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(Y. 10 16 to 31 12 31)

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

THE DISTRIOT COURT OF ALL Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1929. In the Matter of the estate of the late Thavasi Kumaru of Chiviateru West Doceased. Sinnakatty widow of Kumaru of Chiviateru West. Vs. Petitioner.

1 Paropathy widow of Nagan of Chiviathero.
2 Stone hamby Thambo and wife 8 Vallepillat of do.
4 Romaru Aromogan of do.
5 Vyravi Aromogatian and Wife 6 Seethevan of do.

7. Ponnammah daughter of Kumaru of Minors, 8 Kamara Velappillal of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the ab-vanamed Petitioner praying that the 4th Respondent be appointed Grardian-ad-litem over the 7th and 8th Respondents and that Latters of Almistaration to the estate of the deceased by granted to the Petitioner as his widow coming on for oil prail before D. H. Balfour, E. quire, Dis rich Judge, Jaffus, on suly 16, 1931, in the presence of Mr. R. Subramaniam, Procesor, for Pesitioner and the affidant of the Petitioner dated July 8, 1934 having been read. It is ordered that the 4h Respondent be appointed Guerdian ad-litem over the 7th and 8 h Respondents and that the terror of Administration to the estate of the deceased will be granted to the Petitioner unless the respondent expectation of the granted to the Petitioner of the deceased will be granted to the Petitioner of the deceased will be granted to the Petitioner of the deceased will be granted to the Petitioner of the Court to the contrary.

Egg? D. H. Balfour,

Sgi D. H Balfour, District Judge.

The 4/6 day of July 1931. O, 265, 10 & 14.

### R. Papyah.

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### Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICE COURT OF JAFFNA.

Under Mortgage Decree No. 25247
Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed therein poundage and costs on September 30th, Wednesday 1931 at 10 a m. at the

spot.

1. Lind situated at Karampan called Marusuparuththanai in extent 15 lms. V. C. with well and other plantations and bounded on the East and North by properly of Annanmah widow of Chelliah, West by the property of Ponnamuah wide of Anthonipillai and South by property mentioned under 2 herein. Of the whols hereof an undivided one half share

2. Land situated at do called Marusuparuththanai in extent 7½ lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Thangam wife of Suppiah, North by the let property mentioned ab va, Wost by the property of Anthonipillai wife of Sauthiapillai and others and South by the property of Mariyamuttu wife of Savirimuttu. The whole hereof

3. Land a stuated at do called Vaddunder of the saviet of the

muttu The whole hereof
3. Land a tuated at do called Vadduvilkkerne kkekilsku in extent 16 lms
V.C. with well and house and bounded
on the East by the property of P.
Mariampillai and shareholders, North by
the property of Vantharkhon Saverimuttu and others, West by tank and
South by real. Of this an undivided
29/40 share but with absolute right to the
said house said house

said house

4. Land situated at do called Paravaipulam in extent 27 ints. PC and 11 kls with
well and bounded on the East by the
property of Sellam wife of Saverinutto,
North by the property of A Muriampillai and others, West by the property
of V. Kandiah and others and South by
the property of Nugammah wife of Suppiah and others. The whole of this
5. Land situated at do called Naik-

piah and others. The whole of this
5. Land situated at do. oslled Naikkoddanthalvu in extent 12½ lms V C of
this exclusive of the North-western extent
of 3 lms V C, the remaining extent of
9½ lms V C, with houses, well and other
plantations and bounded on the East and
North by road, West by the property of
Thangakuddy Barbara wife of Socarp Rai
and South by the property of Visaladely,
wife of Kandish and by lane The whole
of this and share of Margosa and Ranthal
trees standing at the western boundary.

JASETHUPATHY,
Auctioneer & Commissioner

"Sethupathy Vasa"

"Sethupathy Vasa" Jaffas. (Mis. 861 10th.)

10-1-32 (H.13

#### Forest Department Advertisements

The Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Divi-sion, Jeffon, will sell by public anction 100 palu and 15 satin logs at the Depot on Tuesday Sep-tember 15, 1931 at 9 30 a.m., at per notice dated August 21, 1931, appsaing in Government Gazette of the 28 h August, 1931.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, 4 h Sept. 1931 (G, 108 10th)

J D SARGENT,

### Che hindu Organ.

C-16 3/20

JAFFNA, THURSDAY. SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

TREE TAX.

"What is it," Mr. S Rajaratnam asked at the Tree-tax Conference "that the Government thinks about when it speaks Neither the Government Agent nor the Excise Commissioner has definitely stated at the Conference the naof a tree-tax ?" ture of the scheme which they have in view regarding the introduction of tree tax in certain parts of Jaffoa. Tae Excise Commission which reported after the closure of taverns in Jaffoa favoured the tapping limited number of trees for consumers whom it is difficult to wean from their craying for toddy drinking. According to it the number of trees According to it the number of the should be limited and that no sale should take place at all, and that licence should be applied for by the comsumer. But if the Government has in view a scheme of tree-tax, mentioned by Mr Sbivapadbasundaram in article published elsewhere, the tree-tax system is much more dangerous than the tavern. Instead of one tavern in a locality, there will be taverns in every palmyrah garden, and the consequence of such a step will be disastrous for the cause of temperance and the wellbeing of the people.

It is admitted that toddy is an intoxicating liquor and should be restricted. If toddy is not an intoxicant and it is the food of the people, as contended by some champions of toddy drinking, then there is no reason why the food of the people be taxed and restrictions should bluoda be placed on its manufacture. The Government itself is aware that it is an intoxicant and should be restricted. if the scheme agreed upon a few months ago for tree-tax should be intr duced, the country will be flooded with toddy and it will encourage intemperance. We are glad that Messrs. S. Shivapadba sundaram, S. Rejaratnam and Mr. Swaminathan have opposed such a scheme.

