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(M. P. Cor.)

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ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7826.

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late
Elalathambay Krishnar of Changanal
Deceased.

Achchippillai widow of Elalathambay Krishnar of
Changanal
Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Krishnar Nadasarajah of Changanal
2. Nallathambay Elalathambay of Chull-
puram
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before
D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna
on February 17, 1931, in the presence of Mr. P.
Ganapathypillay, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 16, 1931 having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd
Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-Item over
the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of this
action and that the Petitioner be granted Letters
of Administration to the estate of the above-
named deceased unless the Respondents shall
on or before April 1, 1931, show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

March 2, 1931.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Extended to 24 6 1931
15 7 31,

O. 248—9 & 10.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA,
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7872.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Francispillai Rajendram of Veemankamam
Deceased.

Swakkeenam widow of Francispillai Rajendram
of Veemankamam

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Francispillai Nicholaspillai of Parlavilan
2. Francispillai Yacob employed at salt pans
Elephantpass
3. Francispillai Johnpillai of Koyathoddam
Jaffna
4. Annappillai widow of Marialmuttu of Karal-
yoor
5. Chupper Innathambay and wife
6. Ganapathypillai of Veemankamam
7. Ganapathypillai Chinappu and wife
8. Annamma of Karalyoor

Respondents.
This matter of the Petitioner of the Petitioner
praying for Letters of Administration to the
Estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for
disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna, on April 23, 1931 in the presence
of Mr. K. Kanakasabai Proctor on the part of
the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated April 9, 1931, having been read; It is
declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the
said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of
Administration to the estate of the said intestate
issued to her unless the Respondent or any
other person shall on or before June 1, 1931
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.

May 12, 1931.
Sd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to 18th July 1931.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

O. 248. 9 & 10.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1931

GOVERNOR AND THE JAFFNA BOYCOTT.

IT WAS AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER ON Friday last that His Excellency the Governor made his first direct and explicit reference to the Jaffna boycott. We regret to note that His Excellency, notwithstanding his reputation for urbanity and equable temper was not happy in the choice of his words in the reference made to the boycott. He is labouring under a delusion when he said that the boycott "was mainly due to the hot headed misrepresentations of the scope and spirit of the New Constitution by those who should have known better, but were believed by many of the people whom they addressed." Sir Graeme is no stranger to this country. He was its Colonial Secretary for some years in the past. He knows the Constitution promulgated by the Order-in-Council of 1920. He was then the Colonial Secretary, nor is he unaware of the provisions of the Order-in-Council of 1923, which superseded that of 1920. Both these Orders-in-Council embodied the very letter and spirit of the Tennysonian saying—broadening the base of freedom from precedent to precedent. They conserved all that the Council previously enjoyed, and conferred additional powers and privileges. The preamble of the Order-in-Council of 1923 reads thus:—"Whereas by the (Ceylon Legislative Council) Order-in-Council 1920, His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council was pleased to make provision for the Constitution of a Legislative Council for the Island of Ceylon with the Territories and Dependencies thereof under which increased powers and responsibility in, over, and in respect of the proceedings of the said Council were conferred upon the Unofficial Members thereof;..... and whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Order-in-Council and to make further provision for the Constitution of a Legislative Council for the Island giving still further powers and responsibility to the Unofficial Members." The Order-in-Council 1920 gave Unofficial majority. It was a great advance. The rights, privileges and powers previously enjoyed remained intact. This unofficial majority was converted into elected Unofficial majority by the Order-in-Council of 1923. The Council was enlarged by increasing the number of elected representatives. The rights, powers and privileges of the Council continued to remain unimpaired. In both Orders-in-Council, there was the "paramount" Clause to be sparingly used by the Governor, and that too, under grave and exceptional circumstances. Not a single item of expenditure could be incurred without the sanction of the Legislative Council and not a single tax could be imposed without its consent. The salaries of the Governor and those of all the public servants under him were under its control. In short the Council has complete control over taxation and expenditure subject to the "paramount" clause. The Legislative Council was virtually a Parliament, and there was one step between the constitution of 1923, and a Constitution of Responsible Government that is the grant of executive responsibility to the representatives of the people and to make them responsible to the Legislative Council. The constitutional development of the country which culminated in the Order-in-Council of 1923 has been destroyed by that of 1931, and the hand of constitutional progress, has been set back by it.

