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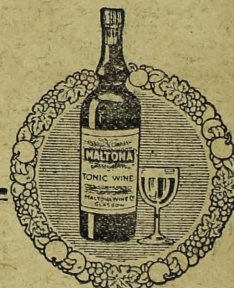
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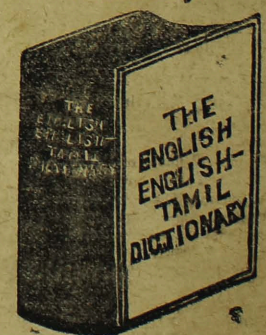
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## NOTICE.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9242.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Sangarapillai Nallatampi of Inuvil

Deceased.

Arumugam Murugesu and wife Annappillai of Inuvil

Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Sangarapillai Nallatampi of Inuvil  
 2. Nallatampi Sangarapillai of Do. The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Murugesu and wife Annappillai of Inuvil, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, Valliammai wife of Sangarapillai Nallatampi, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on July 1916, in the presence of Mr. R. B. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 29, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be and she is hereby declared entitled, one of the heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 20, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 4, 1916.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9244.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Daniel Aseervatham of Puloy East

Deceased.

Rechall Chellam widow of Daniel Aseervatham of Puloy East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathippillai Ramalingam of Puloy East  
 2. Savuntharam Raniamma Victoria of Do.

Respondents.

The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her Guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Daniel Aseervatham of Puloy East, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esquire, District Judge, on July 4, 1916, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as the widow of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 20, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 4, 1916.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9243.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sethupillai wife of Pandaram Thampar of Evinal

Deceased.

Pandaram Thampar of Evinal

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thampar Sellappa of Evinal presently of Kuala Lumpur by his attorney Pandaram Thampar of Evinal  
 2. Thampar Sangarapillai of do.  
 3. Thampar Mattupillai of do.  
 4. Thampar Alagaratham of do.  
 5. Thampar Kirihehar of do.  
 6. Thangamuttu daughter of Thampar of do.

Respondents.

7. Sinnachchi widow of Sinniah of do. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 7th Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Pandaram Thampar of Evinal, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sethupillai wife of Pandaram Thampar, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on July 1, 1916, in the presence of Mr. R. B. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated May 29, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled, as the lawful husband of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 20, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 4, 1916.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9258.

In the Matter of the Last Will of the late Muhammadu Nachchia wife of Katharu Saibu Muhammadu Lebbai of Vannarponnai West

Deceased.

Seku Abdulcader Sulaima Lebbai Marakayar of Vannarponnai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Katharu Saibu Muhammadu Lebbai of Vannarponnai West and  
 2. Muhammadu Nachchia widow of Muhammadu Meydeen Muhammadu Sultan Abdulcader of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Seku Abdulcader Sulaima Lebbai Marakayar of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muhammadu Nachchia wife of Muhammadu Lebbai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on June 28, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated June 24, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the father of the assignee of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 25, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,  
District Judge.

July 4, 1916.

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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1916.

## APOTHECARIES AND THEIR RIGHT TO PRIVATE PRACTICE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam moved that the Ceylon Medical Registration Ordinance be amended so as to give apothecaries the right to practise medicine for gain. The motion was supported by Mr. Balasingam in a lengthy speech dealing with the subject in an exhaustive manner and clearly presenting the demand with unassailable arguments. We hope to publish Mr. Balasingam's speech in full in our next issue. The object of the motion was explained by the mover in the following words of a former Lieutenant Governor of Bengal:—"For private practice men of this class are in great demand. Their education has been a comparatively cheap one and they can afford to work at rates within the means of the masses, while at the same time they have sufficient professional knowledge to satisfy their clients. It would be a mistake to do anything that would tend to reduce the supply of these practitioners or to make their services more costly to the people." The lines here quoted give within a clear compass the position of the public demand in this matter and the means of meeting it in a practical manner. It was shown that for about 4½ millions of people in Ceylon there were only about 400 registered Medical Practitioners in active practice, or one registered Medical Practitioner for over 100,000 people. This should be admitted as clearly inadequate to meet the requirements of the people. Another matter worthy of serious consideration in this connection is that the number of Vaidias or Vedaralas, who practise the Ayurvedic system of medicine is fast diminishing. In 1901 there were in Ceylon 3424 Vedaralas and in 1911 there were 2810—a decrease of 18 per cent. in 10 years. While the population increased within the period by 15 per cent, the practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine decreased by 18 per cent. Their quality or attainments also have at the same time deteriorated, owing to lack of facilities and encouragements for their proper training. The Government does not

