

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. XXXVI-NO. 97

JAFFNA, MONDAY JUNE 22, 1925.

PRICE 8 CENTS

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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TANJORE.

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RUKMANI COOKER

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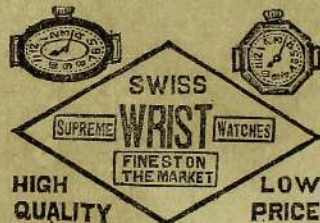
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Y. 44. (M. P. C.)

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MADRAS.

Y. 46.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government Timber lying at Kankesanur Timber Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, July 1, 1925.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna.

80 Satisfactory logs
11 B. G. Sleepers
16 N. G. Sleepers
88 Telegraph posts

N. M. WHITE,

Actg. Conserv. of Forests.

Office of the Conserv. of Forests,
Kandy, June 8, 1925.
G. 515.

Notice.

The undermentioned Government Timber lying at Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, at 9.30 a.m. on Friday, July 3, 1925.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna.

50 Palu logs
50 Satisfactory logs

N. M. WHITE,

Actg. Conserv. of Forests.

Office of the Conserv. of Forests,
Kandy, June 8, 1925.
G. 517.

Rolled gold Gilt

LADIES' WRISTLET WATCH.

Superior round shape Fancy Dial Wrist Watch very charming to look at. It is an excellent and perfect time-keeper even when riding on horse-back or cycle. Complete with Rolled-gold Gilt Bracelet Spring Chain



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Park Town Post,

Y. 42. INDIA.

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Thirdly, and most important of all, because they are the Tiles best suited to the climatic conditions of North Ceylon. They keep your house cool during the hot weather and warm during the cold.

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S. VEERAGATTIPILLAI,
Sole Agent,

H. 33. JAFFNA.

TEAK.

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Sizes Length 6 to 30 feet.

Width 10 to 20 inches.

As we have a limited number of long logs will those of our customers who prefer long ones book their orders in time.

S. VEERAGATTIPILLAI,

H. 36. Tondamanar.

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S. W. DISSANAYAKE ESQ., D. E., F. C. R. I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of their business, the varied and up-to-date character of their goods and their uniform courtesy. Their establishment fills a great need in Jaffna.

B. CONSTANTINE ESQ., C. C. S. We have dealt with the Jaffna Apothecaries Co. for 2½ years and found them always very obliging and their goods of Uniform Excellent Quality.

If you desire entire satisfaction get all your requirements from

THE JAFFNA APOTHECARIES CO.
Merchants,

Y. 43.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Immediately the services of a general Assistant to the Editor, "Hindu Organ". Apply stating terms to:

The Honorary Secretary
Saiva Paripalana Sabai,
Jaffna

Jaffna,
18-6-25.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1925

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Since the inauguration of the present Refrains, there never was a more interesting discussion than the one on unemployment at last Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam, when opening the discussion, had just stated, that unemployment and consequent poverty being steadily on the increase, it became incumbent on Government to take steps to remedy the evil. He would not say that either English education or Vernacular education has been the direct cause of unemployment. Nor was he prepared to state any other cause. All that he moved for was a Commission of Inquiry. It would be up to that Commission to investigate into the matter and find out among what classes in Ceylon unemployment existed and suggest remedial measures.

The Hon. Mr. T. B. Jayab, who seconded the motion, did not commit himself. He was a pedagogue and did not perhaps want to be his own accuser. It was left to a manager of Buddhist schools the Hon. Mr. W. A. De Silva, to tell the House the plain truth that the education that is in vogue in the country is at the root of the whole evil. He exploded the fallacy that English education was one thing and vernacular education another. Education is education whether it be imparted in the medium of English or through the medium of the vernacular. The fact is that each country has its own mentality and a system which was successful in one country would not necessarily suit another. The only other gentleman who seemed to be inclined to agree with him was a manager of Hindu Schools, the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy.

The Director of Education, however, steered a middle course. He did not totally challenge the charge levelled at the present system of education. It would appear as though he himself shared to some extent the views of Mr. W. A. De Silva. But he also pointed out the absurdity of expecting education to guarantee employment. Education aspires to something much higher and something much more liberal than providing people with the necessary vocational talents. According to the Director of Education, the real trouble was not because the unemployed are unemployable but because there is no employment available to the unemployed. In other words the supply is greater than the demand. Thus the question naturally resolves into an economic problem.

If, however we place Mr. De Silva's statements side by side with those of Mr. Macrae, we are forced to come to the inevitable conclusion that education has seriously affected the economic life of the people. If people grow up with queer notions of respectability, it is because they have been fed up with erroneous notions by means of a faulty system of education. As people think so they act. A properly educated man is he who has been trained to think correctly. Does the present system of education make the people think rightly? Certainly not. Therefore it is that those who assert that the education that is in vogue in this country is the root cause of unemployment are not very far wrong.