The laverns had been closed by local option. People have declared by their vote that they don't want toddy. new system to provide toddy should be introduced it should be done by the method by which the taverns were closed.

Let the people declare in open poll that they want toddy, and the best way to obtain it is not by taverns but by treetax system. The attempt to introduce it without local option should be resisted. We are sure that it will be opposed even by the State Council whose opposed even by the State Council whose sanction is necessary to bring about a change in the local option rules.

The privilege of local option had been obtained after a strenuous fight and pro-

tonged agitation. It gives the right to the people to exercise some control over the liquor traffic in this country. But if the tree-tax system should be introduced, the people will be deprived of this valued privilege Even if the experi-ment fails, there is no way to remove it. The public will have to depend on the the executive for its removal. mercy of

Government Agent closed the conference by announcing that the majority in conference were in favour tree-tax. Dies this represent the opinion of Jaffoa? representative character will be challeng-This is pointed out by Mr. Shivapadhasu dar m in his article. We hope the Government will not act on the opinion of a packed conference.

#### The Tree Tax System.

WHY IT IS BAD

Mr. S Shivapadha undaram, Principal, Victoria College, writes:-

A conference was he'd yesterday (5 h)abbho Jaffna Kaoboberi presided over by the Government Agent for the purpose of ascertaining J.ffna opinion regarding the im-position of tree t.x on toddy. The Excise Commissioner also was present. The assembposition Commiss Commissioner also was present ly included gentlemen of varia poluded gentlemen of various shades of toodyism Therefore it was possible for the on the subject, to weigh the arguments and on the subject, to weigh the arguments and decide the question on the merits of the arguments. But the sense of the conference may not necessarily be the opinion of J. ff. a., as the assembly was probably not intended to be truly representative of J. ff. a. A conference can be truly representative only if the members are nomicated on a numerical basis. If dispositive of numerical representation, as memores are combated on a numerical basis. It disparity of numerical representation can ever be perfect, it was perfect in the conference. Of the gent'emen present, who were neither chief headmen for members of the Excise Advisory Committee the majority came from the neighbourhood of the Jeffas Kachend. The single Vidneschin of Marines. The sing'e Vidhanship of had three representatives, whereas the whole Maniagar divisions such as Vademarschy East and West, Valigaman North and East did not get three each though a few years ago each of these divisions was two Maniegar-ships. The disparity might have been due to the absence of the gestlemen who were invited. But a numerically representative conference was neither or ossary nor easily summoned. I give be ow with my comments

the views expressed at to e meeting.

Toddy not a Food.

The Government Agent began by asking the members not to consider the question of free toddy and total prohibition but to discuss the relative merits of the tavern system and the tree tex system. He evidently rejected the consideration of free toddy, because toddy is not a feed but a stimulant and intoxicant should therefore be restricted. Even small children have seen the effects of todd in the inecharent tak and the unsteady walk of drinkers Nobedy denies the presence of alcohol in toddy and the poisonous nature alcohol. Some resummend it as a drug. there must certainly be other drugs ood but without such injurious properties. Busides, a drug must be prescribed and only as a drug. There were some gentlemen in the assembly who even resented the use of the term 'Anti Temperance Party', even when there was no evidence that they were meant So jealous they were to be included in the temperance fold Government itself places restrictions on the use of toddy by taxing it and by limiting the place and time of its sale. I this kit was a Governor or a O lonial Secretary who once proclaimed that the Government was a great temperance organisation. We must therefore have before We must therefore have before its use should be restricted when we consider the advantages and dis dvantages of the tree t x \*ystem
The Tree-Tax System.

Though no definite scheme was put forward Excise Commissioner, most supporters of the tree tax scemed to have had in their misds the proposal put forward by a body of men appointed by the Government Agent a few months ago. Its chief features sem to be the following:

- 1. Every man who drinks toddy is entitled to top or get toddy tapped in one tree and
- pay a tree tax.

  2. The exce The excess may be sold indiscriminately to any one. Neither the possession nor the transportation of toddy by any one is illegal. 3 A tapper may tap not more than 20
- brees. Sweet toddy also shall be taxed but

more lightly.

Rule No 1 is a direct violation of the principle of restricting the use of liquor.

Every dricker has toddy in his own home all the tweety four hours of the day,

Ra'e No. 2 presumes that one tree is too many for one drinker and allows the indisori minate sale of toddy to any one, at any time, at any place. If every drinker gots a tree, the excess must be thrust on non drinkers. This exoses must be tortus on non crimers. In means that non-drinkers must be canvaseed for drinking and be converted to drinking This business is neither temperance nor anti-temperance. It is a mission for the propaga themperance. It is a mission for the propaga-tion of toddy, to make toddy drinking univer sal. The supporters of this trea tax system would reduce the Caylon Government from its position of a great ten prance organisation to a P. T mission. Taverns n Homes

Rule No. 3 makes every tapper's home a tween. A tree can yield on an average of five bothles a day. If Government does not require a drinker to become a criminal, it can allow the average man only one bothle a day, half a bothle in the morning and baif in evening Even if it allows two both'er, there are three both'es left from each tree. The makes 60 bothles a day for the disposal of tapper in his bouse to noviess. At be bothle each, 120 men will go to his h every day. This is enough to make the survivery true tree tex system thus multiplies a tevern. The tree tex system thus multiplies taverne and should be opposed by the opponents of taverne. That is, it will have no supporters

