

The Hindu Organ

(THE CHEAPEST WEEKLY IN CEYLON)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL XIII.

JAFFNA: WEDNESDAY MARCH 12TH 1902

NO. 37.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. M. Sapapathy, a teacher in the Hindu College Jaffna, has been appointed Manager of the *Hindu Organ* and the *Saiva Prakasa Press* vice Mr. P. Parthigesapillai, resigned, with effect from the 1st March, 1902.

V. CASIPPILLAI

Secretary
Saiva Paripalana Sabai.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12. 1902

His Excellency The Governor's Visit to Jaffna.

In the name of the Hindu community which is composed of the vast majority of the Tamil population of the Island, we accord a most hearty welcome to His Excellency the Governor in this his third visit to Jaffna, which has been undertaken to give the finishing touch to his wise and statesmanlike policy of connecting the North and South of the Island by means of the Railway. During the first visit of His Excellency to Jaffna, he promised to consider the question of railway extension to the North in all its bearings and aspects, and have it sanctioned, if possible. Being convinced, shortly after, of the utility, nay the necessity, of the Northern Railway, he had to pen despatch after despatch to the Secretary of State, who is, generally speaking, slow to sanction schemes involving large expenditure. Not only the will it pay test confronted His Excellency, but also the opposition of some of his own countrymen both at home and in the Colony. Lord Stanmore who, while administering the Government of Ceylon, characterized the proposed railway as a "tantalising vision", and some others of his way of thinking in England, and a section of the European community in Ceylon threw the weight of their influence against the Governor's proposals, and His Excellency had to fight many a tough battle before Mr. Chamberlain was induced to sanction the Railway. His Excellency's indomitable courage surmounted all opposition and all difficulties, and the railway to the North

was sanctioned. A subsidiary issue known as the "battle of the gauges" was also decided by the Secretary of State, as our readers are well aware, in favour of His Excellency.

The second visit of His Excellency to Jaffna was undertaken early last year to see how far the railway works had progressed, and to urge on the responsible officials the desirability of hastening their operations. This interim visit, which His Excellency was not at all bound to pay, showed his ever-continuing solicitude for the welfare of the people of the North. It was then expected that His Excellency's term of office would expire in February, 1902, and that the first section of the railway would be opened in that month. But the Secretary of State has most considerably extended His Excellency's term of office till October 1903, which, it is hoped, will enable him to see that the whole line is opened for traffic before he relinquishes the reins of Government.

The present visit of His Excellency is nothing short of a triumphal entry into Jaffna. His Excellency has won a triumph unprecedented in the history of Ceylon, and yesterday's function, when 21 miles of the Northern Railway was opened for traffic, is the first fruit of His Excellency's triumph.

It is not enough to characterize His Excellency's railway policy as wise and statesmanlike. It is a policy which is, beyond all doubt, calculated to regenerate the Wanni—the vast tract of country between Kurunegalla, Dambulla, and Trincomalee on the South and Jaffna on the North, which was at one time the granary of Ceylon. What are now arid deserts and plains will be converted into thriving fields, gardens, and estates; and the abodes of cheetahs and the haunts of bears will become habitations for man. The trade and agriculture of the Jaffna peninsula will be developed, and Jaffnese brought into closer contact with the rest of the people of the Island. And if the Indian railway is extended to the port nearest to Kankasanturai in the adjoining continent, the Northern Railway will serve large imperial interests too, in certain emergencies.

His Excellency's predecessors and His Excellency himself have inaugurated a grand Irrigation scheme, which to be successful, requires to be supplemented by easy means of communication, and His Excellency has been the benefactor who has provided this means. The creation of the North-Central Province and the Assistant Agency of Vavuniya (which has been since abolished), and the irrigation policy pursued continuously during the last thirty years and more, are measures intended to develop the immense tract of country between Dambulla and Jaffna, but they have not yet proved successful to any great extent. It has been given to his Excellency to inaugurate and carry a work which is the only means of ensuring to the people the full benefits of the irrigation policy of so many years, and obtaining an adequate return for the large sums of money spent on irrigation works.

