of considering the claims of the Hindu who claims apparently have been ignored for many years past.

Yours faithfully,
"LAURE DEO."

Continued.
(N.B.—The Treasurer's revised estimate for 1929 30 is Rs. 127,000,000, i.e., less than the actual expenditure for 1928 29.)
These figures would show that under my proposals the estimates for 1929 30 would be about 97 per cent. of the actual expenditure for 1927 28 and 93 per cent. of the revised estimated expenditure for 1928 29. There would thus be on the one hand no violent changes of policy which the Colonial Treasurer dreads so much and on the other a definite restraint on the mood of recklessness which, on his own showing has overtaken the Island during the past few years.

I now turn to the question of additional taxation. The Colonial Treasurer has in this connection followed a process of reasoning which is rather difficult to understand. He admits that "additional taxation will be necessary in the near future," but states that it "cannot be imposed at once." The main reason urged is that surplus balances amounting to Rs. 25,000,000 have already been diverted to loan works and should, therefore, be first replaced. Assuming such replacement is effected the Treasurer proposes to devote the Rs. 18,600,000 out of this amount to non-recurrent expenditure and increase the surplus balances from Rs. 7,720,000 to Rs. 12,970,000. This disguise of calling loan funds replaced surplus balances before spending them on works not properly chargeable to loan funds must conceal two facts: (1) that interest at 5 per cent per annum and flotation expenses at 2 1/2 per cent. (besides sinking fund) would be payable on the cost of unremunerative works and (2) that while the Island would get at the most only 4 per cent. interest per annum on the Surplus Balances of nearly Rs. 13,000,000 the country would be paying 5 per cent. interest per annum besides flotation expenses on these very surplus balances restored from a loan.

In view of the importance of my contention I should like to make my position clear by a simple illustration. A private individual finds himself unexpectedly in possession of a large amount of

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, Sidha and Unani and also the other subjects which will be taken up according to the syllabus of the College of Indigenous Medicine at Colombo.

Mis. 1435. Principal.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7100.
In the matter of the estate of the late **Thambipillai Wanniasingam of Manipay** Deceased.
Thangamma widow of Wanniasingam of Manipay Petitioner.
Vs.
1. **Mahetpari** and
2. **Rajathochery daughters of Wanniasingam of do and**
3. **Sinnathamby appiah of do now in Colombo** Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesigned coming on for disposal before **J. O. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna**, on April 18, 1929, in the presence of **Mr. E. Mura-gampillai, Proc. or, for Petitioner** and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 18, 1929 having been read:
It is hereby ordered that the abovesigned 3d Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of acting in their behalf in these Testamentary Proceedings and the Petitioner be declared as the widow of the deceased entitled to Administration of his estate and Letters of Administration be issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on May 21, 1929.

April 29, 1929. J. O. W. Rock, District Judge, O. 1692.

Financial Position of the Colony

Continued from page 3. money owing to rubber boom. He gets into a "mood of recklessness," devotes part of the money to the erection of a mansion, for the purchase of a Rolls Royce, etc., and near another part in clearing and planting a coconut land which he had purchased before with borrowed money. When the boom subsides he continues the same high level of living...

The Colonial Treasurer has himself indicated to us a large and hitherto untapped source of revenue. He admits that "much of the wealth of the Island passes into the possession of persons who spend it or invest it outside the Island and so place it beyond the reach of our taxes." It is now too notorious a fact to require any repetition that while salaries, dividends and profits earned in Ceylon are impressed into the service of the Imperial and Indian Exchequer, our Treasury looks on with wistful eye...

I would submit that we have dilly-dallied too long with the idea of an income tax and that we should take immediate steps to have the tax introduced from the year 1929-30. We would also be well advised to increase the stamp duties on the transfer of share certificates, to raise the estate duty on very large estates and to introduce a Business Profits Tax which will make Companies incorporated abroad and functioning in Ceylon pay their share to the Treasury. In my opinion such taxation will naturally increase our revenue without causing hardship to the poor or checking the Colony's major industries.