Rule No. 4 penalises sweet toddy for no fault of its own. Most of the Maniagars unreceivedly condemned this rule. One Maniagar supported it because he did not realise the value of it to the peop's, just as I myself was ignorant of it till a few months ego. la April last, I happened to stay in a villege which is not over rich and I found out from the talks I had with the people that it formed their morning and noon meal during the season. They complained that climbers were reluctant to tap sweet toddy as it less paying than fermented toddy, and thay also referred to certain restrictions recently imposed on it by Government. In these circumstances it is the duty of Government to give a bounty to sweet toddy. Ho iniquious to tax food for the benefit of And after all what is the benefit to toddy by the taxing of sweet toddy will be tapped in the name of ddy. But is not toddy being illicity ewast toddy. tapped every day in non tavern areas without the sacred name of sweet toddy? ment been ab e to stop it? Is it not able stop it? The pote remain in the trees twenty four hours a day for weeks and months. not the Vidhan able to see them? In fact the Excise Inspector and the Vidhan see the pot long before it is hung on the tree, Their permission is usually obtained No calightened Government which realises the value of sweet toddy, would ever impose any kind of restriction on sweet toddy. A benevolent Government would like to encourage it by giving a bounty

Is may be asked whether if these of jectionable features are removed, the tree tax system may be adopted. It has two inherent evils and can be removed only along with it.

Women and Children Drinkers

The tree tax system takes the toddy to the consumer's bouse. This leads women and children also to form the dangerous habit. I have not yet heard of women going to taverns. But a few do drink, procuring it ate libi y from taverns. No one falls to see the truth "How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds, makes ill deeds done". One member of the conference said "Those women who have been drinking will continue to drink. But those who do not drink will not drink." He wants us to believe that the former never acquired the babit of drinking toddy but were born with toddy pots in their mouths. Hitherto the woman has been in her senses and has been managing the household in spite of her drinker husband. If the man and weman both drink, who will take care of the children and who will pay for the drink of bott? The tree tax system blinds the other eye also of the man who is already biled in

No Local Option.

Another inherent evil of the tree tox system is that its suppression by local option would be impossible. The tree tax throws on every drinker the option to take toddy or to give it up. It is a matter of individual option, and local option for the suppression of tree t. x in a locality is a contradiction in terms. Once it gets in, it gots in for ever and multiplies. locality would be doomed.

The supporters of the tree tax system have ascribed three evis to the lavern system. Drinkers gather in large numbers in taverns and as a result of this there will be free lights. Under the tree tax system, they say such large numbers cannot assemble and there no possibility for such fights This is a calculation No doubt there is greater positfor the beginning of a quarrel in a large i. But as under the tree tax system there are far more taverns and more drinkwill begin under the bavern system will be less than those under the tree tex But the advantage of a large crow there is greater chance of a fight being pre-vented or stopped than in a small crowd. Bo the argument against the tavern system applies with greater force to the tree tax

### News & Notes.

According to the latest estimate one million Chinese died as a result of the recent floods of the Yellow River in North Honan

Mr. Shankut Ali boarded the 'R.japutana at Port Said and conferred with Mahatma Gandhi and the Nawab of Bh pal.

Mr. K. C Roy, founder of the Associ-ated Press of India and the most senior journalist in India died on the 7th inst He fainted while in the Ligislative Assembly and was rem ved to the Ripon Hospital where he died. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis. The next day the Assembly adjourned as a mark of

Mahatma Gandhi and other delegates to the Round Table Conference are, it is understood, to be afforded special police protection towards which arrangements are being made by Scottland There is no special significance about this step, says a Reuter's message These precautions are always taken in the case of distinguished visitors.

Interesting speculation as to the future of Messrs MacDonald, Snowdon and Thomas is made, says Reuter. When the Government resigns, it is understood, His Majesty will offer them peerages. Opinion is also expressed that Mr. Sn don will accept, while Messrs. Mac Donald and Thomas will refuse. Mr. Mac Donald may withdraw temporarily from political life, after which he will possibly be strongly pressed to allow his name to be submitted to the King as Vicercy of India, in place of Lord Willingdon, who, for reasons of health, is not expected to serve his full term

Desiring to participate in the reduction of national expenditure, King George, has sent a message to the Prime Minister declaring that he intends to reduce the Civil List expenditure by £50,000 while the mergency lasts, says a Reuters' mes-sage. The Prioce of Wales has also informed the Premier that he will contribute £10,000 from his income for the same purpose. The King also writes to MacDonald to say that the other bers of the Royal Family are all members of the Royal desirous of making reductions in their grants during the crisis The King's Civil List amounts to £170,000 per annum He also receives an income of £60,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster. The Prince of Wales is making a perderived solely from the Duchy of Cornwal. sonal gift, as his income of £70,000

#### Obscenity.

It was also pointed out that these who go from the tavern use very obscene language sometimes molest people on the This is a result not of the tavern but toddy. This is a lesson that must be l home to those who glibly talk of the feed value of toddy and to the apostles of the legitimacy of drick. The man who drinks in the tree tax tavern also goes along the road as much as the man who road as muon as the man who goes from the savern of the tavern system. Another advantage claimed for the tree tax toddy is that that if will be fresh and there-fore less poisonous and less injurious. The Provincial Surgeon said that mixing of fresh toddy with old toddy is bad. If there is old toddy in the usual tavern there can be also old toddy in the tree tax tavern also in the same proportion. The fresh toddy that will be mixed with it the next day will be in the same proportion and the mixture will be equally poisonous. But the supervision of the large tavern by the Expise Department will be more effective as such taverns are few and there is thus less danger in the taverns than in the true tax taverns.

I have pointed out that the tree tax system (1) does not restrict drick in any way (2) propagates the drick evil, will make it universal and permanently rule the country and (3) will mercilesely starve those who depend on sweet toddy. I have also shown that the on sweet toddy. I have also shown that the evils attributed to the tavero system will be found in the greater intensity in the tree tax system The choice between the tree tox system and the tavern system is therefore

Peaceful Picketing at Nallur, WORSHIPPERS' DECISION

TROUBLE OVER TRAFFIC CONTROL AT TEMPLE.