To take a practical instance, a century before, agricultural pursuits were considered the noblest and the healthiest by our people. But now they do not think so. They now believe that a quill is mightier than a plough. During the course of a century their mentality has undergone a remarkable change. New ways of thinking and new ways of living have invaded our society. Our social and economic life has been disturbed. In the days of our innocence, our wants were few and we were very happy and

contented. Now our wants have multiplied but our means and resources are extremely limited. The population today is perhaps less but certainly not more than what existed then and yet we are unable to live comfortably. The question now arises as to what has disturbed our economic life. The politician would say that all our wealth has been drained away by foreign capitalists. But he is very much mistaken. The country's resources are still there. There are still infinite possibilities for developing the country in various directions. A greater portion of the country is still forest land. There are numerous and very profitable industries awaiting development. What then is the trouble? The trouble is with ourselves. We must change our ways of living and we must reform our ways of thinking. This can only be done by thoroughly overhauling the present system of education and making it suited to the genius of the people. Very few people do actually starve in the country, though there are some, even among the great ones who lived on friends, loafed about and did nothing. But there are not a few who have not a cent to pay for their hats, boots, trousers, and cheap gin!

NOTES & COMMENTS

A Committee that was appointed by the Council of Public Morals in England to examine the problem of birth-control, reported that the ideal method of birth-control is self-control. There has been a lot of discussion recently in the press regarding this problem. It was urged that a good deal of the misery of this world would disappear if parents only took care that they brought into the world only such children as they could reasonably support. It was also stated that it looked like a miscarriage of Divine justice when the physical sins of the parents were visited on the children for no fault of theirs. A good many have been trying to find out whether a solution of the problem of an over-crowded population cannot be arrived at by adopting the suggestion of birth-control. These are, of course, plausible reasons for mooted the question of birth-control. But the real reason behind is, in our opinion, is the growing sensualism of the so-called civilized peoples of the world. Both man and woman want to shirk parental responsibility and defeat the purpose of nature. The modern woman particularly has declared a war of independence. Nature's ways are mysterious. When man resorts to artificial or unnatural methods of restricting birth, he declares war against nature. The idea of self-control goes to the very root of the question. Birth is the result of a physical act and if you avoid that you avoid birth. This can only be achieved by self-control. For us Hindus, there is another side of the question and that is the religious aspect. We shall not, however touch upon the same just here but may do so in a subsequent issue.

LOCAL & GENERAL

NEXT COUNCIL MEETING—The next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held on July 3, at 9 a.m. At 2.30 p.m. on that day the Budget will be considered.

MOTOR CAR ALLOWANCE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE—The Finance Committee has decided to reject the proposed motor car allowance for members of the Legislative Council.

CEYLON'S ART GALLERY—The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has decided to vote a sum of Rs 30,000 for the art gallery.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE SPORTS—At the annual sports held on Friday the 12th inst. Mr. C. Nagai, an old boy of Manipal Hindu College won the Victor Ludorum Cup coming out first in putting the shot, 220 yards race, long jump, high jump, and half a mile race. Mr. Nagai won the same cup last year.

KATARAGAMA FEVER—We learn from a Colombo paper that the authorities are interesting themselves in the question of the fever that is said to be prevalent at Kataragama, especially during this season. This fever is said to be of a type peculiar to the district, and there is a divergence of opinion among medical men in regard to the fever prevailing in this area. Some are of opinion that it is a fever peculiar to the district. The Government, however, has requested Mr. H. E. Carter, the Government Malariaologist, to prepare an entomological survey of the district, and Dr. L. Nicholson, the Government Bacteriologist, and Secretary of the Malaria Advisory Board, has also been asked to investigate into this fever. It is learnt that both these officers will proceed to Kataragama when the festival is in progress, and carry out their investigations independently.

WANTED.

A Junior shorthand reporter. Apply stating terms to:

Manager,
"Hindu Organ."

M. X.

PERSONAL—Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, the Agricultural Scholar, who proceeded to California on Government Scholarship, has returned to the island and has been appointed Agricultural Officer, Northern Division.

—Mr. V. A. Kumaraswamy of the Exchequer Commissioner's Office, Colombo, has been transferred to the Exchequer Office, Bandaravala, and will take up duties at his new station on the 1st proximo.

—Mr. Edwin Black, son of Mr. William Black, J. P., retired District Engineer, Jaffna, has left for England to day to join University College, London, where he will study Engineering.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT JAFFNA—The Director of Agriculture is taking steps to have the Experiment Station and the Agricultural School, Jaffna, opened in September. The work is progressing steadily but a further sum of Rs. 10,500 is necessary if the work is to be completed. The total estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs. 134,900. This did not include the value of land. A sum of Rs. 32,092.89 was paid by the Government Agent, Northern Province. The total cost of land will amount to Rs. 166,617. The Finance Committee of the Legislative Council will be asked to sanction this vote.