The New Constitution for the first time in the Constitutional history of the Island introduces the distinction between votable and non-votable items of expenditure. The salaries of the Governor and those

of the three Officers of the State are fixed and unalterable. They are a part of the Constitution. The salaries of public servants are removed beyond the control of the Legislature. Even the temporary passage allowances are placed on the same footing as the salaries. In short according to the present state of revenue more than half of it are removed from its control. Even as regards the balance the omnipotent Financial Secretary is made the arbiter. That the New Constitution is conceived in a spirit different from that of the two which preceded it is made evident in the preamble of the former which runs as follows:—"Whereas it is expedient to revoke the Orders-in-Council (the Orders-in-Council are enumerated) and to make provision for a State Council for the Island in lieu of the Legislative Councils and for the exercise of executive functions by the Unofficial Members." The Order-in-Council which conferred undoubted powers and responsibilities are repealed and a New Order-in-Council making provision for the exercise of executive functions by the Unofficials is enacted. Even in the exercise of executive functions, the Ministers are not the masters. Nor are they within the limited scope of their activity directly responsible to the Legislature. For every important act of administration the sanction of the Governor is required under article 48. The final responsibility for administration lies with the Governor as hitherto. It is this sort of administrative devolution that is proclaimed by Sir Graeme as a long and important step in self-Government. We are surprised to hear from him that the protest of Jaffna against the imposition of this New Constitution and its criticism of it are "hot-headed misrepresentations."

The constitutional history of Sir Graeme's own country is not unknown to him. He cannot be said to be unaware of the long and bitter struggle which the House of Commons maintained for obtaining indisputable control over taxation and expenditure. The violation by Charles I. of the undoubted powers and rights of the Commons over taxation and expenditure precipitated the Civil War. The English people when the rights and privileges of their House of Commons were infringed upon, never hesitated to lay their hand even upon the neck of their own king. The New Constitution promulgated in Ceylon takes away the long established rights and powers enjoyed by the representatives of the people. It takes away the power of the purse. The Ceylonese are a small unarmed, defenceless people. They cannot resist the violation of their rights by the force of arms. But they can refuse cooperation in working a constitution which deprives them of the powers and responsibilities once enjoyed by their representatives. It is their bounden duty to insist on their removal. Jaffna has led the way in this matter. It is its duty to persist in its endeavours until the old rights and privileges are restored. This is the spirit of the Jaffna boycott. We regret that His Excellency is unable to understand it. Perhaps service in that part of the Empire which is regarded as the White-Man's Grave has deprived him of the sympathetic imagination which enables an administrator to understand the view-point of his opponent.

Boycott is a legitimate political weapon. It is a recognized mode of offering by a subject people to the Goddess of Freedom. The Jaffna people having seen Her appearance in the Eastern horizon have begun to worship Her in the only manly way possible. Thier babes and sucklings are waving palm leaves and are singing Hallelujah's to Her who cometh in the name of the Lord for the salvation of their country. But the Scribes and Pharisees of the cult of Imperialism are unable to see any wisdom in it. They are unable to bear in patience the songs of praise to the Goddess of Freedom. They regard them as misrepresentations of their so called benevolent gifts.

Northern Assizes.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND SHOOTING

SIX ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY

The case in which (1) Ramu Samugam (2) Nagalingam Nagaratham (3) Nagalingam Thural (4) Ponniah Kumarasamy (5) Arumugam Ponnudurai (6) Madda Ghouse and (7) Ramu Ponnampalam were charged under various counts for being members of an unlawful assembly being in possession of deadly weapons such as revolvers, knives, swords etc; and shooting Kandiah Nadarajah with a revolver. The case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Maartens with an English speaking jury with Mr. A. Vethaperaram as foreman. Mr R R Salvadurai, Crown Counsel, prosecuted while the 1st and 7th accused were defended by Mr T R Nalliah instructed by Mr K V Sivarajah; the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th accused were defended by Mr. G. G Ponnampalam instructed by Mr Sam Sabsopathy.

The case lasted for five days.

The story for the prosecution was that on the 3rd of October last, at Perumal Kovil, when the deity was taken round the temple, the Grand Jury party happened to join a party from Athlady. The accused who belonged to the former had an altercation, and assaulted a person belonging to the Athlady party. On the 4th, both parties met and had a free fight. The story for the defence was that they admitted the assault on the 3rd but the next day there was only a fight in which Nagaratham and Kandiah were assaulted by the Athlady party and these two in self defence assaulted the other party. Kandiah died in the assault. Nagaratham had a mistress who was seriously ill at that time and died three or four days after. Nagaratham went to see her and the Athlady party way laid him.