At 1 p, m. today about 50 volunteers will resort to peaceful picketing to divers vehicular traffic from the courtyard of the Nallur Kandasamy Temple This decision was taken at a meeting of the worshippers of the Temple, held evening at the Temple yard, with Mr K Somasundaram, Proctor, in the chair, to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the action of the Police Department in withdrawing the barricade usually put up during festivals to prevent vehionlar traffix along the Southern court-yard of the Temple. Representations to the Government Agent unavailing, devo-tees assembled in large numbers at the CHANGE IN GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

The Chairman addressed the gatherlog and said that after the Portuguese and the Dutob, there had been no interference by the authorities in matters reigious, but on the other hand, sympathetic Gaverament Agents, like Dyke and Twynam were said to have like Dyke and Twynam were But helped Hindu Temples in many ways But things had changed very resently. Little regard was being paid now to their religion and places of worship They all knew for some years of the barriesding of the road to the South of the Temple against vehicular traffic, for the convenience of devotee: Bat this year, the authorities removed the barri cades and opened the road (contryard) for triffis, thus exposing thousands of devotees to danger and inconvenience Inspite of representations made to him, the Government Agent had, for some reason, best known only to him, caused this stop to be taken by the They (pe p'e) shou'd not s'esp over Police. this disregard by the authorities of their religi ous feelings. They should see that no inconvenience was caused to their fellow worship pers. They should therefore decide upon a course of action.

#### PEACEFUL PICKETING.

M. T N Supplish, Proctor, referred to lostanoss as the case against the Sivan Temple Manager and the Government Agant's warning to the high priest of that T.mpe sgainst using the middle of the read for contain ouremonies during the feetival, and said that, after the J flux boyoots, the autho rities in Jaffna were trying to bring home to the people an idea of the mist ke they had made in not sending representatives to State Council. At every turn the Govern-ment Agent wanted to make them feel it Jaffan was not to be misled or cowed down by these tactics. They have now to take up the challenge and fight for the principle of non interference in their religious rights. H; would suggest that they do picksting at junctions and by paramation divert traffic along other roads; if any one insisted on their right of way, they should obstruct by prostat i g on the road (prolonged applause)

The meeting than adopted a resolution pro posed by Mr. M S E igat mby, Advosate, for peaceful picketing and the preventing of vehicular traffications for a courty and Ha to d them that in doing so, they should be pre-pared to go to jall. He also informed the audience that some gentlemen were prepared to bear all expenses connected with oampaign .

Mr. E istambay then called for vo'unteers who were prepared to face the consequences, in carrying out the resolution.

About fifty including the speakers and the Chairman, came forward. After the volunteers were enlisted the meeting dispers. After the

#### COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The volunteers immediately met and elect ed the following Committee: Mestra R Sivagorunathar, Chairman, U-D O, VSS Kumarasamy, Prostor, MS Elatemby, Mesers R Rumarasamy, Prostor, M S Elatamby, Advocate, S Rajurahasm, Advocate, T N Subbah, Prostor, O Mylvaganam and S O Chidambarasathan (Secretary) Mr K Somasundaram, Prostor wis closted the Chairman.

Mr O Mylvaganam was elected leader of the volunteers

The Committee mut at 9 p.m at the Chairman's house to decide the course of action. It proposes to take action in the event of Government persisting to flust the wishes of the large number of worshippers. Action will be launched at 1 p m today.

Before the volunteers dispersed, Mr My'-vaganam addressed them on the implications of peaceful picketing and said that they should remain a ristly non volent even in the midst of the gravest provession.

#### Valigamam East Teachers' Association.

#### ANNUAL MEETING.

The first ennual general meating of the cove Association was held at the C. M. S. The first ennual gounts in the O. M. S. above Association was held at the O. M. S. E g ish School, Urumprai, o the 28th utimo at 4 30 p. m. Mr D J. Thambapillai, u'bimo at 4 30 p. m. Mr D J. Thambapillai, Headmaster of the O M 3 Schoo', Urumparai presided

The Secretary and Treasurer submitted their reports which were adopted.

ports which were adopts i.

The fellowing efficies bearers were then elected:
President: Mr. A. Sitaraman.
Vice President: Mr. J. P. Chellish.
Secretary: Mr. A. Ponnulurai.
T.easure: Mr. E. C. A. Navarainarajab.

Committee.

Messrs A Sionathamby, S Eliatamby, S V
Eliatamby, Salvanayakam, Arulanandam, Venkateswarsm, M S Sangarapillai and Sundara-

Mr. A. Pounudural was elected representative to the Executive Committee of Northern Province Teachers Association.

Mr. P. I. Mathal then delivered a lecture on "Prestige" -- Cor.

#### Vegetable Milk.

MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN COW'S MILK.

#### THE SOYA BEAN.

Discovery of a sub titude for cow's milk has now been made in the form of vegetable milk from soys been which is a native of Manaburia. "The crowning benefit derived from the soya been is the manufacture of milk which has been trated with great relich by many prominent people" says Oscilia Congreve in the Progress Today.

The writer also asset:

Congreve to the Progress Today.

The writer also says:

The soys hean is the marvel of the vegetable klogdom, because of its far reaching espacities. The cultivation of it can mean:
The elimination of tuberculosis. The embation of the farm r:

The solution of the salvation of the farm r:

The solution of the starvation problem in war time. Relief to unemployment An impatus to trade.

It is said that one pound of haves yield from firstock x points of mik. It is claimed for this soya milk that its nutritive value is higher than that of cow's milk or any other food.