THE CHOLERA MENACE—Cholera is spreading like wildfire. Originally starting at Trincomalee, it has slowly penetrated down south reaching Tammakadawa, Minneriya and eventually Matala and even Kandy, if we are to believe the latest report. As yet, we are unable to state as to where it will stop. The infection has no doubt been carried by fugitives from infected areas.

BIG FIRE IN CHILAW—A serious outbreak of fire occurred in Chilaw on the 14th instant resulting in nearly eighteen thatched houses being burnt down. The damage would have been still greater but for the promptitude and resourcefulness of the A. S. P. Mr. Wickramasuriya and his constables. Among the houses that were saved was the one belonging to Mr. S. Halasundaram, Advocate. Nearly sixteen families have been rendered homeless. In one of the huts that originally caught fire a dog that was chained to a post in the verandah was burnt to death, only the metal chain and few charred bones remaining. Six of the families living in the houses that were burnt were away at the Kottapitiya festival. These people lost everything except the clothes they had on at the time. Ten of the houses that were burned belonged to a Mrs. Joseph Fernando and the house she lived in too was burnt to ashes, with her furniture, jewellery and cash.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S SYMPATHY WITH INDIA'S BROWNT LOSS—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. O. E. Victor Corea moved that the Council send to the Indian Government and the people of India an expression of sincere sympathy with the great loss they had sustained by the death of Mr. C. R. Das. Mr. I. X. Pereira seconded. The motion was carried.

THE NAVALY DIVORCE CASE—The Appeal Court delivered judgment in the above case from the District Court of Jaffna in which Mr. S. Pararajasingam of Navaly applied for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. T. Pararajasingam, alleging malicious desertion. The District Judge had decided in favour of Mrs. Pararajasingam, maintaining that two of the children were living. The higher court found that the two children material to the case were not alive. The divorce applied for was therefore granted with costs.

JAPANESE PRINCE IN CEYLON—His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, second son of the Emperor of Japan, arrived in Colombo on the Japanese mail steamer "Hakozaki Maru" at about 1.30 p.m. He was met on board by Mr. E. R. Sudbury, P. S. and A. D. O. to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Zomji Jo the Japanese Consul in Ceylon, and Mr. H. Numano, representing the Japanese community in Ceylon. The Prince is proceeding to Europe to pursue his studies for two years.

APPOINTMENT OF THESSALIAI COMMISSION.—H. E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint a Commission to consider and report whether any of the provisions in the Thessaliamai are obsolete or require amendments and if so what amendments should be made.—The Hon. Mr. A. S. V. Jayawardene, K. C. Paine Justice (Chairman), the Solicitor General, the Government Agent of the Northern Province, the Hon. Sr. A. Kanagasabai, Kt. the Hon. Messrs. K. Rajalingham, S. Rajarajawala, A. Mahadeva, W. Duraiswamy and the Crown Prosecutor of Jaffna.

DENTAL INSTITUTES IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Jayaratnam asked: Will the Government be pleased to establish dental institutes in connection with the principal hospitals in the island? The Hon. Dr. J. F. E. Bridger replied:—The matter is engaging the attention of Government, but it is not at present possible to establish dental institutes in connection with the principal hospitals.

Continued up.

KANDY TAMILS ASSOCIATION.

The 32nd Half Yearly General Meeting of the above Association was held on Saturday the 13th instant commencing at 6 p.m. with a social at which light refreshments were served and the gathering indulged in merry chat.

At 7 p.m. the business meeting commenced. In the absence of the President and all the Vice Presidents, Mr. N. Oathiravelu was voted to the chair.

Messengers from Messrs. M. Subramaniam Iyer, C. Suppiab, and S. Gnaseapiragasam were read. After the usual preliminaries the Report of the Managing Committee and the Treasurer's Balance Sheet were read. These were adopted after some discussion regarding certain sections of the Report.

In terms of the recommendation of the Sub Committee appointed to consider and report on the question of opening a Reading Room for the members, it was decided to open a Free Reading Room. It was also decided to appoint a Committee to collect funds for the purpose of procuring a suitable building for housing the Association.

The Chairman then delivered an address commenting upon the useful work done by the Association during the previous half year and touching upon the general trend of events in the country of particular interest to the Tamils. At the conclusion of the address there being no motions or any other business the election of office bearers for the next half year was taken up and resulted as follows:—

President:—Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu (Re-elected)

Vice Presidents:—Dr. W. S. Ratnawala, Mr. C. L. R. P. Messrs. A. Vallipuram, J. P. O. N. Lemuel, M. A. N. Coomaraswamy and S. Sellappah, (Re-elected.)