If after retrenchment and additional taxation, we find during the financial year 1929-30 we are unable to meet sanctioned expenditure from income, we could raise money by the issue of Treasury Bills for short periods not exceeding twelve months. Thereafter, as I have already stated, we could take stock of our financial position to find out precisely the amount and nature of the permanent loan we should float.

There are two other objections to the policy of raising a large loan for next year. Firstly, it is obvious that fresh taxation has to be introduced if not during 1929-30, at the latest by 1930-31. How much such taxation will yield one cannot foresee with any degree of certainty and it is likely that after the introduction of new taxes we might have a further period of surplus balances. If we float a large loan now we may be in the same position in which we were in 1922-23, and subsequent years. It will be remembered that during the year 1921, we raised a loan the net proceeds of which was about Rs. 73,000,000 and we raised additional taxation in 1923-23. But before we could even make full applications for the loan we found that we had large surplus balances from the additional taxation. So that in effect while we were paying over 6 per cent as interest, etc., on borrowed money which we could not spend in time, we found we were having surplus balances from revenue which brought us only about 4 per cent. Indeed we were so embarrassed with our loan that we found it necessary to spend part of it on works such as bridges etc., which are not properly chargeable to loan funds.

The second objection is that if a large loan is now floated in England, we might not be able to get full value for the money in that we will not be able to spend it on goods and services on the market most advantageous to us. In view of the large amount of unemployment in England there will be a strong temptation for the new Secretary of State for the Colonies to insist on the spending of the loan money in England itself or through English intermediaries. Such a policy might be injurious to us as we have already had a taste of it in connexion with the purchase of rails and railway stock with the loan of 1921.

To summarise: (1) Our expenditure for 1929-30, should be restricted to be about Rs. 125,000,000, up as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount (Rs.). Recurrent: 102,250,000; Non recurrent: 14,000,000; Loan works: 8,750,000; Total: 125,000,000.

(2) Retrenchment should be enforced and the "prevailing mood of recklessness" kept severely in check.

(3) Additional taxation should be imposed by (a) raising the stamp duty on transfer of share certificates, (b) increasing the estate duty on large estates, (c) imposing a business profits tax, (d) introducing an income tax.

(4) To balance the Budget for 1929-30 we might if necessary raise a temporary loan by the issue of Treasury Bills, it being disadvantageous to the Island to raise a permanent loan, no small part of which is to be utilised to increase the surplus balances which will earn less interest.

(5) The Island's financial position should be reconsidered in 1930 with the full knowledge of all probable expenditure on work of development, etc. in order to find out the amount and nature of the Permanent Loan to be floated.

All-Kerala Hindu Conference.

Camp Thirunavay, May 4.—The First All-Kerala Hindu Conference assembled here at 8.45 p.m. in the new pandal erected after the storm. There were over 2,000 people present including a good number of ladies.

After being garlanded by Mr. Narayana Menon, Pandit Malaviya delivered his presidential address, to the course of which, he said, they were all assembled there under the shadow of a benevolence caused by the death of a Nair student, who had gone there full of enthusiasm to work for the cause of his country and he was sure that the whole assembly would join him in praying that he should be born again with the same devotion and energy to work for the motherland.

The cultural activities of Hindus were becoming fewer as days passed. They should not forget that the Hindu community had a great culture being the legacy of the Aryan culture representing the best in everything. Pandit Malaviya then described the functions of the four castes, Brahma, Kshatriya, Vyasa and Sudra and said that the culture they inherited was the legacy of every Hindu irrespective of these castes.

He then condemned the purdah system which was in vogue among Nambudiri Brahmins in Kerala, and said that they must know that it destroyed the very ideals of their religion, besides interfering with the health of their women folk. There was also the custom of marriage prevailing among them, which allowed only the eldest member of a family to marry a woman from his own community and conferred on the remaining members the privilege of conorting with the women of other communities.