#### Lynching in America.

#### :0:-32 BULLETS IN A BOY'S BODY

The anti Negro feeling in America does rot seem to show any sign of dimunition. But on the cher hand it appears to be on the increase - Last year, the number of lycchings became double. The attempted morder of a Negro thief at Conway, Arkansas, led to a riot, the Negro and Sheriff being white girl. 32 bullets were wounded and four others wounded. At Haynes ville, Alabama, a Nagro bay of 16 was lynched for "mo'esting" an eleven year old white girl. 32 bullets were found in the boy's body. In a battle on public p'ayground at Dat old eight persons were wounded and traises were founded. knives were freely used.

Amrica is supposed to be a democratic and a civilised country. Nowhere is seen such manifestation of the law of the jungle resulting in indiscriminate killing of human beings for no other fault than their being the being the country of the countr b'ack, as in this civilised Obristian

#### H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

#### VISIT TO MOUNT KAILAS.

VISIT TO MOUNT RAILAS.

A message from Mysore describes at length the trans Himalayan pilgrim route which H. H. the Maharsiy has covered in reaching what is described as "the most racred spot on earth", the Mount Kailas, held as such both by the Hindus and the Buddhists alike. The Message refers to the ardons nature of the task generally imposed on the pilgrim and says: "The fact that the shrine on Mount Kailas is extraordinarily difficult of access adds to the mystery and to the fascination which it exercises upon the Indian mind. The pilgrim has to draumambulate to the top of the hill, it is said, by prostrating all along the route where there are monasteries and huts for taking rest. There is a tank called Gowit Khand at the top level, the climb to which over the glaciers and avalanches is an arduous task with its unbearably cold and chilly state. Owing to its high shifted, the pilgrim experiences hard breathing owing to rarified air, but when one reaches the Gowit Khand he forgets all the fatigue, such is the beauty of the spot. The distance from Almora to Manasarovars of about 200 miles was made up on foot or on yake by stages of about 10 miles a day, says the message, which His Highness was able to complete on July 22 ad. His Highness has now multitaken the return journey, and from Almora His Highness proceeds to Haridwar to perform the forthcoming Sravana on or about the 25th instant, returning to the capital of Mysore on or about September 1st,—"I, S, B."

#### "The Jaffna Boycott."

#### ITS CAUSES ANALYSED

Writing on the Jaffna Boyoott in the Indian Review, Mr. John Costes states;

When news of the boyouth first exme through, it ppeared to the impartial political observer that such an attitude was intended to convey a gesture of censure from a small minority, which hoped to sow the see's of a united campaign of passive resistance to the new regime; as such, the policy was immediately obstacted as misguided to the extreme, for it was apparent that the distates of the Jaffna Tamis of the North would never win wide adherence amongst the more populous Sinhaless. At that time, when there were many indications to suggest that this was the motive of the boycott, it wis hazarded that, when the Jaffoa constituents discovered that their\_destructive scheme had resulted in unrepresented isolation, it would not be long before they decided to play their part in the new Constitution.

#### A Misconception

From subsequent events, it is apparent that the boycoth was founded on much desper political feeling and that the acception of speciacilar juggery was, with the possible exception of a small minority, quite newar ranted. Yet, although doubts are no longer cast on the conscientiousness of J ff nion, there are several views as to its or gio.

For many years the Jaffaa people have plewed the increasing power of the Sichalese with considerable anxiety and have appre bensively looked forward to the day their interests will receive scant attention from the enormous majority of a community with which they have libble in common Sub-less dominance is a bogey that has daily a quired more gigantic and sinister proportions in Jaffos eyes, and a certain section of responsible opinion suggests that this is the soluti of Jaffoa's refusal to play any part in a po iti of Jamus a fetusal to play any patricle of a system that throws such a preponderance of power into the hands of the Sinbalese community.

(Continued on page 4)

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7910 In the matter of the estate of the late Arun ugam Arunasalam of Neervell Jeffea Deceased.

Achchimuttu alias Achchipillal widow of Subramaniam of do

Petitioner

Arunasalam Ponnampalam and
 Arunasalam Kanapathibilisi of Neerveli

Respondents.

Respondents,
This matter coming on for disposal before D H.
Balfour, E qr., District Judge, Jadfac on June II,
1981, in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjall, Proctor,
on the part of the Pelitioner and the effidavit of
the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered
that the abovernmed 2nd Respondent be appointed
quardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared
entitled to have Letters of administration to the
estate of the said intestate as one of the brothers
unless the Respondents shall appear before this
Court on July 22, 1981 and state obj o ion or
thew cause to the contrary.

Bid D H. Balfour,

June 15, 1981.

Extended till 16-9 81 Sgd, D. H. Balfour, D. J.

O. 270. 10 & 14.

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7907.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Ponnammah alias Nagammah wife of
Kanagaratnam Simasundaram of

Kanagarainam Soma undaram of Thavady

Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Ponnampalam Thambu and wife
2. Seliachchi both of Thavady

R spondents, isposal before matter coming on for disposal before Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffaa, 9, 1931, in the presence of Mr. S.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffaa, on June 9, 1931, in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner he declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her husband unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on July 22, 1931 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary. 8gd, D. H. Balfour,

June 15, 1931.

District Judge.

Extended till 16th Sept. 1981 Fgd. D. H. Balfour, D. J.

0. 268, 10, & 14.

#### "Bribery & Corruption" in Ceylon Police Force.

#### MOTION FOR INQUIRY.

In view of the complaints of bribery and corruption and of charges but is made against innesect people, an inquiry should be made late the working of the Caylon Poince Force by the Exacutive Committee on Home Aff. a whe the purport of a motion, notice of wh h w s given by Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe at Tuesday's meeting of the State Council.

#### ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7811.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Parupathy wife of Sanmugam late of Karatilvu East

Valliammal widow of Ampalayanar of Karaitivu West

Vs. Petitioner, Subramaniam Sanmugam of Karaitive East

This matter of the Petition of Valisamma This matter of the Petition of Valianman widow of Ampalavanar praying for Latters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Parapathy coming on for disposal before D H Balfour E quire, D strict Judge, on February 27, 1931 in the presence of Mr. A. Kungasabai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affiliavit of the Petitioner dated Jacoury 31, 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother and sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Latters of Administration to the cetate of the said intestate Issued to her unless the Respondent or any other pusous shall, on or before Jone 10, 1931 ships sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. to the contrary,

May 28, 1931. District Judge.
Order Niel expanded to 22 7 81,
Bgd. P. O. Villavarayan.
D. J. 8gd. D. H. Ballom

Order Nisi extended to 16 9-31. O. 238. 10 & 14.

#### ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7810,

In the Matter of the estate of the late Mageswart wife of Signathamby Palani-dural of Thronelycly

Deceased.

Sinnathamby Palanidorsi of Thironely

Minor 1. Rejadeval daughter of S. Palanidoral
2. Velauthar Signathemby both of
Thirmelvely

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Baltour, E-quire, D. Strict Judge, Jeffus on January 23, 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Patenjali, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the afflidavit of the Petitioner dated December 11, 180 having been read.

1930 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed let Respondent is minor and the abovenamed 2nd Respondent is minor and the abovenamed 2nd Respondent who is a paternal grand father is fit and proper person to be appointed as Guardian-aditiom over the said lat Respondent for the purpose of representing her in this cause and of protecting her interest and that Lutters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner at the husband of the deceased abovenamed unless the Respondents or any others shall appear before this Guart on or before April 17 1931 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sed. D. H. Ballour.

February 10, 1931. Extended till 14 9-1931.

Sgl. D H. Balfour, District Judge,

O 267. 10 & 14.

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7908.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagawallianmah wife of Velupillai Ramanathan of Vannarponnal East Deceased

Veerasingham Kulathunga Suntharam of Vannarponnai East now of Mannar.

Vannarponnal East now of Mannar.

Vs. Petitioner.

Velupillai Ramanathan of Vannarponnal
East now of Trinoomales

Annaledchumy daughter of V. Ramanathan
Lielavathy daughter of V. Ramanathan
Baraswathy daughter of V. Ramanathan all
all of Vannarponnal East
Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Bullour Estqu're, District Judge, Jaffas, on June
9, 1981 in the presence of Mr. S. 'Asanjail, Proctor
on the part of the Petitioner and the effidavit of
the Petitioner having been read; It is ordered
that the abover amad 1. t Respondent be appointed
guardian ad-litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd,
4th and 5th Respondents and the Petitioner be
declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her
brother unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on July 22, 1931 and state of or
lon or above cause to the contrast,

Sgd. D. H. B. Ilone,
June 15, 1931.

Jone 15, 1931. Extended till 16 9 31.

Bgd D H B. O. 269, 10 & 14.

### Mahatmaji at Aden.

PILOIS THE 'R JAPUTANA."

FIRST DUTY INFORMAL CONFESENCE.

Aden. Sep. 3.

S. S. "Resputana" with Mr. Gandhi on board arrived here at 4 a.m. teday.

The entire Indian community in Aden gave Mr. Gandhi a sitring welcome upon his arrival. Indians were to have tender d him a big banquet but as "Rejutanan" was 12 horar lata they decided instead to present an illuminated address, voicing the appreciation of his leadership.

The address compares Mc Gandhi to the greatest religious teachers of the world.

est religious teachers of the world.

He was obserted lastily as he want ashore in a launch accompanied by Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Mahadev Desai just as daylight was breaking over Aden's rock crested thores.

Mr. Gandhi spent a busy time ashore before the

A large crowd of Indians, westing Gandhi caps awaited the arrival of the abip since midnight and raised obsers as she steamed alongside.

Mr. Gandbi disembarked at 5-80 a, m., with the other delegates and taking advantage of the coel moining air made a teries of visits to various points in the town where he was given an enthusi-

On arriving at Crater at 7 am he was presented with an address wishing him seceess at the Round Table Conference and also a purse containing £825 for the good of the can e.

In his response Mr Gandhi showed himself not wholly satisfied with the emount, saying that he had expected much more from Adan merchants.

Addressing the sudience in English and Grijarati he stressed the importance of the solution of Bladu Muslim communal problems.

Mr. Gandhi then called on the Acting Resident and had breakfast with leading merchants before returning to "Rejput ne"

#### Gandhiji's Interest in Nautical Matters.

Mr. Ganch's trip from B mbsy was crenites until to-dey Captain H. Morton Jack on "Raj potana" permitted h'm, atired in the custemary loincloth to pilot the big liner while the Captain stood over him

'I hope I do not cap 'no the boat and drown everybody," tenesked Mr. Gordhi laughirgly as he turned the wheel from port to stathoard. He then tited out verious raptical instruments eiter which the Captain conducted him to the engine room, Badio Department and Charthouse, explaining the mechanical function of each device in which Mr. Gandhi exhibited the unalloyed interest

#### Deeply Touched by Captain's Hospitality

Mr. Gandhi appeared deeply touched at the Captain's demonstration of hospitality end courtesy. Up to that time it was remarked by his friends that Mr. Gardhi appeared longeome and neglected in his little cabin in the stern of the boat.

A constant companion of Mr, Gardhi is the ship's cat, which he feeds with goat's milk and which shares his mattress during nights.

His Highners the Nawab of Bheps!, Pardit Malaviya and Miss Blade, who were indisposed during the voyage, are now fully restored.

#### Complete Escape From Seasickness

The first four days of the trip were extremely reagh and only bardy travellers like Mr. Gandti escaped seasickness.

