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JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1929

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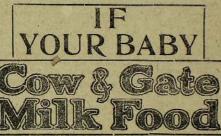
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Y, 50, c.

CATE THE

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1929.

A CO OPERATIVE BANK FOR JAFFNA.

That Co-operation has made satis-factory progress in Jaffna may be seen from the fact that steps are being taken for the establishment of a Central Co-operative Bank for Jaffoa. It is underoperative Bank for Jeffea. It is under-stood that a meeting is to take place today in the Sales Bungalow at the Jaffaa Kachcheri At this meeting very probably the constitution of such a Bank will be drawn up. We are not in a position to know what the nature of the position to know what the nature of the constitution would be like but we presume it will be like the Central Banks provided for under Ordinances No. 34 of 1921 and No. 21 of 1924. As has been suggested in the Co-operative Manual, the ideal to be aimed at is not to lean on. Government fands to finance Co operative Specialize as is the case at present but Societies as is the case at present, but to bring into being a central institution which will be in a position to finance itself in the open market and help with loans the Primary Societies, which cannot leans the Primary Societies, which cannot generally command sufficient capital for their needs At present Primary Societies have to go through an elabrate pricess before getting loans from Government. The application for loan should be first approved by the Government Agent of the Revenue District to which the Society belongs, then it should be recommended by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and finally sanctioned by the Local Loans and Development Commissioners. Sometimes it will take several months before a Society is finally benefitted by the loan. If there is a Central Bank it could readily come to the aid of Registered Primary Societies whenever they want loans, as it not only supervises the work of the Affiliated Societies but is also in a position, by close touch with also in a position, by close touch with such societies, to assess their credit at any time.

A Central Bank in addition to financ-A Central Bank in addition to financing primary socities can act as a balancing centre for the funds of these societies. It could, moreover, afford a suitable opening for capitalists to assist in promoting and guiding the co-operative movement, for it enables them to invest funds either as shares or as deposits in a central banking institution specially designed for facilitating the work of Primary Societies. Another advantage is that a Central Bank helps to attract outside capital to the co-operative movement, thereby popularising the latter even among those who are not in it.

A Central Bank should, therefore, he of

A Central Bank should, therefore, he of

among those who are not in it.

A Central Bank should, therefore, he of a mixed constitution and should not be composed either entirely of capitalists, who are the enemies of co-operation all the world over, or entirely of Primary Societies, which, as a rule, cannot secure adequate capital. A Bank should therefore contain both societies and private individuals among its members but it is very necessary that the latter should be limited in number so that they might not have a preponderating voice in the affairs of the Bank.

It is in the choice of the Directors and Officers of the Central Bank that members should exercise the greatest care. In Jaffaa, it is not unusual to credit financiers or mere men with money with all other virtues which they may not possess. It is no doubt good to have some trained business men who will be in a position to share with the other Directors the benefit of their experience but it will not be to the best interest of the co-operative movement to allow those who are interested in business enterprise of their own to control the work of a geomerative back. The Directors should who are interested in business enterprise of their own to control the work of a co-operative back. The Directors should be chosen from among men of high character, standing, and local influence. Especially at the initial stages, the personnel of the directorate will contribute not a little towards attracting outside capital by instilling confidence. The Officers also should be men of enthusiasm, energy and high character and the Becretary Manager should be a standaut man; wedded to the cause of co-operation, fully conversant with the economic conditions of the country, and a geen student of men and affairs.

We have no doubt that the Bank will

We have no doubt that the Bank will he a success In a poor country like Taffor, where credit facilities are extremly limited, a co-operative bank is a necessity. It will secure for the small workers the same position in the money

market as the large capitalist and will ultimately solve the problem of the permanent indebtedness of the peasantry. Above all, is will teach people to lean less on Government and more on them less on Government and more on themselves. It is a puly that in Ceylon, nothing worthy could be done without importing into it an element of official-dom. We are afraid that at present there is an excessive element of offical-dom in the co-operative movement. One way of killing official spoonfeeding, we are convinced, is by not seeking State-aid and by helping ourselves.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

FIREWORKS IN TEMPLUS:—We are very giad to learn that Ohiel Headmen and the Police Authorities are taking a firm stand in the matter of refusing leanness for conducting fireworks displays at temple festivels. Apart from the economic waste caused by indiscriminate fireworks display, there is the danger to life which is lovariably present on such occasions. Fireworks do not form one of the indispensable rituals connected with a Indispensable rituals counseted with a Hindu temple festival and we are convinced that they are more of a unisance than otherwise. The money spent on fireworks could be more profitably spent on feeding the poor which, at present, is a thing of rare occurrence during temple festivals.

