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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901

The Administration Report For the Northern Province For 1900.

The year 1900 is described as satisfactory as regards food supply, public health, and climatic influences. Food supply was abundant, epidemics did not appear; malaria did less havoc than in previous years; and the weather was favourable for agricultural operations.

As compared with 1899, the revenue returns for 1900 show a decrease of Rs 5,036 in the gross revenue. The revenue for 1900 was Rs 636,106. The decrease in the ordinary revenue for 1900 was chiefly in the Customs receipts, sale of salt for retail, arrack and toddy rents, survey fees, dispensary collections, and warehouse rents. There was an increase in the revenue derived from port and harbour dues, tolls, stamps, land sales, fines, sale of salt for leased districts, &c. The decrease in the Customs and warehouse rent, is due to a falling off in the import of grains owing to ports being closed to South India, except Ceylon, and to a better harvest. The decrease in the sale of arrack rents was due to want of competition. The decrease in the dispensary collections which is attributed to less sickness prevailing in rural districts than in 1899, is justly regarded as satisfactory. The increase in the revenue derived from the sale of stamps and lands is attributed to an increasing prosperity of the people. I may endorse Mr. Levers' opinion in this respect and say that in 1900 the people were much more prosperous than for several years previous.

The extract as follows from his Report.

WEATHER.

The rainfall registered in the Jaffna District was 57.33 in., being 20.54 in. in excess of the quantity registered during the preceding year. Although the rainfall was not unusually heavy at one time, it was, on the whole, considered satisfactory, especially in the Peninsula, where it was equally distributed throughout the year. In the Vanni the fall was partial and deficient, and gives rise to anxiety as to the food supply of the coming year.

CROPS.

The grain crops for the year 1900-1901 were satisfactory, having been benefited by timely rains. The cultivation in the Vanni is reported to have suffered much as the tanks did not fill at proper time, and their connections with the sea and storage tanks are still to be formed.

The fine grain crop in the peninsula was itself satisfactory, except varaku, which suffered to some extent by the heavy rains of November and December.

FOOD SUPPLY.

According to the headmen's reports, the output of the paddy crop of the Province was estimated at 963,000 bushels of paddy, which would produce 481,500 bushels of rice.

The varaku crops amounted to 14,000 and the other dry grains yielded about 96,000 bushels, making in all 1,073,500 bushels local crop.

The imported dry grain amounted to—

	Cwt.	Bushels.
Paddy ...	450,722	1,051,685
Rice ...	71,467	125,067
Other grains	10,145	20,300

and those exported—

Paddy ...	1,000	2,543
Rice ...	3,085	5,398
Other grains	115	230

The Province consumed therefore of both home-grown and imported—

Paddy	2,012,142
Rice	119,667
Other grains	...	130,570

Taking the usual estimate of two bushels of paddy to one of rice, these figures show a quantity of 1,125,690 bushels of rice available for consumption during the year. (This, however, does not include the balance rice in stock at the end of the preceding year, nor does it exclude the balance at the end of the year under review.)

To this should be added kurakkan, paddy, gingelly, &c., brought from Jaffna, Vanni, and from the North-Central Province, the quantity of which is unascertainable.

The yield of coconuts was good.

The supply of garden produce, vegetables, fruits, fish, turtle, &c., was satisfactory.

The yield of palmirah produce (fruit and toddy) was abundant, but it was observed that there was a lack of demand for palmirah fruits owing, perhaps, to the large supply of manioca roots, which has become one of the chief articles of food in the peninsula among the lower classes.

Though the famine in India threatened at one time to enhance the price of grain in the local market, the price, to the end of the year, was not excessive, and the stock in the godowns has been very satisfactory.

In the report of 1899 the very sudden rise in the price of farm produce (vegetables, fowls, and eggs) was commented upon. I have not perceived any fall in the price of these articles, but there has been a marked rise in wages, no doubt owing to the higher price of provisions. I believe the rise in food stuff is due to the large export and the railway works; and greater demand for labour is responsible for the rise in wages now exacted by both labourers and domestic servants.

Under the head of Tobacco cultivation, the Government Agent reports as follows:—

TOBACCO CULTIVATION.