### Quaint Piece of Luggage

No quainter traveller than Mr. Gandhi has pro-bably ever travelled in a British ship. From the mement he embasked at Bombay he was the obmoment he smbaiked at Bombay he was the object of Intense interest not only because of his fame, personality and unconventional habits but because of his old assortment of leggage. This consisted of helf a dezen home-spun loin-cloths and shoties, three spinning wheels, acceral tin pots and pans from Yerravada prison to which Mr. Gandhi secms to be devotedly attached despite their gloomy associations, ten gallons of pasterized goat's milk, a bundle of papers, copies of proceedings of the last R. T. C. a straw matther, a dollar watch of American make, a sweater, a few blankets and a copy of Henry D. Thorean's essay on Civil Disobedience.

For cortically awakening quality Mr. Gandhi's

Bessy on Civil Engagement of Parallity Mr. Gandhi's loggage was exceeded only by that of Fandit Malaviya which included a large quantity of mud and water from the Ganges.

Mr. Ganchi follows exactly the same routine in the ship as on the chore, rising daily at four in the morning praying, promonading, writing, answering correspondence, meditating, conferring with Pancili Malaviya, Mrs. Naidu, and Sir P. Pattani and partaking of the same frugal meals.

### No Fixed Programme for R. T C.

He has apparently not yet formulated any fixed programme for R. T. C.

"I shall prepare nothing in advance. Every-thing will come to me sportsnecu-ly when I face Mr. MacDoneld and other delegates to the R T C. in London" said Mr. Gandhi to the Reuter's correspondent on board "Bajputana"

Provided the conference does not break down at the start over fundamentals. Mr. Gandhi expects the session to last until 1-t November.

Continued up.

### Law as a Profession.

ITS ATTRACTIONS

In splie of the overcrowding and bricflessness among lawyers, the legal profession attracts many on account of its independence and also that it keeps up the continuity of intellectual sympathy, said Mr. K V Sesha Iyongar in the first of a series of lectures he delivered in Triplicane.

Mr. K V Sesha Iyengar in the first of a series of lectures he delivered in Triplicane.

M. Sesha Iyengar in the coarse of his address said that to the youth who left the portals of the University and faced the fature, the problem of a profession was the absorbing problem of life. Many of them were under the stern and parhaps bealthy necessity of having to earn their livelihood in life by their labours. In the very nature of the present chromatances the graduates oboles was limited. Engineering and Madicins. Law and Teaching, Government service and employ ment in business probably exhausted the field of choice. Among the choices, the profession of law exerts a strong facelnation on the average graduate of the University. Many of the professions were capable of taking only a limited number. Teaching and Government service had limitation on the entertainment of fresh bands. Medicine and Englosering required long periods of special training. Business was ordinarily not in the young graduate's line and had not so far taken kindly to him. The result was that from many directions the youthful graduate drifted into law whose open portals welcomed every new corner. portals welcomed avery new comer.

#### Attractions of the Profession.

One explanation of the attraction of the legal profession for the average graduate of the Uni-versity was that it kept up the continuity of intelversity was that it kept up the continuity of intellectual sympathy. Along with the other determining factors in the choice the similarity of mental occupation between the College and the Court made an easy transition between the two and the student easily gilles from the one to the other. It was a profession of fair wages and prizes for the average one and genius with surprises. It afforded continues education.

ses. It afforded continues education.

One of the attractions of the legal profession was in its independence in work, and its comparatively higher scale of remuneration. Leaving aside the fency fees puld for certain luxury lawyers there was some truth in the popular belief that the lawyers' fees were high even on the basis of skilled employment. O' course there were some other professions in which experts charged at higher raises. But we so wrange Indian client did regard the lawyer's fees as high even with the doubtful prospect of geiting it from the losing doubtful prospect of gesting it from the losing side. From the lawyers' point of view however they wers low and having been fixed decodes ago they wars low and having been fixed decodes ago required revision in view of the increased cost of living and growth of expenditure in maintaining professional fitness. This revision had taken place in some branches but not in all. The economic independence of the lawyer was problematical. Few professions were dependent upon such a variety of factors. Goodwill of the Counsel, goodwill of the client, properly of the country and the observance of the current professional standards by other members of the fraternity were n cessary.

The incidence of lack was a very conspication The modeline of link was a vir complete factor in their profession. Link gave epperiumities, it discovered talent. It brought success like into which nothing succeeds in life In a profession recruited from the cream of University profession recruited from the cream of University youth they might depend up on it that there were a large number of men of super average ability; but success and ultimate distinction came to a faw. Others were absorbed in the swelling ranks of professional medicartites. But the medicartites of the legal profession were to a large extent dedicartities of luck and not of islants. But while the prizes of the profession were altractive enough to the most ambittous youth, there were other (Continued up.)

#### Continued.

His first doty upon arriving in London, Mr. Gandhi said, would beet confer informally with MacDonald. Mr. Baldwin, Lord Sankey, Lord Peel, Lord Reading and oth r notable persons and tell them frankly what the Congress sacks.

#### Playing with Children.

Playing with Children.

Throughout the voyage, Mr. Gandbi has endeared himself to all, even those opposed to him politically, by the constant attention and affection he shows to the children on board ship. He plays jokes and romps with them as if he is living over his own childhood again, ticking them under the chin, caresing them and telling them stories like a fairy godfather. Throughout the voyage, when the case were temperature and almost everybody else was sea sick, Mr. Gandhi slept on the hare deck. He is so exhausted by his uncernitting tabux during the last six m in the that he slumbers deeply, oblivious of even the music, denoing, drinking and deck spirite going on around him.

When Reuters's correspondent on board "R jutanes" asked him if the denoing did not disturb him, Mr. Gandhi repited with a twinkle, "I don't listen to the Mass of Duncing. I heed only to the prompting of the Goddes of Sicep".