deny the great demand there is in the Island for a larger number of medical practitioners. It is their duty either to directly supply the demand or to help the people to provide themselves with medical help without placing any artificial or arbitrary restriction on the sources of supply. The people are not so uncivilized as to be unable to discriminate who is a safe and capable medical man and who is not, without the help of the Registration Ordinance.

The motion received the support of all the unofficial members with the exception of the Hon. Mr. A. J. R. de Soysa and Mr. R. Haysle Elliot. The Rural European Member may be ignorant of the real needs of the country and the wishes of the people, but the situation of Mr. Soysa who voted against the motion is really inexplicable. The Hon. Mr. Creasy, with his characteristic sympathy with the legitimate wants and just grievances of the Ceylonese, supported the motion. It is to be regretted that the Government should have declined to accept the motion when the unofficial opinion in Council as well as the trend of public opinion in the country were so markedly in favour of accepting it. The action of the Government appears strange and singular when we consider the fact presented by Mr. Balasingam, that the provision in the local Ordinance penalising practice on the part of apothecaries, finds no parallel in the Medical Registration Acts of India or England. These Acts do not prohibit any unregistered person from practising. They do not even take away from unregistered persons the right to sue for their fees. They only penalize unregistered persons who assume deceptive titles.

The Hon. Dr. Rutherford who replied on behalf of the Government met the contention that the apothecaries are allowed to practise while in Government employment by saying that they were then under the supervision of qualified medical practitioners. But this supervision was clearly shown by the unofficial members to be only an imaginary one, and that many apothecaries are in charge of dispensaries and practise medicine on their own responsibility. The apothecaries who now undergo training in the Medical College in medicine, surgery and midwifery, in addition to other subjects, were shown to be fully competent to treat simpler cases and to supply a deeply felt want of the people, especially of the poorer classes in the towns and villages. Reading between the lines of Dr. Rutherford's reply one cannot but suspect that the real fear of the Medical Department is that many of the apothecaries who are now hard worked and poorly paid, would leave the service and seek private practice, if the law is relaxed. But are they right in thus setting up an artificial protection for the Department? Should not the law of supply and demand be allowed to have free play in this instance? If the Medical Department offers reasonable remuneration to its servants there is no reason why they should fail to enlist a sufficient number of apothecaries for their service.

Before we close this article, we should address one word to our countrymen. The attitude of the Government in this instance, may, after all, prove to be a blessing in disguise. Dr. Rutherford admitted in the course of his reply, that "the poor villager had more confidence in the Vedarala." Having declined to allow the apothecaries the right to private practice, the Government should feel more bound to help any scheme to enhance the efficiency of the practitioners of Ayurvedic medicine in the country, who supply the medical wants of the vast majority of the poor people. Mr. Balasingam, has, in a recent article he contributed to some of the daily papers of Colombo, exhaustively explained the present position of these medical practitioners and established their claim to Government support. The scheme for establishing an Oriental Medical College and Hospital in Ceylon has long been in abeyance. There are several such Colleges and Hospitals in India, receiving substantial Government subsidies. The present is therefore the most opportune moment to revive the question and work for its practical realization.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS.