Hony. General Secretary:—Mr. A. Arulpiragasam

Hony. Literary Secretary:—Mr. K. Chelvalathural (Re-elected)

Hony. Reading Room Secretary:—Mr. R. Thammarampillai

Hony. Treasurer:—Mr. M. Swamicathan (Re-elected)

Hony. Asst. Treasurer:—Mr. V. Somasundaram (Re-elected)

Hony. Auditor:—Mr. C. R. Sanmugam (Re-elected)

Committee:—Messrs. S. Sabaratnam, S. Perlatambe, S. Sivagnanasundaram, N. Kathiravelu, A. R. Bastiampillai, S. Muttuvolu, S. Muttuvolu, S. Murugesu, T. Carthigesar, A. Kanapathipillai, T. V. Krishnapillai, T. Kanagaratnam, C. Ratnasapathy and R. Dharmalingam.

Building Committee:—Messrs. V. M. Saravanamuttu (President), A. Arulpiragasam (Secretary), A. Vallipuram, S. Sabaratnam, N. Kathiravelu, S. Perlatambe, S. Sivagnanasundaram, S. Sellappah, T. Carthigesar, T. Kanagaratnam, T. V. Krishnapillai, P. Saravanasuvarnam, A. R. Bastiampillai and S. Chelvasayagam.

With votes of thanks to the Press, the Tamil Home the past office bearers and the President, the meeting came to a close at 9.15 p.m.

"A MEETING OF THE TAMIL RESIDENTS AT TEBUWANA".

Pursuant to a notice issued by Mr. A. Chudrampillai Head Clerk and Book keeper of Clyde Group, a number of Tamils met at his Bungalow on the 14th instant at 2.30 p.m. to discuss the desirability of organising a Tamil Association for Kalutara District. Mr. Chudrampillai was voted to the chair and Mr. S. K. Rajnam acted as Secretary Pro tem. Proceedings were conducted in Tamil.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and thanked those present for having so kindly responded to his invitation. He felt, he said, much encouraged by their

Continued up.

Continued.

CEYLON CONGRESS SYMPATHISERS WITH INDIA'S LOSS—The Ceylon National Congress wired as follows to Mrs. C. R. Des:—Ceylon National Congress shares India's grief great national loss. Tenders heartfelt sympathy. Condolence to Nation and Desabandu's Family.

CEYLONASE DISTINGUISH IN CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—In the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, the Senior Optimes includes S. Nadaraser, Queen's College. In Part One Class Two, the name of K. Rajasentharam of Trinity Hall appears.

SALARIES FOR TEACHERS—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, the communications of the Director of Education to the Colonial Secretary embodying the recommendations of the Board of Education with reference to the Salaries and Pensions of Teachers in Assisted Schools was tabled.

OBITUARY—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Vaitalingam wife of Mr. K. Vaitalingam, Police Vidhan of Kachobai. She was suffering for about a fortnight from double pneumonia and succumbed to it on the morning of Saturday the 20th inst. The cremation took place the same evening. She was a sister of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor and Member of the U. D. C. Jaffna. She leaves behind her husband, an only son and a host of relations to mourn her loss. Our condolences with the bereaved.

Indian & Foreign News

VIKRAM TROUBLE EASED:—The roads round the Vaikom Temple have been opened to the use of all persons without caste or creed distinction.

Continued.
some leaving no trace. Therefore it should
be jealously guarded and preserved. It will be
A NATIONAL

A NATIONAL DISGRACE
 If a department with foreign ideas is
 apt to control it. The mockery of it
 is that it is to teach us how to plant
 our paddies, as if we are of a barbaric race.
 Our Indian experts are not competent to
 teach a goiya, though the field there is high
 simply because of its alluvial soil, and the
 other countries have higher folds being vol-
 canic, with Egypt replenished by the Nile.
 La Matare District, the Nile.

The present Director of Agriculture says it will take years to tack a steady cultivation. Mr. Lync, a predecessor says, "This method was a highly specialized process and the hope of improving upon it is not of a sanguine character. The goiya knows his business."

The greatest experienced authority on paddy cultivation, Mr. Elliott, says, "The only way will give us a good reason for the existing practice and that he is perfectly aware of the other various ways of paddy cultivation and follow the course which pays him best."

Each the best Government expert," the Hon'ble Mr. Tillekeratne to Council on Food Production, 14th November, 1918, says, Agricultural Department has failed to justify its existence Most of the trouble about Food Production is due to the fact that the

GOVERNMENT AGENT IS NO LONGER THE RAJAH
of the Province owing to there being many
other Departments."

"Tropical Agriculture, 15th July, 1908,"
condemnation of Village Gardens The mere
existence of these gardens form one of the
greatest obstacles to agricultural progress in
the island. The Entomologist's instructions
to eradicate paddy flies is well known to
the colony. The Director Agriculture once
suggested the levying of a tax on paddy fields
and the drainage of public funds for securing
paddy on expert lines is uttered for

The Agricultural Department can control the major products and exploit Tank Districts in the arid and semi-arid regions of the Northern Dry Zone area leaving developed country under the control of the Government. Change of the present system cannot be effected without a complete reorganization. The headman cannot serve two masters. Complications will arise in disorganizing the whole headman system and setting the revenue administration. We change our own matter and select Va Vidana.

draining of public funds for the suggested control could very well be spent on Irrigation. Even a much wanted conduit of a few pesos is devoted to us on the ground of "no funds". To work the present system admirably we require a local officer to control Valleys, and Rural Associations. We should only take steps to vehemently protest against this undesirable change of control; but should all seek redress from the other invading elements such as the imposition of the Income Tax regulation of General District and Rural Councils. We should also move nomination of our Councilors without objection as it creates caste animosities, so that we may live in peace as it was from the beginning of the British rule and as it was many years before.