The following is a statement of tobacco exported beyond seas and coastwise:—

Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
1889 37,882 2 14.	886,512 29.	22,870 1 16	483,167 14
1900 42,519 0 17.	981,665 5	25,932 2 12.	602,070 25

There are no materials for an estimate of tobacco sent south by road. As usual, the quantity was very considerable. The export exceeded that of the two preceding years, and the price realized was high. On the whole, it was a most prosperous year for this cultivation. In the report for 1899 it was mentioned that a supply of seed of a superior quality of tobacco was received from Mr. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens. I regret to say that the experiment was a failure owing to the folly of the cultivators. When they found that the shape and size of the leaf was different from that which they considered of "commercial value," they simply rooted up the plants. I fear that owing to the ignorance and conservatism of the small farmer nothing can at present be done in this direction until we have an organized agricultural association for Jaffna. The idea is quantity, not quality, and I believe that from over production, of tobacco and want of other markets the case of tobacco and tea will be the same in 1901.

In June Mr. Willis visited the Province and made an interesting report on the prospects of the Vanni for cultivation. He also directed special attention to the tobacco cultivation of the Vanni and peninsula. Details need not be given here as they will no doubt be given in more detail later on by the Director. The re-

marks of my Assistants on Tobacco will be found in the attached reports.

What I should like to see is a "Farmers' Association" composed of intelligent and progressive men, large landowners who could afford to experiment for the benefit of themselves and the smaller landholders in matter of new products, forage, coconuts, and tobacco.

Such an association would have the assistance of the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens and the Agricultural Department, and should get and study the valuable publications of the Colonies where the conditions of climate are some what similar, as in Queensland, South Africa, &c. At present these publications, which contain very valuable information regarding cattle, fodder supply, "pests," and agriculture generally are practically unknown among us, while the "Tropical Agriculturist" of Messrs. Ferguson, although on file in the Kancheri, is practically unused by those to whom it would be of most assistance.

Under other heads, the Government Agent reports as follows:—

HEALTH OF PEOPLE.

The year was on the whole a good one. Fever always prevails more or less in the last months of the year; but malaria seems to have been less virulent in the year under review.

Although there was cholera at Tanjore, Pamban, and other places in South India, this Province, thanks to the plague regulations, escaped without a single case.

Itinerant Medical officers are most useful and their work is highly appreciated by the people, as I have seen from my examination of rural dispensaries. During the year a dispensary was put up at Pallavaraykatto and arrangements were made for itineration to the remote division of Mankumalai. The itineration from Mankumalai to Tunkkai continues to be very useful. The want of roads in the Vanni, however, is a great drawback, as it is impossible at times, in wet weather, for the apothecary to reach his station and the people are equally cut off from him; yet this is the fever season when his services are most needed.

SANITATION.

Particular attention was paid to the sanitation of the towns and villages in the Province, and the headmen were urged to give their best attention to what so much concerns the public health.

The sanitation of the town of Jaffna is maintained by a vote of Rs 4,000 given by Government, while the towns of Point Pedro, Vallavedditturai, Mallaitivu, and Mannar have been brought under the operation of The Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance; but the money recovered under the rate is so very small that it must be funded for some time, when it will be devoted to the erection and maintenance of latrines and the proper scavenging of the towns.

CATTLE.

In the report of 1899 I urged the appointment of a Stock Inspector for this Province so as to deal promptly with any outbreak of disease. I am glad to be able to record that this has been sanctioned and provision made for a Stock Inspector from January, 1901.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

There was some mortality in Valigamam West, about ten miles from Jaffna, but by the time the Stock Inspector arrived from Annuradhapura it had ceased, and he was unable to diagnose the disease. On the whole, the condition of cattle in the Jaffna District was good.

IMPROVEMENT OF BREED.

The Scinde bulls which were obtained for Iranativu, Mannar, and Vavuniya have done well, and it is hoped that others may be obtained for the Vanni. I am hopeless of attempting to improve the cattle of the peninsula under existing circumstances. The cattle barely survive for want of fodder, and it is piteous to see them crawling along the roads picking up any bits of straw or leaves they may find. They are barely kept alive and in the tobacco season they are tethered in the tobacco grounds and hand-fed as far as possible, being kept as "manuring machines." Large numbers are sent away to the Vanni villages to graze, and they have more life in them when they come back for manuring the land.

