

The Hindu Organ.

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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XL—NO. 61

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1929.

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THE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT.

IN THE SENSATIONAL DAYS OF THE University debate in the Legislative Council, we were, among the foremost of those who advocated the establishment of a "Unitary University" at Kandy. Little did we then dream that a responsible Commission appointed for the purpose of reporting on a suitable scheme would bungle so hopelessly as the Riddell Commission has done; and it is not a little surprising to hear the Commissioners confess that they have failed in one of the most obvious and elementary of their duties, namely, in that of publicly inviting and receiving evidence. (p.11). Where, then, is the guarantee that the materials on which they base their recommendations have been properly tested and found correct? Does not the Commissioners' confession confirm Sir P. Ramenathan's serious charge in regard to the cost of the sites and buildings of the proposed University "that the estimates of cost were prepared without any detailed plans and without any knowledge of the nature of the subsoil, and that those estimates are only 'intelligent guesses'" (p.117). Again, in discussing the *pros and cons* of the institution of an Engineering Faculty, the Commissioners say in one place (p. 24): "On the one hand it was stated that the openings for engineers trained up to the standard appropriate in a University are likely to be very limited", and say in another (p.25): "On the other hand we were impressed by the contention substantiated by the personal experience and knowledge of members of the Commission that there is a crying need for highly trained engineers in the country, especially in connection with the development of private estates, and that this need will inevitably grow, more particularly in connection with electrical engineering, as the prosperity of the country advances". When the conflict of opinion in the matter is so sharp, was it not up to the Commissioners to have invited and received sufficient evidence and given a convincing verdict? And yet, they were indifferent. Let us take another question—the question whether or not the Halls of Residence should be run on denominational lines. Could anything illustrate more clearly the hole-and-corner method of the Commissioners than the inept compromise that they have suggested as the only solution to the question? They ought to have known that there are in India—as in so many other countries—Universities and residential Colleges which are run on avowedly denominational lines. Have they troubled themselves at all to inquire how far these Universities and Colleges have fallen short of success as Universities and Colleges merely because of their denominationalism, whether their denominationalism has in any way lowered their prestige and popularity or their efficiency, and whether it has proved in any way detrimental to the wider interests of the nation at large? There is nothing to show that they set on foot anything like an inquiry into a matter of such vital importance. And yet they think it proper to mention: "We take the view that the method of meeting the denominational difficulty by permitting particular religious bodies to provide their own hostels is the one most likely to emphasize separatist and sectional tendencies" (p.30). We are constrained to remark that it is an altogether reckless and arbitrary assumption having no relation to the facts. Our fundamental objection to the Report, therefore, is that it does not carry with it the credentials that would justify its being considered a document worthy of serious attention.

Our next objection is that the basic materials of the Report—even so far as they go—do not lend their support to all the conclusions of the Commissioners. Taking, for instance, the character and scope of the curriculum, we see that the Commissioners admit that "one primary purpose of a University is to give a liberal education as well as some professional training to the young men who will in due course enter the professions or public life or engage in the industries of the country" (p. 13). [The italics are ours.] Still they have absolutely failed to make any provision for young men who want to engage in the industries of the country. We have had enough experience of the results of

a 'liberal' education "upon the character, the intellect and the capacity for public service of all those whom a University must directly and indirectly influence" (p. 62). We know that in the majority of cases, they have only tended in the direction of multiplying aimless graduates to swell the ranks of unemployment, to help increase the volume of social and political discontent, or, at best, to sink into a herd of effeminate quill-drivers rotting on starvation-wages. This system of 'liberal' education has ruined India: we will not sacrifice tons of our precious money simply to give it a chance of ruining Ceylon also. Every cent of ours shall, as far as possible, be conserved for developing the industries and the boundless natural resources of the Island, and we will have 'liberal' education only in so far as it does not frustrate this end.

Again, it is our settled conviction that it is criminal extravagance to invest more than ten million rupees in sites and buildings alone and absolute asininity to wait for ten years for their perfection or completion. We agree with the Hon. Mr. W A De Silva that "it would be possible to have the buildings completed within two or three years at a cost not exceeding the four and a half million rupees available for the purpose" (p. 134). Similarly, the salary of the Vice-Chancellor (Rs. 36,000 per annum, and that of the Registrar (Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000) are obviously excessive. On the other hand, the proposal to reduce the salary of the teaching staff wears the appearance of economy, but it is an appearance and nothing more. It is only made in order that European members of the staff may be given extra emoluments in the shape of overseas allowances. This is neither just nor prudent. On this point, we are in perfect accord with the Hon. Sir G S Schneider and the Hon. Mr. G A Wille, who, in their joint note of dissent, observe: "Considering that for many years Ceylonese who are appointed Professors and Lecturers will have to undergo a severe training in England we are not in favour of a differentiation of salary between European and Ceylonese officers." (p. 114)

Thirdly, we are at a loss to understand how a University could continue to be 'unitary' when it has a 'constituent college' seventy miles away, but would cease to be such if more distant institutions are sought to be attached to it in a similar capacity. What, again, is the logic of maintaining the connection between Ceylon and the external examinations of the London University when institutions which have to resort to them can as well be affiliated to an indigenous University functioning within the Island itself? Lastly, we await illumination on the implications of this sentence: "They [i.e., the external examinations of the London University] would be held in the interests of those who were prevented from entering the Ceylon University and (after the transitional period) the University would of course take no part in preparing candidates for them" (p. 61). What is meant by "the transitional period"? How long is it to last? If there should be a transitional period at all, how is the proposed University concerned in it? Why should it play the second fiddle (for however short a time, to the London coaches of the correspondence school? Is this not a perfect anomaly? The Report, of course, bristles with many more anomalies. But we will conclude by just referring to one more only at present, namely, the one which provides for students' residence in licensed lodgings but precludes residence beneath the parental roof although it be within the University limits. If only the members of the Commission had taken care to know of the strong and affectionate ties binding together the members of Ceylonese families, of the deep aversion which Ceylonese parents have to their children residing in licensed lodgings, and of the incredible sacrifice they are prepared to make in order to keep their children with them even when they have to be educated in costly places far away from their native villages, this anomaly would have been avoided. But the Commissioners put blinkers to their eyes and marched straight into a quagmire.