Yours faithfully,
J E WIJESINKE.
Upitiya Estate.
Matara. 15 6 25.

THE LIGHT OF ASIA.
HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM.

the Editor,
"H. O."

true to the saying in the B-gawathi Gita
the Lord Sri Krishna, that whenever
arma decays and Adharma prevails to
to establish Himself in human form to destroy
and establish Truth Five hundred years
before the birth of the Founder of Christianity
appeared in India, the greatest Reformer
Hinduism who was none else than the
of the Saka race, our Lord Gautama
Buddha

and Buddha, the Light of Asia, and of the
ld appeared at that psychological time in
n history when India badly needed a
her, a Saviour like Him. The great
vement inaugurated by Him was retia
to completely to destroy the Ancient
arma. 'He came to fulfil and not to dis-
' In fact he expounded the same truths
tained in the Vedas, the Upanishads and
other systems of philosophies, in his own
r, to suit the requirements and conditions
the general masses during his life time.
thly does Dr. R. N. D. David, the great
nary authority on Buddhism remark:—
'I should never forget that Gautama was
n and brought up and lived and died a
du. His teaching, far reaching and original
Continued up.

The Madras 'Hindu' understands that the Syndicate of the Madras University had offered a sum of ₹350 per annum as special allowance towards for three years to Mr. T. V. Jiragbhava Iyengar for higher training and special study in mathematics at Oxford under the supervision and guidance of Professor G. H. Hardy. Mr. V. Jiragbhava was an Honours student of mathematics in the Presidency College in 1923-24 and during his studies he exhibited a special aptitude for original work and research.

During the year 1924, he on his own initiative, submitted to Professor Hardy a number of original papers on the subject. Professor Hardy after perusing them wrote a note to the Vice Chancellor of the Madras University in March last pointing out that "Vijaraghavan possessed very unusual abilities in mathematics". The late Mr. Ramanujam, the Professor had observed in his letter, of course stood apart in a class for himself; but excepting Ramanujam the Professor had known no Indian mathematician whose work had impressed him more.

Mr. Vijayaraghavan the special allowance to enable him to proceed to England and to carry on research work on the subject. Mr. Vijayaraghavan had accepted the offer and intends to leave for England in September. The special allowance will be granted to him from 1st October, 1925. Mr. Vijayaraghavan is about 23 years old, and he is the son of the late Mr. P. Appaswami. He studied in the Presidency College under Professors P. V. Seshu Iyer and K. Ananda Rao, who have spoken highly of the ability of this student. It will be interesting to note that Mr. Vijayaraghavan failed to secure a pass in the Honours' Degree Examination.

Continued.

as it was, and really subversive of the religion of the day, was Indian throughout. Without the intellectual work of his predecessors his own work, however original would have been impossible. Gautama's whole training was Brahmanism, he probably seemed himself to be the most correct exponent of the spirit, and as distinct from the letter of his ancient faith and it can only be claimed of Him (that he was the greatest, and wisest and best of the Hindus."

The success of the Lord's teaching in India, once, was due to because the Taathagatha preached not in the language of the Poodi class—Sanskrit—but in the popular language of his time—Pali; and this enabled the laymen and the commonfolk to grasp His teachings which were lucidly expanded by Him. Many of His chief Brahmaa disciples, well versed in Sanskrit, begged upon the master to deliver His sermon (Bazaa) in Sanskrit, but, the Lord never assented to their requests. He told such men plainly that He had come to preach the Truth the Doctrine of Deliverance, to every human being, to all classes of men and the easiest way for Him to reach their hearts was by preaching them in the language spoken by the general masses. Further, the great personality of the Master, and the spirit of compassion He bore towards all men drew near Him many disciples. The masses who were so oppressed under the social tyranny of the Aryaa Brahmans then realizing that that was the best opportunity for them to tear away from the yoke of the Brahmans, found shelter under the spiritual banner of Gautama Sakyaamuni. Thus, Baddehiem became the religion of the masses.

Hinduism and Buddhism are in no sense antagonistic as some ignorant minds seem to imagine. Truly, the reverse. The Mukti of the Hindu Vedantist, the Kivalaya of the Buddhist psychologist, the Brahma Nirvana or Yoga of Patanjali and the Nirvana of Buddha all mean the same. The same teachings of the Upanishats are to all. "He is the true of in every creature and if I lose myself I find myself".