Cart bulls come almost entirely from South India, and owing to the necessary restrictions of importation very few are now introduced and the price of cart bulls is very high. When the cattle are absolutely worn out they form the beef supply of Jaffna.

The greatest and most pressing need of the Jaffna man is that of food for his cattle. The cart bulls get all the straw of the peninsula and Karachchi. The black cattle, as I have said,

are generally near the last stage of starvation for six months in the year.

It would not be easy to break up the conservative methods of the cattle owner, but if we could introduce some fodder plant which would serve him, without his having to irrigate it would help him greatly.

In some countries the fleshy leaf of the pickly pear, which grows only too luxuriantly with us, forms a valuable food when the thorns are singled off. I mean to have experiments tried with this. At first, no doubt, the cattle from hereditary instinct will not eat it, but I think that if persevered in they might be brought to use it.

Mr. John Rudd tells me that there are some very hardy fodder plants in Queensland. Some of them are in the nature of "peas," so called because the white farmer has to plough and harrow them out of existence before he can sow his crop. This difficulty hardy applies here, for placing the land under water for paddy kills all but aquatic plants.

I propose to devote the small sum allowed for seeds and plants to procuring fodder seeds from Queensland and experimenting with them.

What we want is a fodder plant (even a "peas") that would spring up as soon as the paddy crop is removed. We also need some plants to cover the waste spaces which are saturated with salt. Some of the various kinds of "salt bush" might suit. I am told there is a plant in Pattalam having a bulb or rhizome which is freely eaten by sheep and goats and which cannot be eradicated. "Nut grass" is no particularly nutritious but might also be tried.

I hope in 1901, to carry out experiments in the directions indicated with the help of Mr. John Rudd, who has much knowledge of and interest in this question, and of course subject to the advice of the Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens as to the introduction of seeds or plants.

CATTLE STEALING.

I am glad to say that in this Province there are not many cases of cattle stealing, and the Province compares most favourably with our districts of the Island. Here the cases of (so-called) cattle stealing which come before the courts generally result in the discovery of a disputed ownership.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—The sky is now and then overcast with clouds, and the farmers hope that ere long there will be rain to enable them to sow. They are now busy in ploughing and manuring their fields.

A Fourth Judge for the Supreme Court—The Rt. Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies has sanctioned the appointment of a fourth Judge to the Supreme Court. As by the law now in operation, the Supreme Court is composed of three Judges, an ordinance will have to be passed altering the constitution of the Court, which will be done before the close of the year. The new appointment will be made in January next. We hope that hereafter Government will reserve one of the Judgeships for a pure Native of Ceylon. There are three (now four) native Judges of the Calcutta High Court, two in Bombay, two in Madras, one in Allahabad, and one in Lahore.

Railway Work at Uppar—The shallow salt sea (literally salt river) which divides the Valigamam and Jaffna divisions of the Peninsula from the Thenmaradchy and Vadamaradchi divisions, is crossed by the railway line at a distance of a mile from the toll bridge at Uppar to the East of it at Arialai. The line passes through the most miry part of the salt sea, that part of it known as *Anaiviluthan* (the place where the elephant fell or was drowned). The name *Anaiviluthan* shows that at the spot the mire is so full and deep that even elephants were or could be drowned in it. For several months past, engines have been at work removing the mire out of the sea to reach a firm bottom on which the pillars which are to support the bridge could be rested, but as far as our information goes, solid earth has not been reached as yet. The recent accident to the coolies, and the slow progress made in the work, are attributed by the ignorant to the non-propitiation of the *Anaiviluthan Vairavar*, a deity which, in the estimation of the superstitious, presides over that part of Arialai, in close proximity to which there are so many paddy fields, the owners of which annually perform *Pongal* there.

Nellore Kandasamy Temple Festival—The annual festival at this temple began on the 20th Inst., and will continue for twenty four days.

—Mr. M. Chelliah of Manipay who was employed in the Railway Department in Colombo has resigned his appointment.

Sir William Twynam—Sir William who was making a stay of about two weeks at Jaffna has left for his estates at Pallai.

—The Vacant Interpretership of the Supreme Court It is stated that Mr. K. C. Kadirgamar, Head

Clerk, Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, who was offered this appointment, has declined it.

