

# The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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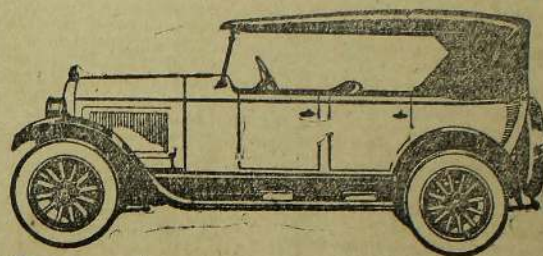
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## The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1927

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION WAS THE subject of discussion at the Agricultural Conference held recently at Peradeniya. The subject of accomplishment among the educated youths has brought agricultural education to the forefront. The system of education hitherto pursued in our schools has been entirely of a liberal type. It had little bearing on the agricultural development of the Island. No doubt for several years it has served the needs of the country by providing careers to our young men in Government and Mercantile offices. But now that the professions are over-crowded and the scope for employment in Government or Mercantile offices is extremely limited the problem of unemployment is assuming serious proportions. As His Excellency the Governor has remarked at the Conference it is a real tragedy that for a few posts in a Government Department that there were more than eight hundred applicants. Unless radical changes are brought about not only in the educational curriculum but also in the angle of vision of the people the problem of unemployment will remain insoluble.

Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country. Its agricultural resources are unlimited. A sound and generous land policy and a well thought out scheme of agricultural education will, we are sure, induce our youths to select agricultural careers.

Hitherto there has been no provision in the Government Education Code for the teaching of Agriculture in schools. Payment of an annual grant varying from Rs. 60 to 75 for the maintenance of school garden was the only provision in the Code for agricultural instruction. The Government now realises the importance of making adequate provision for agricultural education in Vernacular schools. Mr. Stockdale's instructive paper on agricultural education indicates the attitude of Government in this matter. Further the new Code of Regulations for Government Vernacular schools published as a supplement to the Government Gazette of July 30, 1926 makes provision for the teaching of Nature Study and Agriculture commencing from Standard II. The syllabus is well considered and is pre-eminently adapted to local conditions. For Standard III the following syllabus is recommended:—"Uses of the plants and their products mentioned above for Standard II. Of the plants and flowers of the common vegetables locally grown, such as beans, snake gourd, bottle gourd, cucumber, brinjal, tomatoes, pumpkin, chilies, onion, etc. Study of the different varieties of yams, such as sweet potato, manioc, coco yam, kukulala, and other varieties. In all cases attention should be primarily given to plants usually grown in the locality." In Standard VIII the syllabus includes the knowledge of the following:—live stock and their management, milk and dairy products, knowledge of some of the commonest insect pests of cultivated crops, such as paddy fly, coconut beetle; knowledge of the life history of a mosquito; knowledge of what has to be done on the outbreak of diseases among cattle; bees and methods of bee-keeping and elementary knowledge of rural economics. The teaching of Agriculture as provided in the published syllabus requires competent teachers and suitable textbooks. At present there is a great lack of good and efficient teachers who have gone through a course of agricultural training. The Code for assisted training schools contains no provision for imparting agricultural training for teachers. It is imperative that if agricultural education is to become popular in the village schools that the curriculum of studies in the training schools should be changed without delay so as to provide a training in Agriculture in such schools. In the local Training School, we are glad to learn, that the students undergo training in Agriculture, theoretical and practical. In our opinion it would be better if students are sent at least twice a week to the Tinnevely Farm School where they would have an opportunity for learning Agriculture under competent staff. There will not be any difficulty in this matter as the Farm School is situated within a mile from the Training School.

The second difficulty is the lack of suitable text-books. The proposal of the

Government to publish an elementary text-book in English on Agriculture and then to get it translated into the Vernacular will not be a success. It is better that the book on Agriculture be written directly in the Vernacular. So far the Tamil language is concerned there will not be any difficulty in doing so. The Tamil language has a good vocabulary with scientific and agricultural terms. Now there are textbooks on Botany and Elementary Science. The Salem Scientific Society and the Madras Tamilian Educational Society had published a glossary of scientific terms, which would be of some use in preparing such a book. We suggest to Govt. that the preparation of a text-book on Agriculture in Tamil can be very well entrusted to one of the officers in the Farm School at Tinnevely.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

The "Morning Star" in its editorial note of the 18th inst. exhibits another sample of its perverse reasoning. The Morning Star's