Yours etc.
Vishwanath V. Ganesundaram
The Hindu Dharma Samaj,
No 49, Galpotta,
Colombo.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

(Compiled by Mr. V. W. Thambiah.)
Continued from our last issue.

BIRTH-RIGHT.

When the sound basis upon which caste-system is pointed out to the critics, the narrow objection to birth-right and argue that caste-system may be an useful institution, provided it is not reckoned by birth right.

This seems to me, in the first place, an attempt at ignoring the effects of a law of nature. Instincts and tastes are transmitted from father to son by an inviolable law of nature, and I cannot see why we should not avail ourselves of this law of nature in regulating our society. We know that for any profession a man betakes himself to, the important factor necessary is his taste for such profession, and that taste is a natural instinct contributed by birth right. It should therefore be considered a wise arrangement if the various callings in this world are allotted among men according to their taste, and if that taste is judged by the natural law of birth right.

We know that it is by birth right the right of succession to the thrones in all the empires and kingdoms of the earth is regulated, and there is no doubt that this is a very satisfactory and safe method of solving one of our important social problems. We know again that it is by the same birth-right another of our important social problems, *v. z.*, inheritance of property, is regulated and governed; and it is not possible to understand why that birth right cannot be utilized in regulating our society.

If all professions, are thrown open to all indiscriminately, but taken up by them at the bidding of their individual whims and caprices, the society will be a huge mass of confusion, and such a state of things will be highly detrimental to the progress of the society as a whole. A promiscuous choice of callings would lead to deadly competition which would be a danger in itself. Division of labour is therefore very essential for the progress of any society, and a caste system only seeks to regulate this division. There is no doubt that such a division could be made much better according to the taste and capacity of individuals, and that the sweetest method of gauging this taste and capacity is by birth right.

Although the various callings which people take themselves to may be said to be in the interests of the society in general, they cannot all be said to be of equal importance. Their importance varies according to their demand and to the nature of work involved therein. The work of a cooly who breaks metals for roads and that of an engineer who supervises the formation of such roads cannot be said to be of equal importance. This difference contributes to the gradation of our society, the various callings being allotted among man according to their taste and capacity. As a rule, taste and aptitude for the different callings assume the shape of an instinct and are transmitted from father to son as hereditary right which is availed of by the caste system in regulating the human society.

Surely, if our society is not governed by such rule, one could easily picture to himself a confused and chaotic world. Every individual would endeavour to put forward his claims to a superior grade, and there would be endless dispute and wrangling on every subject in the society. Birth-right is a privilege, and at the same time, an impartial judge of the fitness of one's fitness to be assigned to him.

I think, the connection that it is a great mistake to suppose, as our critics seem to think, that caste system works radically against the interests of Agriculture and Agriculture has been held in very high esteem by all classes of people, and the ancient literature of India will amply bear this out; and the importance attached to Arts by the Indian nation can be easily gauged from its connection with Viera Karma, the celestial artist. It is true that in modern times these industries do not receive sufficient encouragement from those who enjoy high positions in life, and this is mainly due to want of sympathy and lack of public spirit, which, and not the caste system, are the drawbacks of our time. Caste system, however, is the factor required for human life in this world among different clans, and renders these clans useful and helpful to each other, and makes it very clear that the most important duty of man is mutual help and promotion of the good. This main object of the system is entirely lost sight of, and public interest is now sacrificed at the altar of private interest. This is a bad menacing art and it should be promptly reformed by enforcing the caste rules in their true sense.

Although caste system is intended to regulate the secular side of human life, it is not about its connection with religion as well. As we have often said, Hindu religion enters into several questions with the object of creating spirituality in man in his own way and of safe guarding his spiritual interests. In the matter of caste, religion endeavours to impress on the people the value of spirituality, by arranging the gradation of society according to the amount of spirituality that is engendered by the work allotted to the different sections. There is no doubt that the nature of the work a man does has a great deal of influence on his mind, and leads him to a certain ideal according to the nature of such work. We could readily see the difference between the work of a nurse in a hospital and that of a butcher in a slaughter house. Religion therefore makes use of the caste system to keep the people of the different callings apart from each other in order to prevent contamination and preserve and nurse their spirituality in a manner suited to their own standard of advancement. Duties are imposed on the different sections according to their capacity and character and they are made to respect and regard each other according to the amount of spirituality involved in their respective work. This is the main object of religion in entering into the caste question, and we should not ignore this object in our anxiety to promote our material advancement. A man that figures in his own calling certainly deserves encouragement, but that encouragement cannot be carried outside the legitimate bounds of his own sphere. A butcher who may have discovered some scientific method of slaughtering animals may of course be encouraged within his own sphere, but he cannot on that account be raised to the pulpit and made to preach to a congregation. But if he is a man, whatever his caste may be, who shows extraordinary signs of spirituality in him, the caste rules become at once a dead letter with him and he is placed above all castes. It is therefore highly essential that we take particular care not to be blinded by our material craving and ignore the spiritual interest which the caste system is intended to safeguard in his religious aspect.