Of course, our attitude to the Ceylon University question remains unchanged. We believe that Ceylon must have a University of its own. We also believe that Ceylon is equal to any sacrifice which a University of the right type might really need. But, if it can only have a University of the type delineated in the Report, and that too only on the terms laid down in the Report, then we believe that Ceylon must have no hesitation to say, "Declined with thanks."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE KOCKUVIL HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL:—One of the chief results of Hindu awakening has been the sudden growth in strength and efficiency of Hindu institutions. The Kockuvil Hindu English School which is a branch of the Jaffna Hindu College is one of those which has been affected thus. Situated as it is in an ideal centre, close to the Railway Station with Post Office and Government Dispensary close by and within the bounds of a Hindu temple it is supplying the needs of one of the most populated areas of the suburbs of Jaffna. More buildings and more space are required to meet the growing needs of the institution. We hope the appeal made by the Headmaster for more funds will meet with a generous response. There is a large number of old boys of the School employed in various walks of life both here and in the F.M.S. We suggest to them the idea of forming a Kockuvil Union and taking immediate steps to place this School on an efficient footing. We need hardly emphasise the fact that as a mixed school it deserves the encouragement and support of all ladies and gentlemen resident in the place who wish to give their boys and girls a sound elementary education in the midst of surroundings and conditions most acceptable to Hindus.

A CEYLONESE ENTERPRISE.—We congratulate the Directors of the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd. on the splendid success which they have achieved and the high level they have reached and maintained in the field of journalism in Ceylon. As could be seen from the souvenir recently issued by them, Mr. D R Wijewardene, the Managing Director, and his efficient staff (foremost among whom is of course Mr. S J K Crowther, editor of the "Ceylon Daily News") have shown to the world what could be achieved by Ceylonese in the field of journalism and in business enterprise. We wish the company an ever increasing prosperity and an ever widening circle of usefulness and service.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

JAFFNA FARM SCHOOL:—A two-year English course at the Farm School, Timinevely, Jaffna, will commence on May 1, next. Elsewhere appears a notice to that effect.

JUDICIAL:—Mr. James Joseph, Addl. District Judge, is to act as District Judge, etc., Jaffna from February 1, 1929 during the absence of Mr. J C W Rock.

—Mr. K Kangasabai, Crown Prosecutor, is to act as Addl. District Judge etc., Jaffna from February 1, 1929.

—Mr. H S M Hoare is to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri, from January 28, 1929.

ASST. LEGAL DRAFTSMAN:—Mr. C. C. A. Bito Mutunayagam has been appointed to the post of Assistant to the Legal Draftsman. The appointment is to rate effect retrospectively from October 15 last.

OFFICIAL:—Mr. J. Light is to be an Assistant Settlement officer and a special Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinance from January 29, 1929, until further orders.

PERSONAL:—Mr. T. Cadraavelu, (Sastriar), Clerk, Construction Department, F. M. S. Railways, has retired from the Government Service and will be leaving for Ceylon shortly.—Cor.

POSTAL:—Mr. N. Kathiravelu, Deputy, Postmaster, Jaffna, has been appointed as Supervising Officer, G P O, Colombo, and will take up duties there shortly. Mr. Kathiravelu is one of the efficient officers in the Postal Department and richly deserves this promotion. He is now acting for the Postmaster, Jaffna.

THE JAFFNA CENTRAL COLLEGE:—The annual Prize Giving at the Jaffna Central College will take place on Wednesday, February 6, 1929 at 6 p.m. Mr. R. W. White of Dublin, Ireland, will distribute prizes. Another important item in the program of the evening is the unveiling of the portrait of Mr. J K Channugam B A L T., late Vice-principal of the College, by Rev. Lockwood.

MUSIC IN VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CURRICULUM:—The introduction of Music as a subject in Vernacular schools in Ceylon will soon be an accomplished fact, the necessary text books for the elementary stage having been already published. The Tamil text-books were the first to be ready, but they will be issued at the same time as the Sinhalese text-books. The simplest scale of notation is being adopted and teachers would find their work quite an easy task. The text books will be sent out to the schools shortly.

His Majesty's Illness.

NO CHANGE YESTERDAY.

London, Jan. 29th.
The King has passed a quiet night. His Majesty's condition is about the same this morning.

GAINING STRENGTH SLOWLY.

London, Jan. 30th.
A bulletin issued at 11.30 a.m. states:—
"The King continues to gain strength slowly. His Majesty's progress is satisfactory."

REMOVAL TO BOGNOR ON FEB. 7TH?

Bognor, Jan. 31st.
"There is nothing to report in regard to the King's condition." It is expected that the King will go to Bognor in about a week's time.

London, Jan. 31st.
It is expected that the King will be removed to Bognor on February 7th, weather permitting. His Majesty's medical advisers are believed to be anxious that the journey should be made by road, thus minimizing the King's moves.