Logic. "The Missionaries need not be surprised if the accredited representatives of the people have voiced their long standing grievances in the Legislative Council" supplies the premise to the Editor of the paper to spin out an argument against the representatives of the North. The remaining important portion of the same sentence "and prevailed upon the Government to be just and fair to the non-Christian communities" has been conveniently omitted to make it easy for him to build a plausible argument. "Their, of course", says the paper, "refers to Hindus and its antecedent, 'people' can only refer to the same. So the representatives of the 'people' represent only the Hindus." We cannot understand by what parity of reasoning the Editor was able to interpret 'people' referred to by us as meaning 'Hindus' only. It is a canon of reasoning to state the grounds on which a conclusion is based. The Editor thinks that his mere *ipse dixit* will supply that omission. It betrays only the inherent incapacity of the Editor to state his case fairly. The local Protestant paper knows it too well, that the peoples of this Island are composed not merely of Hindus, but also Buddhists, Mohammedans and Christians. More than ninety per cent of the people profess non-Christian religions. The Missionaries are a class of foreigners who have come to this country to proselytise the Hindus, Buddhists and the Mohammedans. The Missionary schools which are subsidised by the Government from the public revenue constitute the chief agency for the propaganda work. For the last seventy five years the non-Christian people had to face the active opposition of the Missionaries in the field of education. Their efforts to open schools for the education of their children have been in many an instance defeated by the Missionaries. Owing to their influence, Government, too, refused to listen to the protest of the people. Under the present constitution the centre of political influence has changed. The just grievances of the non-Christian population in the matter of education of their children are being redressed in the Legislative Council. The Members of the Legislative Council by so doing do not become Hindu, Buddhist or Mohammedan representatives, any more than they become Christian representatives if they espouse any just cause of the Christians. The Hon. Messrs. H. A. Obeyesekere and V. S. de S. Wickramanayake are Protestant Christians. These two gentlemen signed the report of the Sub-Committee on Building grants. The Editor of the local Protestant paper is not going to charge them with having become Hindu or Buddhist representatives. If the argument of the Editor is taken seriously it would mean that no representative of the people should voice in the Legislative Council the grievances of any particular community however just they may be, for the fear that he will be charged by the very perpetrators of injustice with sectional or communal partiality. This is Morning Star's Logic! This is Morning Star's idea of justice in politics!

Elsewhere we publish the appeal of His Holiness Sri Vibudhapriya Theertha Swamiji, Matadhipathi of the Udipi Ahimsara Mutt to the Social Reform other Matadhipathis of Problems. South India to meet early at a central place and to discuss either personally or through their accredited spokesmen the social problems that are now engaging public attention in the light of the *Shastras*. Removal of untouchability in its present rigid form is touched upon by His Holiness. From the appeal it is clear that some of the heads of Muttis which are the strongholds of orthodoxy are alive to the importance of the removal of untouchability among the Hindu community. In North India Pandit Malaviya and Lala Rajput Rai, among the leaders in the fight against untouchability. Pandit Malaviya is a *Math* *Thiya* *Thera* Brahmin and he belongs to a family members of which have been the *Prohitis* for the ruling dynasties in India. It is only in Jaffna that a purified tribe of men posing themselves as guardians of orthodoxy are looking askance at the laudable efforts made to uplift the depressed classes.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL.

WEATHER.—Jaffna is now experiencing the proverbial hot sun in the day time followed by dewy nights.

UDAIYARSHI OF VADDUKKEDAI.—We are glad to announce that Mr. O. Ampavannapillai, the Udayar of Araly, has been appointed Udayar of Vaddukkedai parish from the 1st of this month. Mr. Ampavannapillai comes of a respectable family in Araly South. His father the late Mr. Oballappah and his great grandfather held in turn the Udayarship of Araly for a considerable period. He is the brother in law of the present Manager of the Islands Division, Mr. M. Somanadarum. During the few years he has been holding the post of Udayarship of Araly he has won the confidence and esteem of the people by his sense of justice. His appointment has given entire satisfaction to the people of Vaddukkedai. Our congratulations to Mr. Ampavannapillai.

FROM CLEVERNESS OF LAW INTO JAWS OF DEATH.—It is reported that a few days back a passenger in the down Talsimannar night mail, who travelled without a ticket jumped out of the train between Gampaha and Vayangoda in order to escape being detected by the ticket examiner and thereby got both his legs badly fractured but luckily escaped death.