LOCAL & GENERAL

TIME LIMIT FOR APPEALS:-There Time Limit for Appeals:—There will be a sitting of the Full Court today at the Chief Appellate Court, Hultsdorp to determine the question of law with regard to the appealable time, which acose in the Boyagode appeal case about a land dispute. The Judges are: Sir Stanlley Fisher, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Garvin, Mr. Justice Lyall Grant, Mr. Justice Drieberg and Mr. Justice Akbar.

Paperings. Correction of Character.

PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOM 3:-W. E. Wait, Principal Collector of Customs left for London on the 15th instant on a holiday, Mr. A. N. Strong will est as Principal Collector until assumption of dutes by Mr. B. G. de Gianville.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: -Mr. E. T Millington has been appointed a Member of the executive Council in place of Mr. E N. Thaine.

SITHANKERNY Y M H A:— Under the anapices of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Sithankerny, and Maha Sivarathiri Day was celebrated in the local Vikneshwara Tempo. Mr. A Kanagasabai, the popular native physician of Tionevely, delivered a lyrical leature (Kathaprasankam) to the accompaniment of music on Virutha Kumara Palarama Sarithiram (2003,5 5 mar una natural Association) to the great appreciation. சித்திரம்) to the great appreciation of the audience.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

GIGNATIC REFLECTING TELESCOPS:

Gissatic Reflecting Telescope:—The so entific world has been much interested by the news that a gignatic reflecting telescope, with a mirror 200 inches in diameter, is soon to be under construction (writes the Astronomical Correspondent of the "Manches or Gravilia") The mirror will have a diameter twice as great as that of the greatest telescope of the present day—the 100 inch reflector on Mount Wilson.

Question of Bosan's Espanation:—The Simon Provincial Committee at Rangon will be leaving for Delhi on March 21st, and will be arriving there on or about the 28th. The provisional report which the Committee will submit to the Simon Committee on or about the 28th. The provisional report which the members, except Mr. M. M. R.B., are in favour of the separation of Borms from India, concluding, it is understood, from figures compolled by the Local Government that separation will result in Borma's financial gain.

2 100 000 Venezuer:—The magazine "Bri-

cial gain.
£ 100,000 Ventuse:—The magazine "Bri-E 100,000 (SEMBRE.—The Hagazine Linkshiel' is ending as a weekly and merging with "Eve" as a monthly. Mr. Gilbert Franksu retired from the paper with a compensating sum of £12,000 Lord Birkenhead was then engaged as a regular contributor at was then engaged as a regular contributor at a salary supposed he be £2 000 a year. The establishment of 'Britanina' as a weekly is understood to have cost over £100 000 —"O. D N"

Thiruvalangadu Car Feetival.

JAFFNASE GIFT OF A CAR.

JAFFNASE GIFT OF A CAR.

The Oar Festival of the Thiruvalargadu Vadaranniye-hwarar Temple will come off on Friday the 22rd leatant. This Oar which has just been completed with the funds contributed by Jaffnese both in and out of Ceylon through the untiring and as f denying efforts of Brahma Bras Sankera Subramania Satohidanarda Raja Yogikal, our distirquished religions lecturer, is an imposing one of about 45ft in height and the only one of its kind in South India. For about the last eixty years the Temple had to Car. The Hindus of Smith India sounds he adequakly thankful to the Swamiji who had been for the lest five years engaged in collecting funds to provide the Temple with such a beautiful Car. The namual festival commenced on Saturday the 18th Instant, and will lest for ben days, Many Hindu devoties from Jafina and alsowhere will be present at the Car festival and many have already fest for Thiruvalangedu.

Excise Debate in Council.

Excise Debate in Council.