The vast assemblage that awaited and greeted His Excellency's arrival at the landing jetty on the 9th Instant, the immense crowds that thronged the public roads and parks, everywhere to catch a glimpse of His Excellency, and the unprecedented grandeur of the reception accorded to him, afford unmistakable proof of the hold His Excellency has on the affections of a grateful people. And on behalf of the Tamil community in general and the Hindu community in particular, we take this opportunity of expressing our undying gratitude for the inestimable boon he has conferred on the North—a boon greater than any conferred on the indigenous races of the Island since the European occupation of the Island. His Excellency will be ever

remembered as one of Ceylon's greatest benefactors and the regenerator of the Wanni.

The Attorney-Generalship.

The Hon. Mr. C. P. Layard, Attorney-General, having been appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon, the question of his successor is being generally discussed by the press and the public. It goes without saying that the gentleman who has the best and the highest claim for the post in the Colony is Mr. P. Ramanathan, C.M.G., Solicitor-General, who has acted as Attorney-General four times with great acceptance. Though he was overlooked, for reasons unknown to the public, when Mr. Layard went on leave in April 1900, His Excellency has, with his usual foresight, made it clear by a *communiqué* which he caused to be published when Mr. Wendt was appointed acting Attorney-General a second time, that Mr. Ramanathan would, as a matter of right, be appointed to act for the Attorney-General whenever that office should fall vacant thereafter. His Excellency is by no means bound to disclose to the public his reasons for the supersession of a senior official by a junior or an official by a non-official. The publication of a *communiqué* in the case of Mr. Ramanathan was, therefore, understood to be an act done *ex abundanti cautela* to avoid a possible misapprehension in the public mind as to his supersession and in furtherance of Mr. Ramanathan's claims for promotion. The *communiqué* amounts to a recognition of Mr. Ramanathan's claims for the acting Attorney-Generalship, if not for the permanent post. It also follows that an officer who has the right to act in a higher office is entitled to be permanently appointed to it, especially after about ten years' service in the lower office and acting four times in the higher appointment. Mr. Ramanathan was appointed Solicitor-General in 1892, we believe.

We are sure that His Excellency will not, and cannot, be actuated by the same racial and religious feeling that influences the opposition exhibited by those who are clamouring for the overlooking of Mr. Ramanathan's claims for a seat on the Supreme Court Bench or the Attorney-Generalship. The Tamil community in general and the Hindu community in particular, who are an important section of the Ceylonese community, will feel a slight to them as a race, if Mr. Ramanathan's claims for promotion are again overlooked at the suggestion of those who are opposed to him on racial and religious grounds. His Excellency who has served in India knows that the highest appointments in the gift of the Crown and open to natives, are held by Hindus and Muhammadans. We hope that in the matter of making high judicial appointments, His Excellency will reconcile all competing interests, as he has always done in other respects, and appoint Mr. Ramanathan as Attorney-General or as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The following is the *communiqué* as published by the *Times* issued to the press by the Colonial Secretary:—

"We learn that during Mr. Layard's deputation on special duty to Australia, Mr. Wendt will resume the duties of Acting Attorney-General. Under ordinary circumstances the Solicitor-General would officiate, but it is convenient that Mr. Wendt who has taken so leading a part in the drafting of the Bills which remain for consideration in the Legislative Council, should have charge of them during their passage into law. For this reason His Excellency the Governor has offered and Mr. Wendt has accepted the officiating appointment."

THE HON. DR. W. G. ROCKWOOD IN JAFFNA.