CONVALESCENCE NOT YET ESTABLISHED

London, Feb. 2nd.
An official statement issued from Buckingham Palace tonight says that the view expressed by sections of the Press and public that the King's transference to Bognor will usher in His Majesty's convalescence is incorrect. It points out that the King's removal to the sea aims at accelerating the establishment of convalescence. The statement concludes: "Though the King's condition continues to improve, the process of recovery must necessarily be slow."—*Times Outings.*

University Commissioners.

TWENTY-FOUR OUT OF TWENTY-SIX.

The following are the members of the Commission who signed the Report:—

Sir Walter B Riddell (Subject to dissent), Mr. F G Tyrrell (Subject to dissent), Mr. M T Akbar & Co, Mr. H B Lees, Dr. V Van Langenberg (Subject to dissent), Mr. L Maoras (Subject to dissent), Mr. F A Stockdale (Subject to dissent), Prof. B Marre (Subject to dissent), Sir Gaudier Schneider (Subject to dissent), Sir H Marous Fernando (Subject to dissent), Mr. A G W Jeyekoon, Mr. K Balasingham, Mr. A F Moismure, Sr P Ramenathan & Co (Subject to dissent), Mr. T. B Jayab, Mr. A Mahadeva, Mr. G A Wille, (Subject to dissent), Mr. W A de Silva (Subject to note), Mr. Tom Villiers, Mr. J C Ratwatte, Rev. Father M J L Goo & Co, Rev. John Mo Lood Campbell, Dr. S O Paul and Dr. A Nell.

Mr. D B Jayatilaka and Sir Edwin Hayward were not able to sign the report as they were out of Ceylon.

Mr. R B Nisib, & Co, acted as the Secretary to the Commission.

HINDU STUDENTS' MOVEMENT:—The first general meeting of the Hindu Student Movement was held at "Keyham" Guilford Crescent, Colombo, on January 20, 1929, at 4 p.m. There was a large attendance and the President occupied the chair. The minutes of the inaugural meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the Managing Committee and the Statement of Accounts for the period August 12, 1928—January 13, 1929, copies of which were distributed to those present, were taken as read and were confirmed. The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—President:—Prof. C. Suntheralingam, B.A., (Oxon) B.Sc. (London) re-elected. Vice-President:—Mr. S R Kanaganayagam, B.A. (London) Hon. Secretary:—Mr. P Navaratnarajah, B.Sc., (London) (re-elected) Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. M Tirunelveli, Committee: Messrs. P Amirthalingam, N Coomarasingham, V Mutukumaru, M A, V. Thurasaimyapillai, and S Thangarajah, B.Sc., (London). Hon. Sr P Ramenathan, delivered an address on "The Injunctions and Prohibitions of Sanatana Dharma." The President proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer which was carried with acclamation.—Cor.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEES:—The following gentlemen have been appointed to be Members of the Excise Advisory Committee for the Jaffna Revenue District (outside U D C area) from February 1, 1929 until further notice:—Government Agent, N P, Jaffna (Chairman), The Provincial Surgeon, Northern Province, Messrs. W Mudaliyar Muttuwelpillai, M Sabaratnasinghe and C Muttuwela, and Mudaliyar A Naganathan.

—For the Mannar District: The Assistant Government Agent, Mannar (Chairman), Messrs. V Manickam, Kachcheri Mudaliyar, A L Savundranayagam, S M Anantham and Felix S Paul, and Very Rev. Father Aseervatham.

—For the Mullativu District: The Assistant Government Agent, Mullativu (Chairman), Hon. Mr. T M Sabaratnam, Messrs. N Subramaniam, President, Village Tribunal, Vavuniya, C Chelliah, Mudaliyar, A Jeremiah, and Rev. Father S Edmond.

COMBATING DRINK EVIL IN JUGOSLAVIA:—The Government at Belgrade alarmed at the excessive drinking, with the consequent ill-health, lunacy, crime and diminution of working output, have provided heavy penalties for drunkenness in the new Penal Code.

Remove the Temptation! THIRST FOR DRINK WILL VANISH

GOVERNMENT'S APOSTATE CENSURED.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Council in connection with the recent Government Excise proposals:—

"I beg to say a few words on the motion of the Excise Commissioner, and it is my duty to congratulate him on the brilliant speech he made, though I do not agree with many of the points urged by him.

The Excise Commissioner went into the general question of the drink problem and gave us an opportunity of learning what other countries are thinking and doing in regard to this problem. In this connection I would just like to quote no less a person than Mr. Lloyd George, as to what he thought of drink: "We are fighting Germany, Austria and drink; and as far as I can see, the greatest of these deadly foes is drink."

We all agree with Mr. Lloyd George that drink is our greatest foe, but the question is, is the Government really helping us to achieve our object, the extermination of this foe? Will the policy of Government, as administered by the Excise Commissioner, really have the effect of putting down drink, or will it, on the contrary, encourage the spread of the evil. I think the last two speakers have shown very clearly that Government has seriously thought of reversing a policy which has been followed for the last few years. This action on the part of Government has been characterized as reactionary and vicious, but I say that the suggestions contained in sub-sections (c) and (d) of section 10 of the proposed rules are sane. When in 1918, after considerable agitation and as a result of much pressure, the people were given the right of local option not only in respect of foreign liquor but also in respect of arrack and toddy, we thought that a step in advance was being taken in dealing with the drink evil, but what does the Excise Commissioner now propose to do, or rather, what does the Government propose to do. They say, "Yes, you people have exercised your right rather well; but the revenue is fast disappearing and this is a very serious affair; we want you to do what we tell you. If you will not allow arrack to flood the country, if you will not allow foreign liquor to flood the country, you are not good boys. We want to issue retail licenses to shops where you can buy not one or two bottles at a time, as are sold now in the taverns, but any quantity."