SARAVANAI VERNACULAR MIXED SCHOOL.—The Saravanai (Mahevari) Vernacular Mixed School, situated at Saravanai, Islands Division, Jaffna, which is now under the management of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy has been registered as a grant-in-aid school with effect from December, 1925.

SPENDING MILE BRINGS IN ROYAL PENALTY.—The Jaffna Police charged before the Police Magistrate one M. Poonampalam, driver of car No. H. 344, with exceeding the speed limit by driving at a speed of 22½ miles per hour. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 22½. A lorry driver named K. Annamalai was charged with having driven at 18 miles an hour. He was fined Rs. 18/ on his pleading guilty.

ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.—The Select Committee appointed on a motion by the Hon. Mr. A. E. Molamure (member for Kallio Revenue District), passed by the Legislative Council on October 9, 1925, viz., "to examine the system of granting allowances in addition to salaries in the Public Service and to report whether any, and if so, what alterations are necessary in the system and allowances granted thereunder" has presented its report to Government and the same has been printed as Sessional Paper No. viii of 1927.

CULPRIT OF 1923 MURDER ARRESTED.—Before the Police Magistrate of Jaffna, the Police charged a man named Muttusamy, of Pooneryn, with the murder of a man named Sinnasamy by clubbing him to death on 16th August, 1923, at Pooneryn. It would appear that the deceased and the accused together cultivated a chena at Pooneryn. They fell out with each other, and the accused clubbed the deceased to death. The Police were unable to arrest the accused, who absconded, until two weeks ago, when he was arrested in Anuradhapura by a policeman who overheard an altercation between the accused and another cooly, in the course of which the accused's connection with the murder was disclosed. The hearing has been fixed for the 29th instant.

"MORNING LEADER'S" NEW LIFE.—The memorandum and articles of Association of the Ceylon Morning Leader Co. Ltd., are published in last Friday's "Government Gazette." The object of the Company is to acquire and take over from Mr. W. A. de Silva, as a going concern, the business of printers and publishers and the "Ceylon Morning Leader" newspaper, etc. The nominal capital of the Company is Rs. 300,000, divided into 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Editor elect of this paper has a ready arrival in Ceylon and will soon assume duties as Editor in chief.

PROPOSED INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY FRUSTRATED.—A proposal to form the Ceylon Independent Labour Party in Colombo had to be abandoned as there were serious disturbances and throwing of broken eggs and half bricks at the promoters when they were holding the inaugural meeting at the Tower Hall, Colombo. In spite of the arrival of armed Police the disturbances continued and the meeting had to be abandoned. Besides this proposed labourite undertaking there are already two associations in Colombo viz: The Ceylon Workers' Federation established by the late Sir P. Arunachalam and the Ceylon Labour Union whose President is Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe.

CAT AFFECTED WITH RABIES.—It is said that a certain Sinhalese lady of Badulla with her 3 children and the servant boy have gone to Colombo to take treatment at the Pasteur Institute as they were all bitten by a cat suspected of being rabid.

POLLAKKOLAM TRAFFICKER IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.—A few days back one of a party of 16 men who went on a dual mission of bringing aarak and for purposes of shooting, met with several injuries while returning to Jaffna. He is said to have been thrown from the folded hood giving way, where he was occupying a seat of vantage. He was removed to Jaffna Government Hospital and is undergoing treatment.

Continued up.

## Jaffna and the Islands.

## SURVEY OF ROUTE FOR BOAT SERVICE.

In the course of the Select Committee's deliberations on the Budget for 1926-27 a suggestion was made that a motor ferry service should be established between Jaffna and the adjoining Islands. After discussion, it was agreed that the Postmaster General should be asked to call for tenders for the conveyance of mails and passengers by means of either steam or motor launches. Tenders were accordingly invited by the Postmaster General for a combined mail and passenger service, two launches being stipulated for. The essential preliminaries for such a service are (1) that the routes to be used should be laid down and surveyed by the Marine Superintendent; (2) that the Government Engineer and Ship Surveyor in conjunction with the Marine Superintendent, should lay down the required specifications for the boats to be used on these routes.

In view of the above, the Tender Board resolved that the tenders which had been received should be rejected and that instructions should be issued for carrying out a preliminary survey and for the preparation of the required specifications. When these requirements have been complied with tenders will be called for, as essential condition being that tenders should employ boats which comply with the specifications laid down. The Marine Superintendent has reported that the most convenient time to undertake the survey of the routes will be after the inspection of the pearl banks, preferably before the end of April if the work there has been carried out.