When the Excise Commissioner speke in favour of off sales of arrank the floor Mr. S. Rejaratem said:— When the Excise Commissioner was quoting from the Excise Commissioner of Bombay I was forsibly reminded, Sic, of what people say that sometimes the devit quotes the scriptures to ania its purposes I really want to know whether he tutends to stead by the report of the Bombay Excise Commission. If he thick shat off sales, and off sales alone, are recommended by them, does he recommend to Government that all on sales should stop Again, this Bombay Commissioner most foreitly recommended to the Government—and the Government of Bombay has accepted the suggestion—a system of rationing the quantity that should be said at each tavern, and this is a proposal which our Ercise Commissioner does not accept. I cannot understand why the Excise Commissioner quotes a portion of this report which suits him and not the whole of the In the Bombay Excise Commissioner rots tell the whole of the In the Bombay Excise Commissioner not tell the whole of the In the Excise Commissioner not tell the whole of the In the Excise Commissioner not tell the whole from the Excise Commissioner not tell the whole of the Excise Commissioner has does not tell us a word about on-sales. This is the real difficulty which I emphasized on the lease conscion, namely, that we are having an officer who is carrying out the policy of the Government at every turn that they should do away with all the efforts put forward by the people. We are here to see that this wretched drink is done away with as early as possible. But here is the Excise Commissioner who advises the Government at every turn that they should do away with all the efforts put forward by the people. What is the good of doing away with off sales in bavarne if you are going to establish a regular system of off sale? And what is more, perhaps the posse When the Excise Commissioner spoke in your of off value of arrack the on Mr. S. Rejavatum said:— When time is to be continued. In the Excise Com-mission we were against this. We did not want a man to be allowed even half a bottle mission we were against this. We did not want a man to be allowed even half a bottle. Even if half a bottle is allowed the amonat of liquor that is now sold in the country will remain the same. Besides, this system of off sales is not to be controlled by Iceal optic. If the people of a certain area approach the Government and say:—"We want such and such an off sale shop to be closed, to whom will the Government took for guidance? To the Exist Department which is presided over by an officer who is prepared togive us only half the truth, and his advice will be "do not allow it, the trade will disappear". The results will be an unnecessary tog a wer between the Government in Existing Occupants to come to grips with the people on a soilal question. I can understand if the people of this country foolishly some to grips with the Government to the Government to grips with the Government be welfare of our men and women and our enduren, and why should Government force. but here is a question which concerns the welfare of our men and women and our children, and why should Government force is will on us and give us poison instead of food? There is no meaning whatsoever in this recommendation that off sales should replace on-sales. In Committee we pressed the question of rationing liquor, but the Government did not give any heed to our request. The Bombay Committee's report which the Excise Commissioner has quoted recommends rationing, and rationing alove, as the best means of checking increased consumption of liquor.

My honourable friend the Member for

as the best means of checking increased consumption of liquor.

My honourable friend the Member for Galle gave notice of a few motions the other day because we were thoroughly dissatisfied with the recommendations of the Government. I certainly think that this is the occasion on which those motions should be pressed and voted upon. These are some of the motions, notice of which the Honourable Member has given:—

"(2) The same rules and regulations should govern the manufasture, import, sale and po session of all intextesting liquors;

"(3) The quantity of foreign liquor imported in o Ocylon should be restricted and reduced and such restriction and reduction should be regulated in relation to the results of local option affecting such liquor;

"(4) The quantities of arrack and toddy manufactured and solid in the Island should be similarly restricted and reduced.

"(5) That retail licenses for off sales of arrack and foreign liquor should be subjected to local option."

That is the idea that underlies local option, and

and foreign liquor should be subjected to local option."

That is the idea that underlies level option, and there is no use having any local option poll because the more we does toddy taverns and arrack taverns the more money goes outside this country.

Unless the Government is goleg to adopt the system of of rationing to reign liquor and restricting the importation of foreign liquor I will advise my countrymen to have nothing to do with this matter till we get Self-Government, and once we get Self-Government no foreign liquor will be imported into his country. That is the position.

When the Collector of Customs said that raising of Constone duty was enough to control the rising consumption of foreign liquor Mr. Rajaratnam said as follower.

If what the last speaker said is correct, namely,

said as follows:

If what the last speaker said is correct, namely, that the raising of the duty has reduced the grantity imported, and Government is to full sympathy with that method of desling with the matter, what is the difficulty in giving effect to our desire to restrict the importation of liquor so that we Continued up.

Tamils in Selangor.