I repeat that these proposals are nothing but insane, and I most emphatically protest against these proposed rules that Government has thought it fit to place before us for our criticism.

I admit that Government has come to our rescue when we pressed certain points. The Mankulam tavern was able to supply all the arrack necessary for the boot legger to carry into Jaffna. Then Government instead of rationing the quantity that could be sold not only in that tavern but in the adjoining district, ruled that only a certain amount of arrack from a particular revenue district could be taken into Jaffna. In his memorandum, the Excise Commissioner has quite unconditionally, given us a clue to the problem, namely, that the earlier you control the quantity that can be supplied by each arrack tavern in the district, the better, otherwise all the efforts of the temperance workers will be of no avail. The Excise Commissioner has shown us, in his figures, that after all the taverns in Jaffna were closed down, about 20,000 gallons more of arrack were sold in the Mannar and Mullativu districts, clearly proving that this excessive quantity went into Jaffna. I agree with him that this was so, but I say that it would have been easy for the Government to have limited the quantity of arrack that was being sold in the Mannar and Mullativu districts to the quantity that was consumed in those districts before the closure in Jaffna. If this was done, how, I ask could arrack have got into Jaffna. As was pointed out by the last speaker yesterday in connection with the closing of taverns, I say that it is not a matter of any difficulty to ration the quantity of arrack that could be sold by any particular tavern, and our object is to achieve this. It is practicable, and it has been carried out with success in Bombay for the last few years. There is no reason whatever why the Government of Ceylon cannot take similar action, if they cannot really try what has been tried in America. I say that the Government is fooling the people and the Councilors with a vengeance; the Government seems to think that we are such fools as to be taken in with these rules, to take them lying low—and to go round to our people and tell them, "Oh, we are passing very good rules which should help the cause of temperance and sobriety." And we are helping the cause of temperance and sobriety by allowing anybody and everybody to flood the country with liquor. I have always felt that there are vested interests behind this wicked trade in liquor. Only yesterday, the Excise Commissioner was telling us how at Panadura and other places illicit sellers of arrack go about toutting. What does it show? Not that there are men on the look-out for drink, that there are illicit sellers who are very anxious to earn some filthy lucre, and

Continued up.

Letter To The Editor TO ALL INTERESTED IN EDUCATION.

I read with interest the Provisional Circular Letter to the effect of the "Ceylon Government" of 21-1-29 and I want to add some more facts.

What is the total number of Teachers in English Schools in Ceylon? What is the total number of Provisional Certified Teachers?

Do all of us who have Provisional Certificates, know these figures? If we do know, then we would not sleep over the matter as our Mulkiam Sufferer deplores in your issue of 21-1-29. The Ceylon Administration Report (1926) gives 3690 persons as having Eng. qualifications and out of this 731 persons belong to our category. The Director of Education is dead against giving increments to 731 of us year after year in spite of our working 8 years or 9 years, some even for more number of years, just as efficiently as a Trained Teacher or a Graduate, and we are not a negligible number. More than 20% of the total number of the teachers of Ceylon with English qualifications belong to our category; and we, who form the largest group are denied the annual increments. For my part, every year, I felt envious at my colleagues when they received their increments, while I stagnated at Rs. 60. I am sure these feelings were shared by all the 20% or more of the Teachers of Ceylon.

Why is this injustice? Let our great men and educationists answer this question.

The Director of Education, we are told, insists in getting all Teachers trained. So we try the entrance examination to the Govt. Training College, but there is no admission to more than a limited number. We have been trying this entrance examination for 6 years successively and we give it up in disgust, because of our handicap in competing with freshers from University College or those who have just finished their school career. These freshmen always outrun us.

Sir, you say not then take up the matter and champion our cause?

Yours etc,
A Teacher.

KHADI FUND COLLECTION.

Sir,

The members of the Shaiva Mangayar Sabai thank you for your kindness in publishing their appeal for Mahatma Gandhi's Khadi Fund.

They also thank Mr. M. Thamotharam Pillai for his kindness in having a special Benefit Performance at the Jaffna Picture Palace in aid of the Fund. Sales of tickets were made at schools and other places; the different amounts under those heads represent sales of both tickets and flags. Over Rs. 160 were realised from sales of tickets, a one which amount is included under different schools as well as the sales at the door.

We are deeply grateful to all those who kindly helped to collect the money. The sum of Rs. 1560 has already been sent to Mahatmaji. Details of which are given in the enclosed list. (The list is not reproduced).

The generous response made by the good friends of Mahatmaji has exceeded our last year's collection and that at a time when demands upon everyone were most numerous. We place our offering in the begging bowl of Dharidra Narayana, which Mahatmaji brought across the sea, and pray that he will accept it on behalf of some of his starving millions. It will not go far, but at least it will help some. May it be to him an expression of our devotion in remembrance of his earnest appeal and gracious sojourn in our midst.

We thank all our kind helpers and pray that next year, with their continued help, we shall be able to double the amount of our effort and our offering in the name of Dharidra Narayana.

Ramanathan College, Yours etc.,
Onnauskam, 30-1-1929 R. L. RAMANATHAN.