Our Government Agent—Mr. Ievers has gone to Colombo accompanied by Mrs. Ievers. The reason for the trip to Colombo is variously given. Some say he is gone there to place Mrs. Ievers under competent medical treatment, she not having fully recovered from the effects of her recent encounter with a bear. Others state that he has been called to Colombo for the transaction of important public business.

Obituary—We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Mr. S. Somasundaram which took place at his residence at Vannarponnai on the 22nd Inst. He was the eldest son of Mr. A. Supiramanian, retired Sub-Collector of Kaits, and a brother of Dr. Arumugam of the F. N. S. Hospital, Jaffna, and of Mr. Sittampalam of the Point Pedro Customs. He married the second daughter of late Mr. Elyatamy who was for a long time the Head Clerk of the Jaffna Kachcheri. Mr. Somasundaram returned a few years ago from the Straits where he was employed as a clerk. He was a gentleman of rare intelligence and was polite and unostentatious in his manners. Had he continued in his post in the Straits or had he secured an appointment in Ceylon to which he had every claim, he would have made his mark in life. He leaves behind a widow and two children, and we tender on heart felt sympathy to them and to others who bemoan his loss.

The Governor to visit Batticaloa—It is rumoured that His Excellency the Governor will pay a visit to Batticaloa before the close of the year. The visit will be to inspect the large schemes of irrigation undertaken in that district.

Personal—Mr. Ayasamy Kurukul of Vetharaniam who is an expert violinist and one well versed in Hindu Music is come here and is residing at the Madam next to the Pilliar Temple at Nearaviady.

—Mr. N. W. Walker has been confirmed in his appointment as officer in charge of the Giant's Tank works.

—Mr. S. P. Greene, the newly appointed General Manager of the Ceylon Railway will arrive in the Island in October next.

Mr. Conroy—This gentleman who was attached as a Cadet to the local Kachcheri has been appointed as Office Assistant to the Government Agent for the North-Western Province. Mr. Conroy has already left for Kurunegalla.

Burmaids in Calcutta—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided to prohibit the employment of women as Burmaids at hotels and saloons. Sir John Woodburn's decision is certainly commendable, but we do not think that much good will result from it. It is not by legislation or departmental orders that people can be made good or moral. Burmaids are patronised because they are people who have a fancy or taste to drink at their hands. If the Lieutenant-Governor's order prohibits their employment at hotels, they will take their residence in houses adjoining hotels. True reform is that which aims at reforming one's mind.

—Mr. W. E. Davidson, C. C. S., who has been appointed Assistant Colonial Secretary at Pretoria, left for South Africa on the 18th Instant.

Answer to a Correspondent—"A Donator" from Kuala Lumpur declined with thank. Let the leaders of the Hindu community in Kuala Lumpur adopt peaceful measures. A settlement must be brought about. In declining to publish "Donator's" letter we act in the interest of all concerned. Ed H. O.

THE DEAF HEAR.—No. 463 of *The Illustrated World* of 626, Chiswick High Road, London, W. England, contains a description of a Remarkable Cure for Deafness and Head Noises which may be carried out at the patient's home, and which is said to be a certain cure. This number will be sent free to any deaf person sending their address to the Editor.

MANNAR.

Weather—The days are excessively hot, but now and then a little bit cloudy. If not for the cold sea breeze in the morning, the heat will be unbearable. We are eagerly waiting for rain. Cattle and horses are badly in want of rain as the pools are dried up.

Our Government Agent and Party—Mr. R. W. Ievers, the Government Agent, Northern Province, Mrs. Ievers, and Mr. J. Conroy, Office Assistant, Jaffna, arrived here on Thursday morning, the 15th Inst. They stayed in the rest house the whole morning and afterwards took their residence at the Assistant Government Agent's quarters. A special boat had been arranged for them to go to Jaffna. But Mr. and Mrs. Ievers left this to Colombo the next day to place Mrs. Ievers under medical treatment. So, the boat was availed of by Mr. Conroy to go to Jaffna on Thursday noon.

Mr. S. S. Vaitilingam—The Travelling Agent of the H. O. was here with Mr. S. Thuraiyappa Chief Clerk, Fiscal's Office, and attended to his duties to the greatest satisfaction of all concerned

Mr. V. has recovered the greater part of the arrears due to the "Hindu Organ." Great credit should be given to Mr. V. for having enrolled a fair number of new subscribers in a small town as Mannar.