"Times of Ceylon".

## Ten Men Charged with Rioting.

## SEQUEL TO NELLADY ALTERCATION.

The trial of a criminal case in which 10 accused, Kanapathipillai, Velupillai, Cheliah, Kandiah, Murugesu, Rasiah, Selvadurai, Arumugam, Myiyagunasu and Kandiah, stood charged with rioting, causing grievous hurt and with being members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of causing hurt, was taken up before Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge of Jaffna, and lasted two days, judgment being given on the morning of the third day.

The story for the prosecution is that near Nellady Market, Pt. Pedro, the 2nd accused Velupillai and one Rasiah had an altercation on September 21. When Rasiah was returning home, he had to pass a *Thaneer Panthal* erected on the occasion of the Vallipara Temple festival. The *Panthai* was run by the 2nd accused. The 1st and 9th accused assaulted Rasiah. The others chased him. Rasiah entered his compound when his father, mother and two brothers went to his assistance. The accused assaulted them all and they sustained injuries. The accused having cut one of their men with a sword left him in an unconscious state and ran away.

The defence was that Rasiah had a fight with the 1st accused and when they were fighting the 10th accused Kandiah interposed. Kandiah had to return by Rasiah's house. When returning, Rasiah's father and brothers waited and dragged him into their compound, assaulted and stabbed him. People from outside threw stones so that the man might be released. The injuries were caused by the stones thrown by outsiders.

After the examination of witnesses the Judge acquitted the 4th and 8th accused and sentenced each of the 1st, 9th and 10th accused to one year R. I. The 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th accused were bound over, in Rs. 1000 to keep the peace for one year.

Continued.

JAFFNA BAR AND JUDICIARY PROBLEMS.—A meeting of the members of both branches of the legal profession will be held on the 29th instant at the Jaffna Law Library to consider—(1) The question of abolishing the existing practice of renewing the license of Practisers yearly by payment of a consolidated lump sum. (2) The question of the appointment of men of both branches of the legal profession to the Judiciary. (3) Whether the Judiciary should be separated from the Revenue Department.

MARUTHADY VENAYAGAR TEMPLE, MANIPAL.—Maruthady Venayagar Annual Sessional Festival will commence on Monday the 29th instant and will last for 18 days. The festival will take place on Wednesday the 13th of April, the Hindu New Year Day. All arrangements are being made for the convenience of the worshipping public.—Cor.

MALARIA AND ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES IN CEYLON.—The report on Malaria and Anopheline Mosquitoes in Ceylon by Mr. H. F. Carter, Malariologist, assisted by Dia J. K. Rastomjee and E. T. Saravanamuttu has been printed as Sessional Paper No. vii of 1927. The appointment of a Malariologist to the Civil Medical Department was sanctioned by Government in 1920 with a view to obtaining more precise information upon Malaria and the indigenous anopheline mosquitoes. Mr. Henry F. Carter was appointed by the Secretary of State and assumed duties on June 11, 1921, assisted by Drs. K. J. Rastomjee and E. T. Saravanamuttu. He was carrying on investigations throughout Ceylon till March 1926, when he submitted his final report to Government. During this period he has submitted no less than 20 minor reports and 4 annual reports dealing with the incidence of malaria, prevalence of anopheline mosquitoes, and the prevention of malaria.







## Mahatmaj's Auto-Biography.

IN CALCUTTA CONGRESS CAMP.  
The following is a further instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography as appearing in "Young India".

So I sailed for home. Manilala was one of the ports of call, and as the boat made a long halt there I went ashore and fairly acquainted myself with the local conditions. I was for a night the guest of Sir Charles Bruce, the Governor of the Colony.

On arrival in India I spent some time in going about the country. It was the year 1901 when the Congress met at Calcutta under the Presidency of Mr. (now Sir) Dinshaw Wacha. And of course I attended it. It was my first experience of the Congress. From Bombay I travelled in the same train as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. For I had to speak to him about the conditions in South Africa. I knew the kindly style in which he lived. He had engaged a special saloon for himself and I had orders to take my opportunity by travelling in the saloon for one stage. So I went to the saloon and reported myself at the appointed station. There were in the saloon, besides him Sir Dinshaw Wacha, and Mr. (now Sir) Chimanlal Setlavad. They were discussing politics. As soon as Sir Pherozeshah saw me, he said, 'Gandhi, it seems nothing can be done for you. Of course we will pass the resolution you want. But what rights have we in our own country? I believe that so long as we have no power in our own country you cannot fare better in the Colonies.'