[Owing to want of space we are unable to publish in detail, the amounts, with the respective names of contributors and others, collected by sale of flags and tickets for Mahatmaji's Khadi Fund which amounted to Rs. 1620.—Ed. "H.O."]

who go about to find customers. What is the difference between an illicit seller and the ruler of an arrack tavern? The former runs a place which is accessible to many people, who are tempted to go there, and where perhaps they drink to excess, but the illicit seller, for the sake of little money, takes a man to a place with the same object, tempting him to pay more than what he could have had to pay in an ordinary tavern. What is the difference. If there are illicit sales, temptation is there, and it is this temptation that temperance people are trying to take away. The Government, in certain cases, appears to be with us, but I must say that what the Government is really teaching us to do is, "Climb, if you can, the greasy pole." Probably we go up a foot, but we come down two or three feet. It is this game that Government wants us to play, but we most emphatically say that we are not going to have anything to do with this game of the greasy pole. We will have our onward march, as far as the liquor question is concerned, and I know the country is behind this demand and whatever the Government may do, we must realise that the time has come when the liquor question must be tackled once and for all. (To be continued.)

A Timely Advertisement. FOR ALLS BROTHERS OF THE FULDERA

THE Ceylon Buddhist Theosophical Society.

The following is a copy of the address made by the President of the New Headquarters for the Buddhist Theosophical Society, Colombo, as appearing in the "Ceylon Daily News" of the 22nd ultimo:—

Mr. A. G. Wijetunge was the first speaker. While expressing his great pleasure in being able to be present at that ceremony, he said, he had been dealt with rather unfairly in being asked to speak first. He understood that Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan would be there and speak first and he was sure they were all sorry that Sir Ponnambalam was not with them on that occasion as if he had been there they would have been treated to an interesting discourse on philosophy. The speaker could not take Sir Ponnambalam's place, because he found he was a very ignorant person not knowing much of Theosophy. Since the great Col. Olcott came to Ceylon 49 years ago and established the Theosophical Society in Colombo, the Society had been expanded and its activities extended in all directions. If the late Col. Olcott had been there he would greatly appreciate how the work he started in Ceylon was being carried on so well and truly by the present generation of Buddhist leaders. (Cheers)

SOCIETY MANAGER 300 SCHOOLS.

There were over 300 schools under the management of the Society and they had been conducted all these years by those responsible for the management of the Society. The Society had had its principal difficulties, but he was sure that in time those difficulties would be overcome. To whatever creed they belonged they were all agreed that religion and education should go hand in hand. The bulk of the population were Buddhists and the speaker, as a Christian, hoped that they would establish more Buddhist schools in those parts of the Island where Buddhists predominated. (Cheers)

OBITUARY.

MR. KANAGASABAI AMBALAWANAR.

It is with feelings of regret that we record the sad and untimely death of Mr. K. Ambalawanar, son of the late Sir A. Kanagasabai, Kt. which occurred at his residence in the Town on Tuesday, January 15 after a brief illness. The funeral took place the following day and we well attended the remains being cremated at the Villundiy crematorium. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. ANTONY BERNARD.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Antony Bernard, for some years Latin Master at the Jaffna Hindu College, at the ripe old age of about 85 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday, January 29 at 4-30 p.m. Our heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family.

MR. V. KANAPATHIPILLAI.

With feelings of deep sorrow we have to chronicle the sad death of Mr. V. Kanapathipillai, Udaiyar, which sad event took place at his residence in Mathagal on Monday, January 28. The deceased gentleman who was fifty-two years of age at the time of his death, belonged to a respectable family in that village being the nephew of the late Gate Mudaliyar S. Vaitianathan. He held the post of Police Vidhan, Mathagal for eight years and then was promoted as Udaiyar of Pandaiterrip, which post he held for about twelve years to the acceptance both of the Government and the public. We offer our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family.—Cor.

MR. P. SIVASAMBOO.

It is with deep regret we record the untimely death of Mr. Sivasambo, the only son of the late Mr. Seneelar Perampalam of Moolay, and brother-in-law of Messrs. M. Velupillai, retired Clerk of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Office, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S., and M. Sathasivam Clerk, Chief Accountant's Office, Ceylon Govt. Ryse, Colombo, which occurred at Moolay on Wednesday the 23rd January, 1929 at the age of twenty four years. The funeral was largely attended by his friends and relations. The deceased leaves behind an aged mother, two sisters and a host of relations to whom his loss.—Cor.

INDIAN TITLE TO A RETIRED CEYLON-
ESE.—Mr. A. M. Ponnambalampillai of Udavalu who was honoured on his retirement by the Indian Government for his long and distinguished career as a Sub-Divisional Officer and in other capacities in the P. W. D., Burma, with the grant of the title of Rao Sahib was, as the result of the request of the Indian Government made to the Ceylon Government, invested with the title and the insignia of the rank at the Jaffna Kachcheri by Mr. J. D. Brown, Government Agent, N. P., before a large gathering of his friends and relations.

Colombo Tramwaymen's

BOYCOTT MOVES A FAILURE.

Tramwaymen's strike that began this morning (21-1-29) in the city of Colombo, tramwaymen, which entered on its second week today, were a failure. The Labour Union in the Employers' Federation of Ceylon for arbitration, and the refusal of the tramwaymen to accept a wage increase by Messrs. J. H. J. & Co., Ltd. These moves have been taken by Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, the labour leader, as a result of the failure (collectively to boycott the strike and their supporters, who have shown a more marked tendency to defy the police and, while no serious disturbance has occurred, there are ominous signs.

STRIKE CONFERENCE.