—We hear that Mr. R. S. Adams, Medical Officer, Mantota, has applied for four weeks' leave of absence to go to Jaffna. He has arranged with Mr. C. W. Sethupathy, his assistant, and a passed hand of the Medical College, Colombo to act for him during his absence. We hope that Mr. Sethupathy will acquit himself creditably in the discharge of his duties.

—Intelligence has been received privately about the appointment of Mr. Kailasapillai as Kachcheri Modliar, Jaffna, vice Mr. B. Sittampillai Modliar deceased. We wish Mr. Kailasapillai every success in his new appointment, and he will be a great acquisition to the native Department, Jaffna Kachcheri. His appointment will be approved of by the public. He belongs to a high and respectable family at Nallore in Jaffna.

Perjury case—The man accused of giving false evidence in the Talai Mannar murder case was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. R. W. Ivers.

RANGOON.

The rainy season has set in, but the rain is not so abundant as it was in previous years.

The price of rice and paddy is a little high now, as the unusual rain fall during the late harvest season has done much damage to the crops.

Mr. S. Kandya of the Accountant General's Office, has gone to Jaffna on six months' leave. He has been suffering from chronic bronchitis, and it is hoped a change to the climate of Jaffna will restore him to health and he will be back amongst us with renewed vigour.

Mr. A. S. Chandrasegna, Medical Practitioner, Point Pedro, who was amongst us for a few months, left the other day for Penang by S. S. Waronga. He was seen off by many of his friends here. His departure is greatly felt as he has very much endeared himself to his friends by his social and amiable qualities and professional skill during his sojourn. During the few months of his stay here he was temporarily employed in the Port as Health Officer. He intends visiting important places in North India also on his way back home.

Swamy Vadivelu has again started his noble work of daily distributing rice and curry to the poor at Krishnan temple, having removed himself from the Customs premises where he was long doing the work.

The 29th of July saw the opening of the Buddhist lent. All the public offices were closed on that day and the day after. From this day to the 4th of November all the Buddhists continue fasting. Even the worst characters among the people will give up their bad habits, attend Pagodas or temples, and there spend the days in counting the sacred beads and worshipping the almighty. The Shwedan Pagoda here, the largest in Burma, will present a picturesque scene during these days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RAMAKRISHNA SCHEME OF SERVICE

AN APPEAL.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ," Jaffna

Sir,
While it is a fact that in our Tirthas, Sadhus do not usually suffer much for want of food, it is none the less true that in very few of our holy places, particularly in those situated in out-of-the-way mountainous regions, there are no arrangements to look after them when they are ailing and sick. Sadhus, as a rule, live apart from one another, each in his own little hut. It can, therefore, be easily imagined how much suffering—which a little loving service and care may alleviate—they undergo in their seclusion, when laid on with sickness. They become so helpless that it is not improbable that many of them suffer the most intense agony for want of a drop of water and that some die weakened by disease, thirst, and hunger.

Realising the extreme necessity, the Sannyasin Brotherhood of which Swami Vivekananda is the head, have as a beginning started a home at Kankhal, near Hardwar, early in July 1901, for the relief of the extremely sick and helpless Sadhus and pilgrims and from whom, too, medicines and food for the sick are distributed. One of the highest products of human development is the increasing capacity of realizing the helplessness and distress of others and a willing solicitude to remove them so far as possible. The succour of those, in their moments of suffering

who keep the spiritual atmosphere of India from losing its ancient power and potency, who sacrifice their lives to the sustenance of the highest force that makes for good in the universe and thus contribute to the maintenance of the spiritual equilibrium of the whole world,—which, as we venture to think, is the only condition of ensuring a steady, harmonious, ever progressing evolution and thus perform the highest possible service that could be done by man—is therefore the supremest act of useful charity, as well as the best value that money can give. It is earnestly hoped none will hesitate to contribute his share to the up-rearing of an institution of such palpable practical good and spiritual promise.

All donations and subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the undersigned in *Prabuddha Bharata*, the monthly English organ of the Brotherhood published at Mayavati, Almora, Kumaon.