## THE UNCROWNED KING OF BOMBAY.

I was taken aback. Sir Chimanlal seemed to concur in the view, Sir Dinshaw cast a pathetic look at me.

I tried to plead with Sir Pherozeshah, but it was out of the question for one like me to prevail upon the uncrowned king of Bombay. I contented myself with the fact that I would be allowed to move my resolution.

'You will, of course, show me the resolution,' said Sir Dinshaw to cheer me up. I thanked him, and left them at the station where the train stopped next.

So we reached Calcutta. The President was taken to his camp with great eclat by the Reception Committee. I asked a volunteer as to where I was to go. He took me to the Ripon College where a number of delegates had been put up. Fortune favoured me. Lohamanyu was also put up in the same block as I. I have a recollection that he came a day later.

And as was natural, Lohamanyu would never be without his *darbar*. Were I a painter, I could paint him as I saw him seated on his bed—so vivid is the whole thing in my memory. Of the numberless people that called on him, I can recollect today one namely, the late Babu Nilal Ghose, Editor of *The Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Their loud laugh and their talks about the wrong doings of the ruling race cannot be forgotten.

## ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CAMP.

But I propose to examine in some detail the appointments in this camp. The volunteers were classed against one another. You asked one of them to do something. He delegated it to another, and he to a third, and so on; and the delegates were neither here nor there.

I made friends with a few volunteers. I told them some things about South Africa and they felt somewhat abashed. I tried to bring home to them the secret of service. They seemed to understand, but service is no mushroom growth. It presupposes the will first, and then experience. There was no lack of will on the part of these good simple-hearted young men but experience they had none. The Congress would meet three days every year and then go to sleep. What training can one have out of a three day's show once a year? And the delegates were all of a piece with the volunteers. They had no better or longer training. They would do nothing themselves. 'Volunteer, do this thing.' 'Volunteer, do that thing,' were their constant orders.

Even here I was face to face with untouchability in a fair measure. The Tamils kitchen was far and away from the rest. To the Tamil delegates even the sight of others whilst they were dining meant pollution. So a kitchen had specially to be made for them in the College compound, walled in by thatch. It was full of smoke which could choke you. It was a kitchen, dining room, washroom, all in one—a close safe with no outlet. To me this looked like travesty of *Varnashram-dharma*. If I said to myself, there was such untouchability as between the delegates of the Congress, one could but imagine the extent of which it existed amongst their constituents. I heaved a sigh at the thought.

## FAR FROM SANITARY.

There was no limit to insanitation. There were pools of water everywhere. Latrines there were few, and their stink still oppresses me. I pointed it out to the volunteers. They said pointedly: 'That is not our work, it is the scavengers' work.' I asked for a broom. The man stared at me in wonder. I procured a broom and cleaned the latrine. But that was for myself. The rush was so great, and the latrines were so few that they needed to be cleaned every time they were used and that was more than I could do. So I had to content myself with simply mislistering to myself. And the others did not seem to mind the stench and the dirt.

But that was not all. Some of the delegates did not scruple to use the verandah outside their rooms for calls of nature at night. In the morning I pointed out the spots to the volunteers. No one was ready to undertake the cleaning, and I found no one to share the honour of doing it with me. Conditions have since considerably improved, but even to-day thoughtless delegates are not wanting who disfigure the Congress camp by committing nuisance wherever they choose, and all the volunteers are not always ready to remove it.

I saw that if the Congress session were to be prolonged, conditions were quite favourable for the outbreak of an epidemic.

## Path of Progress.

If we are to make progress, we must not repeat history but make new history. We must add to the inheritance left by our ancestors.

M. K. G.

## Ceylon Government Railway.

## Tender Notice.

Tenders are hereby invited from persons, preferably Brahmins, for the privilege of selling refreshments (i.e., in refreshment room and on the platform) to 1st class passengers at Talaimannar Railway Station, and they should reach me not later than midday on Tuesday, April 12, 1927.

For further particulars, see Ceylon Government Gazette No. 7571 of March 11, 1927, or refer to me.