(To be continued.)

JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The minutes of proceedings of a General Meeting of the above Council held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday, the 13th June, 1925, pursuant to notice dated 10th June, 1925.

Present:—The Hon'ble Mr. A. Canagaratnam, Chairman; Mr. K. Somasegaram, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. J. K. Channukam, J. A. J. Tisserasinghe, R. Subramaniam, V. S. S. Komaraswamy, R. Sivagurunathan, A. M. M. Abdulcader and the Chairman.

1. The minutes of proceedings of the special meeting of the Council held on the 6th June 1925 were read and confirmed.

2. Considered the appointment of Assessors. Mr. J. A. J. Tisserasinghe moved that a committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Messrs. J. A. J. Tisserasinghe, R. Subramaniam and A. M. M. Abdulcader be appointed to go into the question of obtaining more accurate assessment and to make recommendations for appointments suggesting also the remunerations to be paid to the Assessors.

3. The consideration of the question of selecting another site for the Infectious Diseases Hospital was deferred for the next meeting.

4. The consideration of the recommendation of the committee appointed to inquire into the store-keeper's delinquency was deferred for the next meeting as the committee desired to meet once more.

5. Considered an estimate of Rs. 950/- for providing wooden railings by the side of the channel at Pandianthai.

Mr. R. Subramaniam moved that the road be widened by 6 feet at that spot to a length of 1000 feet and that a sum of Rs. 720/- be voted for this purpose.

Mr. J. A. J. Tisserasinghe seconded. Carried. 6. The consideration of the application from the Rest House Keeper for an increased salary was deferred for the next meeting to be taken up along with the question of the suggested transfer of the Rest House to Government.

7. Considered letter No. 270 of 4th May 1925 from the Provincial Engineer, N. P., Jaffna, re Jaffna Town Drainage, System No. 7.

Mr. J. K. Channukam moved the altered trace be accepted.

Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded. —Carried.

8. The consideration of the report of the Provincial Engineer, N. P., re burying coconut husks along the fore shore of the lake was deferred for the next meeting.

9. The consideration of the report of the Provincial Surgeon, N. P., re gravel pits at Palsy Road near Navanturai Road junction was deferred for the next meeting.

10. The consideration of an application by Sanitary Inspector Mr. Phillips for an allowance for the additional work he does in connection with the street lighting was deferred for the next meeting.

11. Tabled letter No. 716 of 30th from the President, Local Government Board re Auctioneers and Brokers' Licences.

TRUE MEDICAL
DISCOVERY.

By

I. The treatment of diseases by the indications of the pulse.

II. On Infantile Cirrhosis of Liver

Only two English medicines are found to cure all diseases of men, women and children, especially barrenness in women diseases of pregnancy or post-delivery chronic dysentery, small-pox, cholera &c.

The one medicine cures all diseases of these bodies, which exhibited symptoms or marks of diseases either externally or internally or which have these symptoms at present.

The other medicine cures all diseases of those bodies which exhibited no symptoms or marks of diseases whatever in their life-time.

Both the medicines cure all longstanding and chronic diseases which occur in mixed-bodies by giving them jointly or alternately.

The booklet which contains the names of the two medicines, hints and directions will be sent on receipt of Rs. 10 for through V. P. P.

About Native Medicines.

A new and an easy method of cure of all diseases has been discovered with two native medicines which will be published shortly.

Jaffna, Ceylon,
20-6-1925.

I. K.
Durai & Co.,
Mir. 663.

The Continental
Provident Insurance
Society Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADURA.

The only safest and cheapest office for Life and Marriage Insurance in Southern India under the management of a strong directorate. Wanted Agents in the following towns:—Colomb, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kandy and Galle. Cash security Rs. 150/- Salary Rs. 50/- plus 25% Travelling allowance. Also one Branch Secretary in Kuala Lumpur, Salary \$ 200/- plus Travelling allowance. Cash security essential. None but capable and influential persons need apply to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the supply of best Malabar and country rice, during the period, November 1, 1925 to October 31, 1925 at various Irrigation Works in Northern, Eastern, Southern and North-Central Provinces.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the Controller of Revenue not later than midday on Tuesday, August 11, 1925.

For further particulars see Government Gazette of June 19, 1925, or apply to the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee.

B. G. MEADEN,

for Actg. Director of Irrigation.

Office of the Director of Irrigation,

Trincomalee, June 1925.

G. 519.

The Jaffna Urban District
Council.

NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Assessors for the Town of Jaffna for the year 1926 will be received by the Chairman, Urban District Council Jaffna, till 12 noon on Friday the 26th June 1925.

Applicants should be residents of the Jaffna Urban area and should possess a fair knowledge of Tamil and English and experience in the valuation of property.

The remuneration will be settled by the Council when appointments are actually made.

E. T. HITCHCOCK,

Secretary, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,

Jaffna, June 16, 1925.