We extend a hearty welcome to the Hon. Dr. Rockwood, the Tamil Member in the Legislative Council, who arrived in Jaffna on the evening of the 5th Instant. Dr. Rockwood had not been in Jaffna for about thirty years, and though he had longed to visit Jaffna since his appointment to the Council, the opportunity never came. He has availed of the present occasion—a most suitable occasion, we should think—for paying a visit to Jaffna. Jaffna is now *en fete* doing honour to His Excellency, and all the leaders of the Jaffna people are in the Town, and the Doctor has an opportunity of coming in contact with them. He was present at the functions held Sunday, Monday, and

They were Sir F. R. Saunders, Hon'ble Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Ramanathan, Mr. Christie, Sir John G. In'n and Messrs. Warren and Bowden Smith, and these men pronounced unanimously in its favour—and if not for their verdict I doubt whether we would have been here this afternoon—His Excellency concluded by saying that Jaffna should be grateful to the planters of Ceylon especially because they did not expect any benefit whatever from that Railway and still they strongly advocated and supported the cause (applause)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Mr. Advocate Kanagasabai then called for three hearty cheers for His Excellency the Governor and to Mr. Ievers which was lustily echoed, and Mr. Tambynayagam Pilly called for cheers for Father Lytton and to Mr. Ramanathan which was also heartily responded to.

Soon after the reply of H. E. Governor, Mr. Ievers introduced Mr. A. Mailvaganam, R. W. Allegecoon and T. M. Tampoe to His Excellency.

The following gentlemen were presented at the
Levee

R. W. Allegecoon, A. Mailvaganam, T. M. Tampoe
A. Kanagasabai, V. Casippillai, Verv Revd Father
J. Collin, Adv. Tirunavukarasu, Adv. H. A. P. Sandra-
segara, Joseph Cherubini, S. Mannelpillai, T. C. Chan-
garapillai, The Mudliyors and Maniagars, M. Coomara-
soorier, S. Chinniah, M. Chellappah, S. Tambyah Pillai,
A. Sapapathy, Isaac Tambyah, C. Hensman, Proctor
Lawton, N. Selvadurai, A. G. Tambinayagam, A.
Rajakarier, &c..

CORRESPONDENCE.

MALARIAL FEVER.

(Remittent, intermittent, continued &c..)

THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TREATMENT OF IT.
It has been decided by eminent doctors that Malarial fever is caused by a parasite [4௫] which is introduced into the human system by mosquitoes [mosquitoes]. Therefore it is necessary to kill all the mosquitoes by every possible means. The fumigation of margosa seed seems to be a convenient form to drive away or kill mosquitoes.

24th February 1902

I have not been so greedy as not to leave for my successor crumbs which fall from my table though I fear they will be great loaves not easy to digest (laughter and applause), for instance, there will be the branch railway from Madawachi to Mannar; in course of time it will be connected to India as surely as the sun rises in the East. Then there will be a light railway to Puttalam, a light Railway to Batticaloa and to Trincomalie, if the Admiralty will give a quota, to its construction. Then there is the extension of the Kelani Valley Railway to Ratnapura and then the South Coast railway to Tangalle and perhaps to Hambantote. I think I have done generously by Railway administration in Ceylon. But, gentlemen, my chief ambition has been the Northern Railway. That is my Railway (applause and three cheers), I do not mean to take the credit of the Railway all to myself, but the responsibility is mine (cries of responsibility and credit; Your Excellency), I believe my policy of Railway extension during my administration has been the most durable, honourable during my rule. I know others, gentlemen, who believe that that policy will be the grave of my reputation (cries of laughter and no no), but, gentlemen, I am not going to put on the mourning dress on an occasion like this. I feel that the Railway will be a great success and highly remunerative, and even if we had to run the risk, is it fair while large sums of money have been expended on Railways in other parts of the Island, that this peninsula of Jaffna should be left alone? (cries of no no); this peninsula so thickly populated should be isolated and separated from the other parts of the Island by 120 miles of road the communication on which is always difficult and sometimes impossible? Now, gentlemen, I do not think that would be wise or statesmanlike policy to keep Jaffna isolated. Remember that of the 120 miles of road, 80 miles run through uncultivated and unpopulated country. I hear my critics say you have given yourself away in making a Railway over 80 miles of unpopulated country, but softly—not quite so fast I said “uncultivated” but not “unculturable.” You will ask where is the population to come from—why! from the peninsula of Jaffna. And along this route we will make a magnificent net work of irrigation works. When I came to Ceylon I was told that I had to rule an ingrateful people (laughter and cries of no!) Yes! that has not been my experience. The Tamils of Jaffna are certainly not so, and when I say Tamils I mean the Tamils of every part of this Island (loud applause). Telegrams poured from all parts of the Island—You certainly render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar’s— * * * You owe much to Father Lytton (cheers) and do you not remember that great meeting in 1889! That committee consisting of Alwis, Anthonisz, Beven of the Examiner, Capper of the Times (I give the names in alphabetical order) Coomaraswamy, Dornhorst, Grenier, Griellinton, Mitchell, Obeyasekara, Walter Perera, and Ramanathan to whose vigorous advocacy you owe much, also C. H. De. Soysa, Hector Van Cuylenberg, George Wall of revered memory. Then came the commission of 1892—I won’t mention their names, because they returned an opposite verdict. Then came the commission of 1895 and I believe this was the most honourable, industrious Commission, and I believe a more industrious commission never met in this Colony.