General Manager's Office, T. E. DUTTON,  
Colombo, March 15, 1927. General Manager.  
G. 743.

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Q. 81.

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## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6355.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of E. Selvadurai of Vannarponnai East

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Deceased.  | Petitioner.  |
| Ellathambay Selvadurai of Vannarponnai East      |              |
| vs.  |              |
| 1. Annesporaniam daughter of E. Selvadurai of do | Respondents. |
| 2. Selvadurai Veluppillai of do                  |              |
| 3. Paakkiam daughter of Selvadurai of do         |              |
| 4. Mahuppillai widow of Thambirejah of do        |              |

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 4th Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors 1, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the above-named deceased owning on for disposal before A. Catheravaia, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on January 24, 1927, in the presence of Mr. K. Alayadurai, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 19, 1927, having been read,

It is ordered that the above-named 4th Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the said minors 1, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 24, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
February 2, 1927.  
Time to show cause extended to March 24, 1927.  
G. W. W.  
O. 1224. D. J.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRINCOMALEE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 156.

Class II.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Asaipillai Supramanian late of Chempadu in Trincomalee

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Deceased.   | Petitioner. |
| Kathiripillai Asaipillai of Chempadu in Trincomalee |             |
| vs.   |             |
| Letchmipillai wife of Asaipillai in Chempadu        | Respondent. |

This matter coming on for disposal before George Grossette Thambayah Esquire, District Judge of Trincomalee, on March 9, 1927, in the presence of Mr. D. Rajaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner above named, and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated March 7, 1927, having been read,

It is ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as father of the above-named deceased, to have letters of administration to his estate issued to him unless the respondent above named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before April 2, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. C. THAMBAYAH,  
District Judge.  
March 9, 1927.  
O. 1225.

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H. 53.

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Q. 79.

F. M. S.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6355.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Leechumipillai daughter of Kantar of Kokkuvil

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Deceased.                             | Petitioner.  |
| Kantar Chioniah of Kokkuvil           |              |
| vs.                                   |              |
| 1. Kantar Thampu                      | Respondents. |
| 2. Kantar Muttiutambay                |              |
| 3. Kantar Sinnatambay all of Kokkuvil |              |

This matter of the Petition of Kantar Chioniah of Kokkuvil praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Leechumipillai daughter of Kantar of Kokkuvil coming on for disposal before A. Catheravaia Esquire, District Judge, on January 20, 1927 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 20, 1927 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 24, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 28, 1927. A. Catheravaia, District Judge.

Extended for March 24, 1927.

G. W. W.  
O. 1226. D. J.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6274.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate and effects of the late Annamma wife of Kandiah Sabaretnam of Vannarponnai

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Deceased.  | Petitioner.  |
| Kandiah Sabaretnam of Vannarponnai                     |              |
| vs.  |              |
| 1. Sabaretnam Maheswari Amma                           | Respondents. |
| 2. Sabaretnam Thankarathna Amma                        |              |
| 3. Sabaretnam Kandaswamy                               |              |
| 4. Sabaretnam Murgasapillai                            |              |
| 5. Sellamuttu widow of Namasivayam all of Vannarponnai |              |

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* of the minors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the Petitioner be appointed Administrator of the Estate of the above-named Annamma, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on October 20, 1926 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 11, 1926 having been read,

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* of the minors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the Petitioner who is the husband of the said intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before December 25, 1926, show sufficient cause to the contrary.

December 1, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Extended for March 24, 1927.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
O. 1225.

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Q. 83.

## Order Nisi.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6365.

In the matter of the Estate of Kanthappari Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai, Jaffna, late of Colombo

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Deceased.   | Petitioner. |
| Sinnamma widow of Kanthappari Veluppillai of Moolai, Jaffna |             |
| vs.   |             |

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Veluppillai Navaratnam of Moolai                               | Respondents. |
| 2. Veluppillai Raratnam of Moolai, presently of Kuala Lumpur      |              |
| 3. Veluppillai Sabanayagam of Moolai                              |              |
| 4. Veluppillai Seevaratnam of do                                  |              |
| 5. Vallammal widow of Kanthappari Veluppillai of Vaddukoddai West |              |

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 24, 1927, in the presence of Mr. P. Causapathy Pillay, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 20, 1927, having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and it is further ordered that the Petitioner is the legal widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said intestate issued to her unless the above-named Respondents show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before March 24, 1927.

March 2, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

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