G. 520.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5814.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sanmugam Sinnatamby of Moolay

Deceased.

Sinnatamby Seenivasagam of Moolay

Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnatamby Chelliah of do. presently of

Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 25 1925, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudaliyar Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 21, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 June 25, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

District Judge.

May 29, 1925.

O. 581.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5815.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupathir widow of Sanmugam Sinnatamby of Moolay

Deceased.

Sinnatamby Seenivasagam of Moolay

Petitioner.

Vs.

Sinnatamby Chelliah of do. presently of

Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 25, 1925, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudaliyar Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 21, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs 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 June 25, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

District Judge.

May 29, 1925.

O. 582.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5810.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Victoria Ramma widow of Samuel Rajanayakam Handy of Copay

Deceased.

George Robert Handy of Copay, presently of

Madulakelle

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Alfred Mahamad Selvanayagam Handy of

Copay

2. Kandiah Daniel Muttatamby and wife

3. Grace Anne Muttatamby of Copay

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt. District Judge, on May 18, 1925, in the presence of Mr. O. L. Selvaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 25, 1925, having been read, it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the son of the deceased, unless the abovenamed

JUST A PLAIN THING!

NO ADDITION

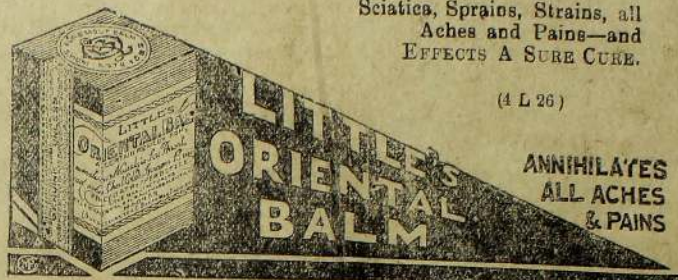
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In a Pain Balm you don't expect a perfume
A good smell is often got at the expense of
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nothin being added merely to obtain an attractive
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straight to the spot in cases of
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches,
Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, all
Aches and Pains—and
EFFECTS A SURE CURE.

(4 L 26)



Y. 40. D.

Respondents shall appear before this Court on
June 23, 1925, and show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

District Judge.

June 12, 1925.

O. 884.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5826.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sabapathy Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias

Sinnappu Aiyar of Tellipallai East

Deceased.

Vaitilingam Aiyar Sabapathy Aiyar of Nallore

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sadchanyammah widow of Sabapathy Aiyar

Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sinnappu

Aiyar of Tellipallai

2. Neelathachyammah daughter of Sabapathy

Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sin-

nappu Aiyar of Nallore

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vaitilingam Aiyar Sabapathy Aiyar of Nallore praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sabapathy Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sinnappu Aiyar, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on October 30, 1924, in the presence of Mr. K. Arulampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 29, 1924, having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner is the next of kin 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, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

December 3, 1924.

Order Nisi extended for June 25, 1925.

A. K.

D. J.

O. 883.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5811.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamuttu wife of Dharmalingam of Col-

lumbuthurai, Jaffna

Deceased.

Nagamuttu Dharmalingam of Columbuthurai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Arumugam Valupillai and his wife

2. Nagamma both of Navaly

3. Dharmalingam Balasingam (minor) of Co-

lumbuthurai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nagamuttu Dharmalingam of Columbuthurai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Annamuttu and for appointing Arumugam Valupillai the 1st Respondent guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd Respondent coming on for disposal before Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 19, 1925, in the presence of Messrs. Somasegaram and Subbiah Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 13, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the 1st Respondent is appointed guardian ad litem over the 3rd and that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other persons shall, on or before July 9, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

District Judge.

O. 878.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5788.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagamma wife of Kumaraswamykkurukkal

Balasubramaniakkurukkal of Sankanal

Deceased.

Kumaraswamykkurukkal Balasubramaniak-

kurukkal of Sankanal

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Basaratnam daughter of Balasubramaniak-

kurukkal

2. Maheswary daughter of Balasubramaniak-

kurukkal

3. Murgesa Aiyar Sundra Aiyar all of Sankanal

the 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors

by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Res-

pondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kumaraswamykkurukkal Balasubramaniakkurukkal praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on June 8, 1925, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 13, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 23, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

District Judge.

June 8, 1925,

O. 880.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5800.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Elayappillai wife of Seenivasagam Selliah

of Mallagam

Deceased.

Seenivasagam Selliah of Mallagam

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Basaratnam daughter of Chelliah of

Mallagam

2. Chelliah Seevaratnam of Do.

3. Sengpavarathar Ampalavanar of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 13, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 1, 1925, having been read.

It is ordered that the said 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents shall, on or before June 23, 1925, appear before this Court and show to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

District Judge.

May 26, 1925.

O. 879.

Printed and published by S. Ampikaipagan, for
the Proprietors at the Saiva Prakasa Press, Jaffna.