When we sometimes have to protest against the aspersions cast on our loyalty to our King by some ignorant and misguided religious fanatics we do so not in a spirit of fawning submission or fawning desire. Our loyalty is founded on a more solid and sacred consideration. It is an admitted

fact that the Hindus are more religious than any other race on the face of the globe. It is a cardinal principle of Hinduism that for mankind in general, the worship of God in His many manifestations in the world, is far more preferable, and the most natural, than His worship in the abstract, which is only possible to advanced Gnanis. Our King on earth is the most striking symbol of God's protective power. He certainly must possess an *amsa* or essential nature of Vishnu, the protective and preserving personality of God, since He uses him as his chosen instrument to carry on his work in this part of the world. To serve the King and to pay our homage to him is therefore a religious duty imposed on us. Those deriving their authority from the King also deserve to share our allegiance. If we desire political elevation we must first deserve it and then work for it in a loyal and constitutional method. If we morally deserve a better status and larger political power, and work for it, there is the Power on High Who will certainly grant our desire, in the manner that is most useful and helpful to our spiritual evolution. To those Westerners who consider the Indians and Ceylonese as a class of "natives" or an inferior order of human beings whose religion is a mass of superstition and whose social usages are semi-barbarous, and to many among us who blindly follow everything Western, this Indian sentiment of loyalty to the King may seem superstitious. But we are content to be called superstitious and remain Indian in our character rather than be drawn into the tempestuous sea of Western civilization and buffeted by the angry waves of commercial, industrial and political strife which will surely dethrone God from His place in our heart. The following brief summary of a Hindu Nobleman's views on Indian loyalty cannot fail to be particularly interesting at this juncture.

London, July 10.

Sir Pertab Singh, interviewed by the "New York Sun" expressed the hope that he would soon charge the Germans at the head of his Lancas and die for the King Emperor whom the Indian Chiefs regarded as second to God. They would serve him even in the ranks, if necessary, and they would also send their sons.

The interviewer remarked that perhaps their sons were very young to fight. Sir Pertab retorted that the Prince of Wales was fighting and he was not so very much older.

He indignantly denied the stories of sedition, in India. Only lowcaste and irresponsible men preached sedition, he said. Under the Raj, the Chiefs were secure, prosperous, and loyal and there was no danger of trouble in India.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

**THE WEATHER**—Refreshing showers of rain have fallen in most parts of the district during the last three or four days. On Friday night very heavy rains fell in the Town. The weather has not yet cleared and portends more rain. It is very unusual in Jaffna to have such weather during this month. There are yet some parts of the District which have not had any rains, beyond some drizzles.

**THE SUPREME COURT SESSIONS**—The Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court which began its sitting on Monday last, concluded on Saturday. The first two cases were reported in our last issue. The third was a murder case in which one Valen of Nallur struck his brother and caused his death. Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate was assigned to defend the prisoner who pleaded guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and he was sentenced to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth which was the Batticaloa forgery case was postponed for the next Sessions as there were imperfections in the records. The fifth was the Naval murder case. The accused were Nagamuttu, Muttuwaru and Ulagan, all of Naval. The 1st accused was charged with robbery of 2 fishes worth 25 cents from a fisherwoman, the 2nd and 3rd aiding and abetting the 1st, the 3rd accused was further charged with murder causing the death of one Chellappa, a relative of the said woman. The accused were defended by Messrs. W. Duraiswamy and T. R. Nalliah, Advocates, instructed by Proctor V. Ramalingam. The 3rd accused was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to 6 years' hard labour and the other accused were acquitted. In the sixth case one Anthanipillai, Rest House Keeper, Elephant Pass, was charged with the offence of attempting, while drunk to commit murder by shooting a coolie. He was defended by Mr. Advocate S. D. Tampoe. The accused pleaded guilty of causing simple hurt, which was accepted and he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The seventh was the Tholpuram murder case. The accused was charged with causing the death of the deceased by throwing a stone at him and fracturing the rib. Accused was defended by Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate, instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor. The counsel tendered a plea of guilty of grievous hurt and addressed the court for mitigation of sentence. The plea was accepted. The Judge took into consideration the previous good



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