Representatives of the Tramway Company and the Labour Union met in conference this afternoon (21-1-29) at the former's office, Union Place, with a view to arriving at a settlement of the strike of Colombo tramwaymen. The result was not yet ascertained. The chief point at issue now is the question of the payment of 15 shillings whose place has been filled by now men taken on as permanent hands. The demands that originally gave rise to the strike will be submitted to the Company's directors in London. The boycott of the tramwaymen continued, but again met with very little success.

STRIKE MAY BE ON.

Negotiations for the settlement of the tramway strike broke down this afternoon (21-1-29) despite the hopes of the dispute being ended that were held out as the result of yesterday's (21-1-29) conference.

STRIKE AND BOYCOTT CONTINUE.

The Tramway strike and boycott are on again (21-1-29) both parties expressing their intention of holding out to the bitter end.—"Times Outing."

MATRIMONIAL.

MUTTUOMARU—GNANAPONKOTHA.

The marriage of Mr. V. Muttuomaru, M. A., Professor, Zahra College, Colombo, with Miss Gnanapontkot, second daughter of Mr. T. Kallaspillai, Manager, Navalar School, Vavuni, and sister-in-law of Mr. M. Somasundaram, Manager, Islands Division, was solemnized at the residence of the bride on Monday, January 21, at 10-30 a.m., in the presence of a large number of friends and relations. We offer our hearty congratulations to the newly married couple.

The Afghan Situation.

BRITISH LEGATION STAFF TO REMAIN.

London, Jan. 29.
It is authoritatively stated in London that reports to the effect that steps are being taken for the immediate evacuation of Sir Francis Humphreys and the staff of the British Legation at Kabul are unfounded. A weekly British air mail between Peshawar and Kabul has been strangled.

THREE GOVTS. CONTRADICTORY ORDERS.

New Delhi, Jan. 30.
Afghan officials in India are placed in a very difficult position, since they are now receiving contradictory instructions regarding the supply of lorries and the sending of remittances, etc., from three conflicting Governments of Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively.

TRIAL LEADERS BID FOR POWER.

Peshawar, Jan. 30.
Another tribal leader now coming into prominence is Malik Ghousuddin Ghalibai. He is threatening the Royal troops at Gardez, and is making a bid for power in the Southern Province of Khor. Severe weather prevails at Kabul.

EARLY RETURN OF AMANULLAH?

London, Jan. 31st.

Moscow—Amanullah's early return to Kabul is predicted by Gulam Nabi Khan, the Afghan Minister, who declares that Habibullah Ghaiz's forces are surrounded. The Afghan Missions abroad, he states, will take orders only from Amanullah, to whom all the towns and populous centres have received their allegiance.

PEACE RESTORED IN FARRAH DISTRICT.

New Delhi, Feb. 1.
It is reported that the recent trouble in the Farrah district was put down by troops from Chokistan. The situation at Herat remains normal.—"Times Outing."

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O. L. "Ormon" are due on Saturday, February 2, and the P. O. "Mongolia" on Saturday, February 3.

Straits & China Mails per the N. Y. "Kashima Maru" are due on Wednesday, February 6, and per the R. L. "Tjerima" on Thursday, February 7.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per a P. & O. Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, February 5, per the O. L. "Osterley" will close on Wednesday, February 6, and per the R. L. "Tjerima" on Thursday, February 7.

Straits and China Mails per the N. Y. "Hakusan Maru" will close on Tuesday, February 5; per the S. M. "Princess Juliana" on Saturday, February 9, and per the M. M. "Andra" on Monday, February 11.

Physical Education in Schools.

MOST FEASIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS

COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING & GAMES

The Committee appointed by the Government of Madras to examine the question of physical education in secondary schools for boys have submitted their report to the Government.

The Committee submit the following recommendations (among others) and are convinced that if they are not adopted no real improvement will take place in physical education. In making these recommendations the Committee realize that a large amount of money will be required to carry them out. Since, however, Government by appointing this Committee have shown their desire to tackle the problem seriously and effectively, the Committee trust that financial considerations will not be permitted to be a serious obstacle.

Formal physical training and games should be made compulsory for all pupils except such as are declared medically unfit by the Medical Officer of the school; and to this end school hours should be suitably arranged. Pupils in classes below the fourth class need not play the major games. Absence from games and physical training without leave from the Headmaster should be regarded as absence from school for the whole day. Hitherto formal physical training has usually been given once a week. The Committee consider that it will be more effective if such training is given to each boy for at least 15 minutes every day for the reason that if boys are exercised for a long period only once a week the benefit derived from it will be much less.

One or other of these games should be played by every school boy at least twice a week. As a further incentive it is suggested that the house system be established in all schools. By this system the boys in a school are divided equally into number of groups each bearing its own particular designation and colours. The groups take part in inter-house matches in all games, competing annually for a house trophy or trophies. The award of medals to individual members of a team is strongly deprecated by this Committee, as it merely tends to defeat the aims of the team system, which emphasizes the subordination of the individual to the community; while the house system stimulates esprit de corps and healthy rivalry in the school.

In making this recommendation about compulsory games the Committee are supported by the almost unanimous opinion of headmasters.

PROVISION FOR PLAY GROUNDS.

If games are to be made compulsory, playing-fields and playgrounds will have to be provided. Playing fields should usually not be more than half a mile away from the school but playgrounds (which are much smaller in area) should adjoin the school. The Committee recommend that all high schools containing 250 boys or more should have at least 5 acres of land for playing fields and playgrounds and that middle schools should have not less than three acres. As the acceptance of the recommendation will involve the outlay of a large amount of money, the Committee realizing that most managements of schools are unable to meet the cost, suggest that Government should give a generous grant of three quarters or even the whole of the actual cost in all cases where such financial help is needed.