Yours truly
VIMALANANDA

Advaita Ashrama,
Mayavati, Kumaon,

Joint Editor, *Prabuddha Bharata*

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

I have said enough in what has gone before concerning the quantity of converts gained. What of the quality? That this is poor is admitted on all hands. The failure of the missionaries to twist the higher class Hindu is notorious. I could quote plenty of evidence to prove this from outside evidence. I prefer, however, to take the missionary's own testimony as being indisputable. The Church Missionary Society's report says that the Bengali Christian Church displays "a low ideal of Christian possibility and attainment fatal to real aggression and usefulness" (p.191) In South India, to the query, "What is the character of these converts?" the reply is that, "while year by year there is a distinct growth in spirituality, yet at present there is a rather low standard of Christian living" (p 301). The evangelisation of the heathen, we are informed (p 286), depends ultimately upon the native agents. Yet of these the Rev. J. Stone writes: "What has saddened me has been the ignorance of some of the agents, and the almost utter lack of earnestness in others in their work" (p. 307.) The Rev T. Walker writes that while "to the superficial observer all seems fair and hopeful," yet the state of things in South India is much like a certain sensitive plant, which, presenting a fair picture to the eye, yet, "if you touch it, the flowers decay and the leaves curl up into a shapeless skeleton. Much that is fair to all appearance shrivels at the touch of truth." (p. 319). Mr. Walker's career as a missionary bids fair to come to an abrupt conclusion if he continues in this strain. Concerning another district, the report dwells upon the enthusiasm with which the missionary was received. The whole village was waiting for him. "The people had heard of me beforehand," goes on this guileless preacher, "and would not rest until I had sent back to Manikarn for *medicine chest and magic lantern*". (p. 286). So that the enthusiasm was, after all for free medicine and a magic lantern entertainment, not for the Gospel. There were no converts. The London Missionary Society refers sorrowfully to the fact that its efforts meet with little success among the high-caste Hindus (1896 Report p. 113). And in the report for 1900: "Our people are gathered together from the lower castes," but subscribers are implored not to "despise the low ideas and motives with which they come to us" (p. 186). Again: "A very large proportion of those who profess themselves Christians, and are, baptised, are so very ignorant that great care and patience are required to make them intelligently acquainted with the fundamental truths of Christianity" (p. 145). That is, they convert them first and explain what the religion is afterwards. At Salem certain of the Church members have had to be severely disciplined" (p. 157). At Myanadu the Church "might be one of the most influential Churches in Travancore; but its spiritual power is gone." The members "frequently spend their leisure time in quarrelling among themselves. Aggressive Christian work is impossible. The past year has witnessed a long series of unhappy quarrels in the Church" (p. 188). At Travandrum "only a third of the Christians," can read (p. 190). Among the Malu Christians, "when one questions them by themselves, the one appalling factor that forces itself upon one is their unimaginable ignorance. In most, the anxiety for their daily bread is the largely bulking factor in their consciousness" (p. 137). It is needless to multiply quotations of this character. One might go on indefinitely, and add to these admissions the opinions of outsiders. I have preferred to take the missionaries' own statements, and I repeat that however one may feel inclined to question the general accuracy of their reports, it may be taken for granted that things are not better than they are represented. Yet, taking their own statements, three societies alone spent in India in twelve months £140,000, in round figures, maintained 5,820 missionaries, and converted (?) 2,136 individuals, that number including at least fifty per cent of children. And of this number the confession is made that they exhibit

"unimaginable ignorance" and display "a low ideal of Christian possibility and attainment fatal to real aggression and usefulness."

ISAAC JACKSON

Pioneer

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAIVIVU.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 16

In the matter of the Estate of the late Murukar Kanapathippillai of Kalvilan Deceased

Veragathy Aiyampillai of Kannaddi in Mannar District

Petitioner

1. Kanapathippillai Kandiah of Kalvilan
2. Muttupillai wife of Aiyampillai Kannaddi
3. Sengupathi daughter of Kanapathippillai of Kalvilan.

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Murukar Kanapathippillai coming on for disposal before J. O. K. Murty Esqr, District Judge on the 15th day of August 1901 and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of August 1901 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a son-in-law of the deceased and, as such, 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 21st day of September 1901, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 5th day of August 1901

J. O. K. MURTY
District Judge.

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