After the address of Crown Counsel, Mr. Ponnampalam addressed the jury for two hours during which he made a spirited defence on behalf of the accused. Mr. Ponnampalam compared the evidence led by the prosecution as a half rotten egg which no one would use as food. The fact that it was only half rotten would not make them take it.

His Lordship in summing up said that if a mango was half rotten, no one would throw it away. They would cut off the rotten part and eat the rest. He asked the jury to reject the parts of the evidence that were tainted with falsehood and accept the rest.

An incident occurred when the jury returned. Owing to the retiring room being occupied by some one who was having breakfast the jurors had to wait in the corridor for about five or six minutes. The defending Counsel was very much perturbed by the fact and brought it to the notice of the Registrar. By that time the room was cleared and the jurors made use of the room. After about forty five minutes the jury returned and Mr. Ponnampalam said that he was regretfully compelled to bring to His Lordship's notice the fact that the members of the jury were held up on the corridor outside the Court for several minutes, when a number of people went jostling past them. His suggestion was not that there was actually any communication with the jurors but that there might have been every possibility of communication, as his learned friend, the crown counsel would bear him out.

The Registrar informed His Lordship that when the fact was brought to his notice he went up and saw that the jurors were not held up in the corridor. His Lordship wanted an explanation immediately for the incident from the Deputy Fiscal. The Deputy Fiscal said that the room in question was the only room available and that it was used as a dining room by the officers of the District Court.

His Lordship replied that it should not be used for any other purpose but as a retiring room for the jury. It was a discourtesy to the Court to have such a room used by the jury. He wanted the Fiscal to make arrangements to have a room by the side of his chambers.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on the first count of unlawful assembly, and the second count of using deadly weapons. Ramu Samugam was found guilty on the 3rd count of shooting Kandiah Nadarajah. On the other counts the accused were not guilty. With regard to the 2nd accused Continued up.

"Hot-headed Misrepresentations".

GOVERNOR ON THE JAFFNA BOYCOTT

WILL FIX NOMINATION DAY IF MAJORITY DESIRE

The Governor in the course of his inaugural address to the State Council on the 10th inst. said:—

"I greatly regret that four Constituencies in the Northern Peninsula of Jaffna are at present unrepresented in your Council.

I fear that this is mainly due to hot headed misrepresentations of the scope and spirit of the new Constitution by those who should have known better, but were believed by many of the people whom they addressed.

It is a loss to the Council that this important section of the Island should remain entirely without representation and I need hardly say that, as soon as I am fully convinced that there is a genuine desire on the part of the majority of the people in any or all of the Constituencies of the Peninsula for representation in the Council, I shall be only too glad to fix a nomination day.

State Council.

VICE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF MINISTERS.

Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, Minister for Home Affairs, has been elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Ministers and Leader of the House.

Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere has been elected Deputy Speaker.

Mr. M. M. Subramaniam was elected Deputy Chairman of Committees.

Inauguration of State Council.

GOVERNOR ON FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The ceremonial inauguration of the State Council took place on the 10th instant at 10.15 p.m. by the Governor.

The Governor after reading messages from His Majesty the King and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, addressed the house, touching upon the various problems confronting the State Council and laid stress on the seriousness of the financial problems.

National Flag and National Anthem.

AGENDA FOR YOUTH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All Ceylon Youth Congress was held at its new office at Jasmine Cottage, Hulsdorf, on Saturday last. It had among other things three resolutions relating to:—

(a) Pledge to be given by members to use Swadeshi;

(b) The appointment of a committee for an industrial survey;

(c) The appointment of a sub-committee re National Flag and National Anthem.

Continued.

Nagalingam Nagaratham, the Foreman brought to the notice of the Court that the jury were divided by six to one not guilty. His Lordship wanted the jury to reconsider. After a few minutes, the jury found him guilty of simple hurt. The fourth accused was found not guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the 1st accused to 6 months, one year and 3 years, in all four and a half years. The second accused was sentenced to 2 1/2 years, the 3rd, 5th 6th and 7th to fifteen months. 1.

The Future of our Youths.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT TELLIPPALAI.

"The youths of today cannot follow the worn out grooves of their fathers and forefathers. All these grooves have been erased irrevocably and our youths have to strike out new lines or suffer miserably" said Mr S U Somasegaram, Vice Principal Victoria College, in the course of a public lecture delivered at the Tellippalai Mahajana English Hall under the auspices of the Young Men's Saiva Association on Sunday last.