In connection with some schools, it may be necessary to erect halls in which physical training can be conducted.

They should, however, never be erected if they are likely to encroach on the space required for major games.

If games are to be compulsory much more money will be required for the purchase of games materials. To meet this cost the Committee urge the following points:—

(a) Games fees should be collected from all pupils.

(b) Games fees collected from pupils and staff, contributions from managements and grants in aid from games should be spent entirely on physical training and games and kept in a separate fund called the 'Games Fund'.

(c) Schools should be eligible for a grant in aid towards physical training and games not greater in amount than the games fees collected provided that in no case should the grant in aid together with the fees collected from pupils and staff and contributions from managements be greater than the total expenditure.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS.

As regards the physical training staff in secondary schools for the reasons previously mentioned the minimum qualifications for an instructor should be those of a certificated teacher of the secondary grade, who has obtained the Government Physical Training Certificate. Moreover when they reach an age at which they are unable to teach physical training effectively they will, on account of their being certificated teachers, be able to teach the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum. The only exception which may be allowed is in the case of men with Military Physical Training Instructors' Certificates. Such men may be appointed if they have sufficient educational qualifications and if approved by the Adviser of Government on Physical Education, it is of the greatest importance that the men selected for training should be those who are proficient in games.

The number of such trained instructors should be fixed according to two scales:

(i) Certified secondary grade teachers with S. S. L. O. qualifications—Rs. 45-14-60-1-70.

(ii) Certificated secondary grade teachers with Intermediate or higher qualifications—Rs. 65-14-70-1-80.

Schools which contain 300 boys or less should have at least one Physical Training Instructor and more than one if the number exceeds 300. These recommendations will necessarily entail increased expenditure to school managements and there are three ways in which this additional cost may be met:

(a) by an increase in school fees.

(b) by a slight increase in school fees and a Government grant, and

(c) By a Government grant without any increase in school fees. As years must elapse before sufficient number of the right qualifications are available for employment, the last method may be regarded as the fairest.

Continued op.

Fight Against Tuberculosis.

DEFINITE CURE IN EARLY STAGES.

How medical science is winning one of its greatest victories by defeating tuberculosis was described in London recently by Dr. F. Leonard Keith, Medical Officer for Bethnal Green.

Lecturing at the Winter School for Health Visitors and School Nurses, at Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, Dr. Keith said that the death rate from tuberculosis had dropped 40 to 60 per cent. in the last forty years.

"It," he continued, "we find a case in an early stage—and by modern diagnostic methods this can easily be detected, provided people will come to us—the disease is quite curable."

BETTER STANDARD OF LIVING.

Dr. Keith said that the death rate in women had improved more than in men.

"But this death rate has changed not only in sex, but in age, and death now tends to be in the younger periods of life rather than the middle-aged," he added.

He attributed the decline in mortality very largely to the improved standards of modern living. Where wages were lowest the death rate was highest.

Dr. Keith defined the five great barriers which had still to be broken down as:—

Defective nutrition since the ascertaining of cases is both incomplete and in many instances too late.

Poverty.

Bad housing conditions, which reduce the convalescent's chance of recovery and facilitate the spread of the disease among the family.

Milk, the staple food of childhood, may contain living tuberculous bacilli, for which pasteurisation would be an effective safeguard; and

The industrial barrier, creating the difficulty of reabsorbing into industry persons capable of only part time employment, and then but intermittently.

UNNECESSARY NERVOUSNESS.

There was a good deal of unnecessary nervousness on the part of many people over tuberculosis, he said.

The majority of people who had the disease were not infectious, and the publicity about it should dwell not so much on its risks as its curability if taken in time. —Illustrated Times.

Continued.

PHYSICAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

.....That Government themselves should provide a training school as the need for such a school is so pressing.

Considering the importance of physical training and the desirability of educating teachers in training colleges and schools in the correct methods of physical training the Committee recommend that here should be a Physical Director on the staff of each institution. This will enable teachers to appreciate physical training much better and to take greater interest in it and in games in the schools where afterwards they are employed. The Committee further suggest that Physical Directors are required in groups of districts to superintend the work of physical education.

HEALTH INSTRUCTION.

The Committee consider that health instruction is an essential part of physical education and that such instruction should be given during school hours by the Physical Training Instructor and others specially qualified and that it should be one of the subjects of the school curriculum.

Special attention should be devoted by all teachers to the posture of boys and general discipline in the class room and there appears to be a need for improvement in the design of school furniture.

The Committee consider that for hygienic reasons boys should provide themselves with a complete change of clothing for use after exercise. It is suggested that shorts and a bandian should be worn during exercise.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SCHOOL CLINICS.

Medical inspection is closely connected with physical education and it is very important that the Medical Officers should pay stricter attention to the sanitary and hygienic conditions of schools. Many remedial exercises have to be taught because school children are frequently cramped up in ill-ventilated rooms and have to use furniture which is quite unsuitable.

There should be closer co-operation between the Medical Officers and the Physical Training Instructor and the Committee recommend that clinics for school-children should be opened at Government hospitals where pupils recommended by the Medical Officers should be given special attention and receive free treatment.

The Committee are of opinion that there are many pupils for whom medical inspection once a year is sufficient as they have to be closely watched and examined frequently. In order that this may be done, a retaining fee should be paid to each Medical Officer who should then be available to attend to special cases at any time during the year.