ML WH 15, 192.

yearly general meeting of the Ceyton Tamile' Astociation was W. doesday, March 6th at the Hall at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S. ident, Mr T R jardra B A, taking in There was a fair attendance of the property.

ors precess or the Hon Secretary (Mr. M. W. tahnam), hed read the notice convening heaving, the minutes of the less annual maxim mesting were confirmed to moving the adoption of the report and account for the half year ended September 30, 1928, the Chairman said he had a few observations to make, with regard to the wants and needs of the Asconation. He policide act that when the new committee took over the management, they had found the greatest difficulty in the colesolou of the increased subscription. Some members had resigned giving the reason that they were not disposed to pay the increased subscription. The Chairman said that the meeting had been called to decide whether they were to continue or to reduce the subscription rates. They were also to discuss means for relating funds for the repair of the premises. Dearing with the sports side, the Chairman said that owing to their ilmited space they had to contend themselves with only volley ball, ping pong and badminton games. The committee, he mentioned, had repeatedly written to Government for a playing ground and were told that the matter was under consideration. The discrary scotton of the Ascociation was a success, the debaute and lectures being always largely attended. The motion having been seconded was carried unanimously.

The revision of the present rates of subscription was then discussed.

A member suggested that the former rates—50 coets for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$1 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$1 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$1 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$2 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$2 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$2 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$2 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$2 for members drawing a salary of \$100 or under and \$2 for members and their Ascolation was the only one of its kind open to Ceylon Tamils in this country. They had from time to time been thinking o

and every member, the Chairman urged, should take a personal interest and with the membership increased, the Association would naturally become more healthy and a greater

success. (*pplane.).

12 was decided that the old rates of sucsoriginon be enforced from January 1 of the
ourrent year. The meaning then terminated
with a vote of thanks to the Chair —Cor.

Governor Does not Believe in Prohibition.

"IN VERY GOOD COMPANY."

"IN VERY GOOD COMPANY."

The cat is out of the bag. The head of the Government in Ceylon has speken out his mind—why not of the Government itself—as regards prontistion. "Quite frankly, I don't believe in Frohibition" he declared at the Annual Dinner of the Irish Association of Ceylon in the G. O. H., Colombo, held on the night of the 16 h instant.

His Excellency the Governor reterring to the teast proposed by Mr. Reid, remarked among either things, on the question of Frohibition as follows:

things, on the question of Frohibition as follows:

"I quite understand it is proper that I should proak for the sinners," His Excellency continued, proak for the sinners," His Excellency continued, proak for the sinners," His Excellency continued, processore I read the nowspapers and see what they say about me. I gather from them that I am one of those people who encourses the unfortunate inhabitants of this I land in the tasle for strong drink. This is all because I once expressed some views as to the efficacy of prohibition in this country. I tell you quite frankly that I do not believe in prohibition. I will ask you gentlemen, is there anyone in his room who does believe in prohibition?.....But, whether I believe in it or not, apparently I am one of the cinners, and I must say, I find myself in very good company." (Laughter).

continued.

may know that even the man who is willing to pay more cannot get all that he would with to gas. If, for instance, Government restricts importation to 5,000 gallous and wents to make a certain amount of revenue, all that the Government has to do is to fix the Customs duty at the amount that will bring in that amount or revenue. Then, there will be no loss of revenue, while splitt will be taxed to the utmost extent. We know that the price of hyper goes up in consequence of the Customs duty being raised. Even then the rich man may be able to drick and not then the him may be able to drick and not then the poor man; but we are not concerned with these. We are concerned with the quantity of liquor showed into the Island. Let the Government tax that quantity to the atmost it can. That is raisoling. If the Government is sincere in saying that it is in favour of the quantity to be imported being restricted, and is prepared to gree to that, then we will agree with them.

and of the content of

Yours &o. Malayan Travellor.

Ceylon Students' Association.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM INENGLAND

PREDICAMENT OF COLOURED STUDENTS.

At a meeting of the Ceylon Students' Association held on the 16th February at 112, Gower Street with Dr. M. V. P. Pierls in the chair, Dr. S. R. Gunawardene moved the following

eduction:
"In view of the difficulties experienced by Cey-"In view of the difficulties experienced by Ceylon stadents in gaining admission to Educational Institutions in this country—particularly to medical schools and hospitals—and in view of the existence of prejudice in many institutions against solutured sequents, this Association do immediately appoint a sur Commistee to investigate the master; to inquire into the facilities available for study on the Continent and in America, and the advantages of such study; and to report as to avoid the surface of the continent and in America, and the advantages should be taken by this Association here and in Ceylon."

Dr. Ganawardene made a lengthy speech and in conclusion, potosed out thus his motion was the only solution perhaps to the vexed problem of the coloured students in Lindon.

Mr. R. J. F. Mondis seconded and supported

Mr. R. J. F. Mondis seconded and supported

Mr. R. J. F. Mendis seconded and supported the motion.

Mr. Nalishastical remarked that there were certain difficulties which would face those who may possess Commental quantipositous. Would a French degree in medicine for instance be recognized in Ceylon? Tale same difficulty would apply in the case of the arts and science.