Mr Somasegaram traced the history of profession and professional life in Jaffna and pointed out the slow changes that had occurred in the nature of our Society. Our young men have been inveigled into worshipping false idols and ideals but these idols have now deserted us. Whether we willed it or not they are all shattered and our country was on the threshold of a new life. The old order of Society has gone and the new order is about to come in. What the nature of this Society is going to be is the greatest problem before our leaders. Unemployment and the problems of capital and labour were the terrible heritages of industrialism and imperialism and these were quite against the inherent nature of Oriental life.

Vocational education as is studied in the West would be practically of no use in tackling the problems in our country. The lecturer drew lessons from the Agriculture and non imperial societies all over the world and analysed the nature of the Society in such places.

The problem of our youths is therefore not the problem of unemployment as is understood in the West but the problem of employment and the youths had the very difficult task of reorganising Society on the new ideals of simple living and high thinking. Among the numerous practical hints which the lecturer gave to the young men were the necessity of all young men placing greater value on manual labour. Farm work as it is now may be dull but young men with their training in schools can make farm life more interesting by doing the work with a scientific mind and by introducing the amenities of all civilised societies like libraries, associations, clubs etc for their leisure hours and for intellectual and cultural employment. The teaching of habits of extravagance in many of our English Schools especially the Mission and Town School should be condemned. Youths should learn to cut down their cost of living to a minimum, to live on practically nothing as people fortified with the delights of Hindu philosophy alone could do. The next thing which youth should learn is the habit of not depending on others for anything, men only should they think out and tackle their own problems themselves but they should also learn to provide themselves out of their own labour with their requirements which would have been reduced to a minimum. The lecturer then pointed out to the youths many lessons from other countries about the rocks and shoals that awaited Society during a period of travail. As years go on the position would become more terrible and he urged the youths to strengthen their character. A strong character alone would take them safe through the struggle and he deplored the evils that have crept into our schools and the student world.

The lecturer continued for over one and a quarter hours at the conclusion of which Mr A C Nadaraja in the course of his remarks spoke on the great importance of the youths getting rid of their slavish mentality and setting about the task of reorganising our Society with a strong will and determination. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the lecturer by the President Mr T A Thuraiappah, Notary Public and Patron of the Association. —Cor.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7911.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Nageswami wife of Sinnathambay Kaddina Pillai of Kopy South

Deceased, Sadasnathar Sinnathambay of Kopy South Petitioner.

vs.

Minor 1. Tharmaselli daughter of S. Kristna Pillai
2. Sinnathambay Krishna Pillai of Kopy South.

Respondents.

Continued up.

Concessions to Kataragama Pilgrims.

SERVANTS OF KATARAGAMA PILGRIMS SOCIETY, COLOMBO, TO RECEIVE PILGRIMS.

In consultation with the above Society the Ceylon Government Railway have made the following concessions on the Railway in connection with the forthcoming festival at Kataragama which commences on the 14th July and closes on the 30th July 1931—

Cheep tickets to pilgrims in all classes of the Railway at single fares for the double journey to Matara and Haputale from stations distant over 25 miles therefrom beginning from the 14th to the 29th July 1931, (both days inclusive) available for return journey up to and including the 4th August 1931.

Pilgrims arriving at Maradana and Fort Stations in the mornings to be allowed to break journey for refreshments etc., and resume their journey by any train the same day; those arriving in the evening to resume their journey before noon the following day.

Representatives of the above Society who will wear distinctive badges will receive the pilgrims to and from Kataragama at Maradana Railway Station and provide them with accommodation &c., at the Madam at No 34, Forbes Road, Maradana.

Persian's Lost Jewels.

MISSED WHILE AT PRAYER IN MO-QUE

A Persian visitor's loss at a Mosque while at prayer, of a suit case containing jewels and other valuables, was related at the Batticaloa Police Court before Mr. James Joseph, Police Magistrate when three men named Uduma Lebbe Mohideen Bawa, Saibutambay Ismaillevval and Saibutambay Alier all of Sammentural were charged with retaining-stolen property.

Mr. M. C. Abdulader instructed by Mr. M. A. L. Kesapper appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. W. G. Ponniah. It transpired in evidence that the complainant—Sayed Mustapha Seyed Abdul Mostapha of Iran—having come to Ceylon on a pilgrimage, had come to Batticaloa on a tour of the Muslim villages here.

On the day in question, he went to a Mosque in Sammentural a Muslim village about 80 miles south of Batticaloa and kept his suit-case containing jewels, cash, clothes etc. worth about Rs. 600 which he missed at the end of his devotions. He at once complained to the Police Headman of Sammentural who eventually found the articles in question in the house of the first accused who eluded arrest.