The subjects on which the Committee feel unable to make any favourable recommendation is of providing gymnasia. Although in the hands of trained instructors much benefit can undoubtedly be derived in the direction of developing muscle and sense of balance by the use of gymnastic apparatus, considering the costliness of such apparatus and the slight use to which it is usually put and further the large amount of money that is required for other important purposes, the Committee do not feel able to favour grants in aid for gymnastic or gymnastic apparatus.—Hindu.

FOR SALE.

AT KEERIMALAI A Well built sea side BUNGALOW, with Tiled Roofing and boundary walls. Extent about 3 acres. Ideal situation for health. For full particulars.

Apply Bungalow,
c/o The "Hindu Organ."

M 9 1380

NOTICE.

The Motor Car Ordinance No. 20 of 1927.

MOTOR CAR SIGNALS.

Motor car owners and drivers are hereby informed that, when the driver of a car is unable, by reason of the special or peculiar construction or shape of a motor car, bus, or lorry, to give the signals prescribed by section 54 of the Motor Car Ordinance No. 20 of 1927, from inside such car by extending his right arm and hand so as to be visible (a) to the driver of a car following such vehicle, or (b) to the driver of a car coming towards him, or (c) to a police officer on duty at a road junction, such signal shall be given by means of a mechanical or illuminated device of a type approved by the Registrar of Motor Cars.

M. SINNAMBY,
for Registrar of Motor Cars.
Office of the Registrar of Motor Cars,
Colombo, 29th January, 1928.
G. 1011.

The Farm School, Jaffna.

A two year English course at the Farm School, Jaffna, will commence on May 1, 1929.

Applications for admission and for prospectus and entry forms should be made to the Divisional Agricultural Officer, (Northern), Jaffna, by April 1st next.

Prospective candidates should hold at least the E. S. L. O. certificate. W SMALL,
Acting Director of Agriculture.
Paradeniya, January 30, 1929.
G. 1014.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Monday, February 11, 1929, at 9.30 a.m.

Lot 1. 100 Palu logs.
For further particulars please see Government Gazette No. 7630 of February 1, 1929.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests,
Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, January 24, 1929,
G. 1012.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6965.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Namasivayam Kandiah of Manipay, Jaffna who died at Kadawattai in Colombo

Deceased.
Thangammah widow of Kandiah of Manipay

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Muttutamy Kandiah and wife
2. Thangalechchunammah of Manipay

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before K. Kanagasabai Esquire, Addl. District Judge, on December 17, 1928, in the presence of Mr. E. Marugeampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 10, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before January 24, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

K. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.
December 21, 1928.
Time for showing cause extended for 10th February 1929.
O. 1826.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6961.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Kanthavannam Supramaniam of Manipay

Deceased.
Thangamma widow of Suppramaniam of Manipay

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Suppramaniam Deivendra
2. Suppramaniam Vijayarannam both of Straits
3. Mokuari and
4. Mankayarkarasi daughters of Suppramaniam and
5. Ratham widow of Ponniah of Manipay.

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 3rd & 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on January 7, 1929, in the presence of Mr. E. Marugeampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 25, 1928 having been read: It is ordered that the above-named 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 3rd & 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the above-named Respondents appear before this Court on February 14, 1929 and state objections or show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge,
January 24, 1929.
O. 1825.

NOTICE.

Motor Car Ordinance No. 20 of 1927 LICENSING OF CARS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that owners of cars have been allowed a further extension of time till the 28th February, 1929, to take out licences for their cars.

M. SINNAMBY,
for Registrar of Motor Cars.
Office of the Registrar of Motor Cars,
Colombo, January 29, 1929,
G. 1010.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6964

In the matter of the estate of the late Elizabeth Matamma wife of Joseph Gnanaprasanna of Karaiyoor

Deceased.
Vally Sepathal of Karaiyoor

Petitioner.
Vs.
Annamma wife of Sepathal of Karaiyoor

Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of Vally Sepathal of Karaiyoor praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Elizabeth Matamma wife of Joseph Gnanaprasanna of Karaiyoor coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on August 11, 1928, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasanna, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 11, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before October 16, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph,
District Judge.
October 11, 1928.
Time for showing cause is extended till 5.2.29.

J. J.
D. J.
O. 1822.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6965.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Alla Pichai Muthu Mohamed of Vannarpoo West

Deceased.
Muthu Mohamed Kany of Vannarpoo West

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Muthu Mohamed Nacholia widow of Muthu Mohamed and
2. Muthu Mohamed Seyadu Thamby both of Vannarpoo West

Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on August 17, 1928, in the presence of Mr. S. M. Aboubucker, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 18, 1928, having been read; it is declared that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased as one of the deceased's sons and heir issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before September 20, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph,
A. D. J.
August 17, 1928.
This Order Nisi is extended to 5th February 1929.

James Joseph,
A. D. J.
O. 1823.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6969.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kandiah Supper of Karanavai South

Deceased.
Supper Kanapathippilai of Karanavai South

Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Supper Kandiah of Karanavai South
2. Supper Velsunham of Karanavai South
3. Supper Obellah of do
4. Supper Muregan of do
5. Sinnasby daughter of Supper of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on December 4, 1928 in the presence of M. K. Muttucumarn Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 27, 1928 having been read: It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be and is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the 3, 4 & 5 Respondents and Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased do issue to the Petitioner unless the Respondents shall on or before January 17, 1929 show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge,
January 11, 1929.

Extended to 7th February 1929.
O. 1824.

Printed and published by M. S. Rasaratnam, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Malva Paripalans Sabai, at their Press, the Salva Press, Vannarpoo.