I have to consider here the European and native treatment of malarial fever. There is a wide-spread belief that the European treatment of malarial fever does not prevent relapses; but the native treatment does. I have reasons to accept this general belief, which is the result of experience by natives. The European treatment of this disease cures it very soon, but the native treatment takes a very long time to effect a cure. The European drug, quinine, cures or prevents the attacks possibly by killing the malarial parasites, wholly, or a large portion of them. And the other means employed for it will eliminate the poison. Therefore there is evidently ample room for fresh infection or introduction of malarial parasites into the body or for the propagation of parasites already in existence in the blood, which escaped destruction in the previous attack. Hence fever relapses more frequently in many native patients until their system is fully restored. Therefore a long continuation of quinine treatment is required after the attack, to prevent relapses. But such a course is not followed by a large majority of native patients.

Now, I wish to turn to the native method of treatment of malarial fever. The drugs used by the natives are not powerful to kill the malarial parasites in a direct way, but they have some effect in reducing the temperature gradually, if their medicines are taken for several days, with the necessary restrictions in diet imposed on the patient.

When I trace minutely the drugs they employ and the nursing they impose on the patients, as advised by ancient physicians, it is clear that their great principle lies in starving the patient in order that it may favour and render the system malarial proof. I shall presently describe how the latter effect is produced.

By starvation, the poison secreted by the malarial parasites is readily re-absorbed into the system; this process being allowed to continue or repeat itself for 15 or 20 days or more, the system becomes saturated with the poisonous secretions or chemical poison elaborated by malarial parasites, thus rendering the system poisonous to the habitation of malarial parasites in the system, (as it is observed in vaccinated system, small-poxed system, anti-plagued system &c.). In a similar way this system also becomes a proof against the malarial parasites and its poisonous effects for a period. Consequently in such a protected system, the fresh introduction of malarial parasites will fail to exhibit their evil effects. Hence it is that no recurrence is observed in a majority of cases in persons who have gone through a native course of treatment.

I must not omit to point out here that by allowing the system to its natural course as is done under native treatment, with slight counter-actions by medicine, the malarial poison in many cases exceeds the necessary limits, or fills the system with more than is required to

render the system malarial proof. Thereby it induces some lamentable results, such as malarial cachexia, enlarged spleen, abscess of liver, &c., or even death. The mild activity of native drugs tends to drag on the course of fever; and by their slight antipyretic properties, the life is pulled through the long, tedious, and dangerous course. Only a minority however succumb and die from the effects produced by over dose of malarial poison.