The presidential address had not been completed, when heavy rain with thunder and lightning set in, and the pandal was unable to resist it. With the collapse of the pandal, the proceedings had to be adjourned to the next day, to assemble in another pandal put up for the occasion.

Continuing his address to-day, Pandit Malaviya pointed out that he had never come across anything about untouchability, pollution and other superstitious practices in the Sankhya Smriti or any other Smritis and he asked why should people go on persisting in these evils even now?

In conclusion, Pandit Malaviya referred in most touching terms to the question of admission of the so-called low castes in temples and appealed to them to be more liberal saying that it was a most heinous crime to deny admission to human beings when dogs and other creatures sometimes entered temples without pollution. He could not tolerate for a moment, he said the action of a Brahmin priest of temple throwing out Prajademans to the untouchables, while he handed over the same to the so-called higher castes.

The Conference then passed the following resolutions:- This Conference places on record its deep grief at the unfortunate death of K. Krishna Panicker of Marjari, a B.A. student, who had come to attend the Conference and who succumbed to the injuries sustained by the collapse of the pandal by a violent storm.

The Conference then passed the following resolutions:- This Conference places on record its deep grief at the unfortunate death of K. Krishna Panicker of Marjari, a B.A. student, who had come to attend the Conference and who succumbed to the injuries sustained by the collapse of the pandal by a violent storm.

This Conference places on record its deep grief at the unfortunate death of K. Krishna Panicker of Marjari, a B.A. student, who had come to attend the Conference and who succumbed to the injuries sustained by the collapse of the pandal by a violent storm.

This Conference places on record its deep grief at the unfortunate death of K. Krishna Panicker of Marjari, a B.A. student, who had come to attend the Conference and who succumbed to the injuries sustained by the collapse of the pandal by a violent storm.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6989.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathippilly Ayyar Sinnathambay Ayyar of Kerudavil, Deceased,

- 1. Chinnathambay Ayyar Sithamparappillai Ayyar
2. Chinnathambay Ayyar Vaitilinga Ayyar both of Kerudavil

Respondents.

- 1. Thangamma widow of Vadiveloo
2. Arumuga Ayyar S. Madurai Ayyar and
3. H's wife Paikisam and
4. Chinnabhalamma widow of Chinnathambay Ayyar all of Kerudavil

This matter of the Petition of above-named Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kanapathippilly Ayyar Sinnathambay Ayyar of Kerudavil...

The matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kanapathippilly Ayyar Sinnathambay Ayyar of Kerudavil...

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. February 26, 1929. O. 1687.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7051.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnathambay wife of Kanapathippillai of Manippay Deceased,

Komarsavelu George Kanapathippillai of Manippay Respondent.

- 1. Kanapathippillai Mambaparanam and
2. Sapirithamma daughter of Kanapathippillai of Manippay

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on the 7th day of March 1929, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 4, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the said Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 16, 1929, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. March 4, 1929. O. 1690.

Continued.

"This Conference of the representatives of the Hindus of Kerala recognizes the necessity of the organisations for the religious and social advancement of the Hindus of this Province and resolves to establish a Kerala Hindu Sabha affiliated to the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha, with branches all over Kerala. This Conference appoints a Sub-Committee to frame rules and to give effect to the resolution."

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that the present evil customs of unapproachability and untouchability should be abolished, and appeals to Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Travancore and to His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin and to all leaders of orthodox opinion among Hindus to lend their guidance and support to bring about this change in Hindu societies which will not weaken but strengthen and promote Hindu Dharma."

"This Conference deeply regrets the continuance of the evil practice of animal sacrifices in some temples in Kerala and earnestly requests the authorities of such temples to stop the same."

"This Conference is strongly of opinion that all Hindus who desire to have Darshan and to offer prayers to Deities in Hindu temples should have full freedom to do so, and earnestly appeals to the authorities of temples and the leaders of the orthodox community to help in bringing about the accomplishment of this object."