The Magistrate issued warrant on the first accused and postponed the case for trial on the 24th at Kaimunai remanding the other accused who were unable to furnish bail.—Batticaloa Cor.

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Kayts:—Karampan

Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah, Green Road.

(H. 13 0-1-32)

(Continued.)

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on June 11, 1931 in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasanna & Katreer, Proctors for Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 18th May 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration be issued to Petitioner accordingly, as he is the father of the deceased intestate, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 22, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. P. C. Villavarayan, District Judge, June 24, 1931 O. 249. 9 & 13.

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K. Chornalingam, Inspector for North Ceylon, Manipay, **K. Ratnasapathy,** Asst Inspector Manipay.

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AUCTION SALE.

UNDER MORTGAGE DECREE.

D. O. JAFFNA CASE NO. 26555.

In obedience of the commission issued to me in the above case for the amount decreed thereon, I shall offer for sale on Saturday 1st August 1931 at 10 a.m. the following properties at the spot:

1. All that piece of land situated at Mandativin, in the parish of Allaippiddy called Vellaipputhady and Vadakku Veram in extent 14 Lms. V C. and 4 Kls. with well, cultivated plantation, and bounded on the East by Crown land, North by the property of Elayathamby Kathiravelu, West by the property of Thangam wife of Kulanthavelu, and others, and South by the property of the heirs of the late E. Koch.

2. Land situated at do called Navaladippuvalavu in extent 4 1/2 Lms V C with cultivated and spontaneous plantations, and bounded on the East by the properties of Elayathamby Kathiravelu and Vyalachippillai wife of T. D. V. Prasingham, North by the property of Kanthavanam Vettivelu and shareholders, West by the property of the heirs of the late C. Vinayagamorthy, and on the South by the property belonging to the temple called "Thiruvankaladdy Pillayar Kovil", the whole hereof.

J. A. Sethupathy, Commissioner.

Mis 8' 8.13.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7909.

In the matter of the estate of the late Karthigeen Thamothersampillai of Saravasa, Kayts

Deceased, Murgueen Nagarajah of Vannarponnai Jaffna Petitioner.

vs.

1. Manonmayi daughter of Thamothersampillai
2. Thamothersampillai Sivaganam
3. Rasaparameswary daughter of Thamothersampillai
4. Manjayatharasay daughter of Thamothersampillai
5. Varathaladebumy daughter of Thamothersampillai
6. Tillammah widow of Thamothersampillai
7. Karthigeen Sittampalam all of Saravasa

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 10, 1931, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasanna, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovesaid 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1-5th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on July 22, 1931 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour District Judge, June 20, 1931. O. 249. 18 & 16.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7032

In the matter of the estate of the late Nadarajah Amirathalingam of Eluthumadduval South.

Deceased, Rissammah widow of Amirathalingam of do.

Administratrix.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on Saturday the 25th July 1931 commencing at 2 p. m. at the spots:

1. Land situated at Eluthumadduval South called Sudalaippiddy and other parcels in extent 12 1/2 Lms V C and bounded on the East by road, North by lane, West by the property of Valippillai widow of Vinathambay and shareholders and others and South by the property of Kanthar Arumugam

2. Land situated at Muhamalai called "Ayanakaai" in extent 12 acres and bounded on the East by the property of Vaitilingam Kandiah, North by the property of Ponnachy wife of Chinniah and shareholders and others, West by land reserved for lane and land reserved for road and South by road. Of this 1/2.

3. Land situated at do called "Periakero" in extent 32 Lms V C and bounded on the East by the property of Kanathipillai Chelliah, North by the Car procession street of Periakero Pillaiar Temple and the property belonging to others, West by the property of Veerakathir Kathir and others and South by the property of Murgueen Velpupillai and others. Of this 7/9th share exclusive of 4 Lms.

4. Land situated at Eluthumadduval South called Saddy in extent 16 Lms. V C of this 9 1/2 Lms. on the North and bounded on the East by the property of Amithalingam Thambirajah and brothers and others, North by the property of Vairavan Kanthan, West by the property of Vally Alvan and South by the property of Sithamparan Velan

5. Land situated at do called Muthalaikeroysvayal in extent 20 Lms P C and bounded on the East and North by the property of Roman Catholic mission, West by the property of Murgueen Muttukumaru and South by dam used as path.

V. A. DURAYAFF E. Jaffna, 7-7-31 Commissioner.

Mis. 309 13th.

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