From the foregoing observations it is clear that by European treatment, the life is always certain to be saved though the attack is liable to recur in a good number of cases among native patients, since they do not continue the treatment for a long time. But in the native method of treatment, the life has to stand a dangerous risk, and suffer from starvation for several days, although the attacks do not recur in a large number of cases. Negroes also are said to be proof against malaria.

From the above, it will naturally appear that there exists a state in the human system, which will serve to protect itself from the evil effects of malarial parasites. It is left to us to discover such means, possibly by culturing malarial parasites so as to regulate the poison in the system, at our will and pleasure and render it malarial proof.

C. Thamotharampillai.

Batticottai,

THE THAIPOOSAM FESTIVAL IN SELANGORE, BATU CAVE.

The mind and ingenuity of man could never dream of such an exquisite natural scenery and beautiful structure of caves as are found in Batu Cave, a place about seven miles off from Kuala Lumpur, where the Hindus in Straits gather in thousands to pay their annual Thaipooasam vows to the cave Vadivel Swamy. The larger cave in which the religious rites of the Hindus are performed is spacious enough to accommodate about two thousand people with a natural dome of about five hundred feet in height covering the same. The dome has its openings to let in sufficient light and air. This dome leads to another where the Chinese are said to offer their prayers. Just on the left hand side of the above cave there is another series of caves equally large as this and connected as links in a chain, but awaiting an adventurer to trace out the further end of this wonderful freak of nature. A light and a plucky heart is all that is required to show the road to these latter chain of caves. The above caves are places of veneration alike to Hindus, Chinese, and Malays, but of pignic and pleasure to other nationalities. Heaps of broken pieces of bottles also could be seen in most of these caves. The officiating priest in the Temple cave has been observed to be a Brahmin of Copay, Jaffna, very probably the priest in charge of the Kuala Lumpur Mariamman Temple under the management of Mr. Thamposamy Pillai, a leading Hindu of the place. On the day in question, Mariamman Swamy too was taken in a grand procession to Batu Cave and placed in a temporary shed at the foot of the mountain leading to the caves and in front of a river passing by. Men and women dressed in holy yellow was also seen to accompany the procession with Kavadies on shoulders, to the cave Temple to offer their vows. Opposite the shed allotted for the Mariamman and on that side of the river, Chetties and Jaffnese of Selangor with their proverbial liberality on festive occasions like this, fed freely and liberally, the thousands assembled on the occasion. About midway between Kuala Lumpur and Batu Cave is the Kathiresan Temple of the Chetties. The road about 7 miles distant between these two places was thronged all the day with pilgrims. The Jaffna Overseers stationed all along the way were liberal enough to open temporary refreshment sheds at each mile post, where the pilgrims found every possible accommodation. The country between these two places is very attractive, verdant all through, and rich with coconut groves, coffee, and many other productive trees and plants. By all means the place referred to is worth a visit, and is of great interest to archaologists.

A. S. C.

WARNING NOTES.

Let me introduce my sons, one by one to my readers. I have adopted them during my rambles and as they are each opposed to one another in tastes and habits I have a troublesome family.

The eldest is a nice chap in his way. He has no cares on the face of the earth, for he has a father who provides for everything. From early morn till dewy eve, barring the time he returns home for tea, breakfast or the like, he is out.

He drives to the picture gallery in the Museum, strolls in the park or hastens to witness the cycle race. He might be seen in the theatre, music hall, and at dinner parties. In fact there is no entertainment in the city where he is not present.

Ask him for the names of the best singers, he has a long list to give. He prides himself on having witnessed the performances of the best actresses who have passed through the city. In the course of conversation he will very often exclaim "Oh, you must see her act, — Oh you must hear her sing."

"Have you seen, the latest scent manufactured in Paris" will be among his questions. "I have used it, it is much better than these English scents." He is particularly careful about his portable couch and bed of downs. He can't get sleep without them.