His right hand is giving him considerable trouble, forcing him to write with his left hand. The trouble appears to date from the time he suffered from a stroke but his doctors are not apprehensive.

apprehensive.

The Parsee community at Aden presented Mr. Gandhi with a purse containing Rs. 4000 yesterday at Caser outside the town, where a picture sque ceremony occured under the National Flag.

"Hindu,"

"The Jaffna Boycott."

Confirmed from page 8

Continued from page 8

While this disimilaration to be a pawn in the political game of the Simbalose is as landable as it is natural, it is difficult to see how the refusal to take any part whatsoever in the game will avail Jaffar Tamils in their struggle against domination. If this feeling was in reality the dictator of Jaffar's polltical policy, it is incredible to suggest that the leaders of opinion to the North, who are men of considerable experience and segacity, would not have realised that, however strong the opponents but be lessened if four able representatives occupied scats in a Council, where it is personality that counts and where, owing to the foresight of the Donoughmors Commission, racial feeling and prejudices must inevitably be reduced to the minimum.

Another view that hee been advanced in expla nation, traces the boycott to the more pronounced caste distinctions that exist in the Northern constituencies. Briefly, it is suggested that caste nation, traces the objects to the Northern constituencies. Briefly, it is suggested that caste rivalry and the continual clashing of the accompanying interests rendered it impossible for any degree of political unity to be achieved and that, as compromise was impossible, the clecking preferred to refrain from taking part in a ballot that could only result in the election of a candidate who represented but a minor section of the community. In criticism of this theory, it must be pointed out that, although it is undoubtedly true that caste does play a big part in the lives of the Jaffna people, the degree of unanimity reached in the universal decision to boyout the elections is in it elf a contradiction of the usual procedure in connection with matters of caste rivalry. In clashes of this nature, the spirit of passive resignation to a universal decision is, to say the least of it, extremely rare. extremely rare.

#### The Real Reason.

It, therefore, appears likely that this factor can have played only a minor part in the boycott and that the decision primarily arose from a considera-tion that gained universal support amongst every tion that gained universal support amongst every shale of opinion, irrespective of cast; such a subject for unanimity is provided by Jaftua's on sideral opinion of the chancer of success of the new Constitution. Believing, as the witer is of the opinion they do, that the experiment cannot prove to be anything but a humiliating fallors, it is not surprising that the Jaffua people are unwilling to have their names and reputations associated with the disaster. This attitude is by no means unreasonable; it is infact exactly analogous to the attitude that would be assumed by a business man if luvited to become the director of a company which, in his view, must seen be cona company which, in his view, must seen be con-fronted with bankruptcy.

#### Continued.

prizes indeed equally worth competing for. In this profession they could strive the high ideal of eminent scholarship and asceite simplicity dear to the heart of every Indian. They could take their share in the large life of the nation as thinker as d worker and make valuable contribution to public work in many departments.

#### Drawbacks.

The profession, however, the lecturer went on to say, was not without its perils and drawbacks. Brieflessions in the earliest stages was threatening to become a permanent feature of legal practice and the period appeared to be lengthening under and the period appeared to be lengthening under the pressure of increased numbers. The preopi-oueness of legal work for all except those of established standing reputation were the uncer-tion in motuseil courts, reactions attending upon oursent economic condition in society and these added another course of anxiety to the aspiring practitioner. In fairness to the profession it had to be stafed that the lawyer was sometimes locked upon as an inconvenience by executive efficials practitioner. In tairness to the profession it had to be stated that the lawyer was sometimes locked upon as an inconvenience by executive efficials having to discharge quasi-judicial functions. His swallability to all who came to him with a grievance and his espousal of unpopular causes were not appreciated by the lay public as a high scoled discharge of professional duties. In this profession, as elsewhere, it was a grim fact that the dominant motive of those who practice it, was the carning of money by easy or difficult means. In spite of the profession being a great and closely organised fraternity, destitution, unemployment and sweating are not unknown. Messrs. Dodson and Frog and Mr. Fankey have their counter parts in the legal profession in India. The leaturer in conclusion touched upon the need for the internal adjustments in the profession and the expansion of its activities in various directions. For one thing the legal profession was yet to take a leading part in the initiation of necessary legis lation. Now that the Bar Council Act had youchesfed a certain measure of professional autonomy and had helped to unity the profession and create a representative Council it was to be hoped that the profession would be enabled to find a solution for the desitute member of the legal bar, the provision of free add to the deserving poor, the prohibitive court free system, etc. bitive court /ree system, etc.

bitive court free system, etc.

A strong, fearless, and talented bar, which would eafeguard the maintenance of the rule of law and guard egainst unnecessary legislative interference with public rights, which would resist the in roads of the executive on the province of Courts, and would be jealous of its own reputation and of the purity and efficiency of judicial administration, would be a vital necessity in national life for a long time to come. "Hindu."

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-(Y 8, 1-31 12 32) (C.)

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(Mis. 850, 27-26/9/31)

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7938.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambu Muttutamby of Irupaiai Deceased.

Moonadchy widow of T. Muttutamby of Iropalst Landschy widow of Artificians Va Petitioner

1. Matintamby Manikkavasakar of Irapalat
2. Kaddippilisi Nagamuttu of Naliore.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, Joffas, on July 80, 1981 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nallah, Proctor for the Positioner and the amidavit of the Pestitioner dated July 29, 1981 having teen read:

read;
Is to ordered that the 2nd Respondent by appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interests and of representing him in the case and that Lithers of Administration to the existe of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitionor as his lawful widow unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on September 11, 1931 and state objections to the contrary.

Egd. D. H. Balforn, August 6, 1931,
District larges.

August 6, 1931, O. 261, 7, & 10,

District Judge.

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady, Van: West, Jaffoa, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhar, Jaffon, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.