"This Conference notes with deep concern the physical deterioration of the Hindus in Kerala and appeals to all parents, guardians, and instructors of the youth to revive with suitable modifications of the ancient Kalar system under which Kerala produced a fine race of men and women."

"This Conference urges upon the Hindus of Kerala the necessity of taking back into their fold their brethren who have been converted into other religions and who desire to come back to Hinduism and calls upon all Hindus to help such reconversions."

In bringing the proceedings of the Conference to a conclusion, Pandit Malaviya hoped that it opened a new era in the history of Hinduism in modern times in Malabar and that they would remove all social and religious disabilities and promote the social and religious objects of Hindus. He also hoped that they would always endeavour to present a harmonious good will in all matters relating to religion and politics, so that they might not be a hindrance to the progress of nationhood.

With the garlanding of Pandit Malaviya by Mr. Mairaj Ram Ayyar and with a short speech by him congratulating the organisers of the Conference on its success and expressing their gratitude to the President for conducting its deliberations, the Conference dissolved. —'Hindu.'

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7042.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sangaripillai Kandiah of Myliddy South, Deceased, Petitioner.

- 1. Kaddipillai widow of Mottukaddy
2. Elipolai Ampalayy of do
3. Velpillai Nagalingam and
4. wife Sivasamma of do
5. Sivasammillai widow of Sinnathambay of do
6. Kanapathy Kulathungan and
7. wife Ganapathy of do
8. Sampathar Velpillai of do
9. Sampathar Theambo of do
10. Sangaripillai Murgan of do
11. Kaspillai Naganamtu of do
12. Kaspillai Nagai of do
13. Vaitililingam Balalingam of do
14. Vaitililingam Puthasachan of do
15. Vaitililingam Perampalam of do
16. Vaitililingam Peruncikern of do
17. Vaitililingam Nallamma of do
18. Vaitililingam Komarsavelu of do
19. Kattiripillai Kattiran of do
20. Kattiripillai Theambipillai of do
21. Kattiripillai Nambuthambay of do
22. Kattiripillai Saravannammun of do
23. Kattiripillai Theambimuttu of do
24. Nagammattar Ponniah and
25. wife Meneendhy of do
26. Thevar Vallipparam and
27. wife Umayyathil of do
28. Velayutha Elipolai and
29. wife Ponnai of do
30. Sivasammillai Sivasammillai of do
31. Kaspillai Naganammattar and wife
32. Muttupillai of do
33. Sivasammillai Theambo of do
34. Sivasammillai Naganammattar of do
35. Appakkoddy Vallipuram and
36. wife Thiraviam of do
37. Naganammattar daughter of Kattiripillai of do
38. Naganammattar Sivasammillai of do
39. Naganammattar Naganammattar of do
40. Naganammattar Manonmani of do
41. Sivasammillai Naganammattar of do

The 12th Respondent is dumb person appointed guardian ad litem the 11th Respondent. The 17th, 18th, 38th, 39th and 40th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 13th and 41st Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 11th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the dumb person the above-named 12th Respondent and the 13th and 41st Respondents be appointed guardians ad litem over the minors the above-named 17th, 18th, 38th, 39th and 40th Respondents coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of February 1929 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the above-named 12th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the dumb person the above-named 11th Respondent and the 13th and 41st Respondents be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 17th, 18th, 38th, 39th and 40th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this Testamentary action unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16 day of April 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. This day of March 1929. Time to show cause is extended to 14th May 1929. Sgd. J. C. W. Rock, D. J. O. 1688.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7048.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kallayar Arumugam of Araly South, Deceased, Petitioner.

- 1. Kadumpamanyammah daughter of Arumugam of do
2. Rasammah daughter of Arumugam of do

Guardian ad litem: Ponnai widow of Kallayam of do.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 1st and 2nd Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 8, 1929, in the presence of Messrs. Ngalaliam and Ngalaliam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 4, 1929, having been read;

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 23, 1929, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. March 25, 1929. Time to show cause extended to 16-5-29. O. 1689.