Of beds you may find a dozen kind in his rooms. Each one of them was the latest improvement when it was bought. When he sees a man snoring on the floor he wonders "how on earth could he get sleep without a couch". If he happens to meet any one who has not witnessed Ellen's (actress) performances, he whispers in the ear of his friend "he must be a curious fellow to miss the opportunity."

He always imagines that he is the most sensible of beings, for he does not allow a minute pass without enjoyment of one sort or another. In short, his motto is "While you live enjoy as much as possible. All the things of the world is for your enjoyment. What is life without it."

This is his standard of happiness. He can never make up his mind to believe that others are happier than he, without his enjoyments. If you try to assure him, he puts it down as the biggest lie. His conviction is that satisfying the cravings of the five senses is the real happiness and none ever dare doubt him.

My introduction is not complete and let my readers greet it by shouting "To live well eat, drink, sing and dance" His name is Jananandhan. "Rambler"

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

ORDER N^o 121

Testamentary } No. 1210
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnamma wife of Canthiah of Kokuvil Deceased

Appakkuddi Canthiah of Kokuvil

Petitioner

Vs

Theivanaippillai widow of Kathiravaloppillai of Kokuvil

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Appakkuddi Canthiah of Kokuvil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Ponnamma wife of Canthiah of Kokuvil coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of February 1902 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of February 1902 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 Respondent or any other person shall on or, before the 27th day of March 1902 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of February 1902

W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER N^o 1211

Testamentary } No. 1242
Jurisdiction }

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Aruladhipillai wife of Marimuttu of Araly East. Deceased.

Velaithuthar Marimuttu of Araly East

Petitioner.

Vs

1. Arumugam Chellappapillai and his wife
2. Chinnappillai of Araly East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Velaithuthar Marimuttu of Araly East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Aruladhipillai wife of Marimuttu of Araly East coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of February 1902 in the presence of Messrs Casipillai & Cathiravelu, Proctors on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 13th day of February 1902 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 the 27th day of March 1902 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of February 1902

W. R. B. SANDERS

District Judge.

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Emulsion for Leprosy (for internal and external use) for Red Leprosy	6	0
Diarrhoea and Cholera Dispeller (no family should be without it, specific)	0	12
Infant Protector, Carminative and tonic, best for Children	1	0
Digestive pills for 100 pills (for Indigestion, &c.)	1	4
Cough Syrup, (for Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.)	1	0
Cough Pills, for 100 pills (of 30 years trial)	0	12
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Liver complaint	0	12
Female pills (for all sorts of female complaints)	0	12
Leucoderma powder (for internal and external use) White Leprosy	1	8
Tonic pills, No 2 (specific for Enlargement of Spleen, Opium Habits, &c.)	1	0
Wind Killing Oil (for Rheumatism, &c.) Annas four and	2	0
Ringworm Ointment (specific) supercedes all other ointment	0	6
Hair Dye -instantaneous, with brushes	1	4
Hair Oil -perfumed, for baldness, &c.	1	0
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arsodyne for purifying blood and all sorts of venereal diseases. A giant remedy	1	0
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Ear drops -for purulent discharges &c.	0	12
Universal Ointment -for Healing Ulcers, Wounds &c.	0	8
powder and Ointment for piles each	2	0
Tooth powder -for Toothache, &c.	0	4
Silver Gilding Fluid -gilds an article within 2 minutes	0	8
Scorpion Sting Remedy	0	12
Oczena Remedy for stinking ulcer in the inside of the Nostrils	2	0
Depilatory powder removes hairs within 5 minutes	1	0
Gonorrhoea cure certain within 3 days. Try once	1	0
Gonorrhoea pills	1	0
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphite &c. best for consumption	1	8
Hypophosphite of Lime Syrup, best nerve tonic	1	0

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY P. CARTHIGASA-
PILLAI FOR THE PROPRIETORS AT THE SAIVAPPE-
KASA YANTRA OFFICE, JAFFNA.