Dr. M V P Pleass proposed the appointment of a sub Committee to Investigate into the matter and the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee: Dr. S E Gunawardsne, Dr. Amirshellingam, Mr. J Vethavanam and Mr. Nicholas. — C. M. L. Cutting.

and floors.

Covered Wirts, Luxurious Carretts.

all those are potential matriments of indermining your health, cardains stop light and
verblishen, except harbour das and every
time you stop on it you raise the dust into
the sir you breathe in. At least keep your
living room free from cartains, rugs and other
articiss which are likely to harbour dust and
try to below your homes to a "Out door" a articises which are likely to herboar dust and try to bring your home to a "Ort door" a condition as possible. See that the food and water you consume is as whole-tome as possi-ble, and your extests and household refuse disposed of as off-colvely as possible if you wish to live a healthy life.

battery of Burgametal Its

che gate Tamil names to har and the was in very poor circum bances, and its as now, and that was why she gave over this girl to the second respondent at Negombo where she resides. The respondents are Jaffon Tamils of Vannarponne Eist.

"It has been proved to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, by the production of the girl's birth certificate, that she was born on March 2nd, 1912. Therefore this girl is 17 years old today. The applicant contended suat the girl was only 13 years old and the evidence of the Judicial Medical Officer was 13d on this point. He says that judging from appearances she is 14 or 15 years old, but he cannot be pusitive. I think it must be held that is has been proved that she is 17 years old. "As I have said, the applicant is miserably poor and had to admit that one of her daugnbers, is with one Mr. Cadiravelu Pelle of Jaffons and another with a Police Constable. She now comes forward as the indigance mother alleging that the respondents are bringing up this girl to a life of immorality.

"Ine positioner was represented in the

Indigates in the respondents are bringled by the respondents are bringled up this girl to a life of immorality.

"The pesitioner was represented in the Police Court by a lawyer and I was rather surprised to see her represented here by no less than two advocates Mr. Rujukariar candidly admitted to me that the real people baland the scenes are some residents in the neighbourhood where the respondents live, the hearts of whose some and neirs have been set all me by the attractions of this girl and that that was the reason why they had ferretel ont the mother from far off Negombo.

"The girl has given evidence and she admits that sta has been dedicated to the tample of Kandasamy and that she is a nanton girl who dances on festive occasions. See denies, of course, that she is living an immoral life, and shoutly refuses to transfer her allegiance to her unknown mother.

"The pathioner has led the evidence of three witnesses, namely, the Udalyar, the elitor of the "Hindu Organ," (Tamil E1) and a gem merchant who was the former landlord of the respondents, to prove that the respondents are people of very bad character and that young men are frequently seen visiting the house. The statue of the three witnesses shows that there are powerful and influential interests behind the scenes supporting the potitioner.

"If the impressionable young men of Jaffna

influential interests behind the scenes supporting the petitioner.

"If the impressionable young men of Jaffna
living in the vicinity are being led astray by
the charms of this girl, they should adopt
some other remedy, such as prosecution under
the, Brothels Ordinance, to preserve the
chashity of their young men. I suppose this
course is distasteful, because there will be a
clash with the temple authorities. This
application is, I think, an abuse of the proceedings for a writ of habeas corpus.

"This is not an application to regain the

osedings for a writ of habeas corpus.

"This is not an application to regain the custody of a girl but of a young woman. It is questionable whether the mother of this girl will be able to control her when she does get her into her power, and there is nothing to show that she will not exploit her daughter's charm for her own purpose. Reading this difficulty the coursel for the applicant suggested to me that she should be given in charge of an orphanage and that the parties intorested were willing to deposit the cost of her maintenance for six months or even two years. Too applicant is a Buildhist, this girl is a Hindu, and the orphanage is a Ohristian institution.

It has been suggested to me that the

It has been suggested to me that the Gampaha Orphanage will be a likely institution, but I have no assurance that this institution will welcome such an inmate.

tion, out I have no assurance that this institution will welcome such an inmate.

"Moreover to send this girl to an orphenage will be to add a new kind of punishment to the aiready varied types enumerated in section 58 of the Caylon Penai Ocds. Further, I fail to see why the process of this Cours should be utilized for the purpose of proselytism. It is doubtful even if two years' incarceration will do any good to a young woman of formed habits as the pensioner suggests this girl is. The girl is a young saping in her prime and not a slender vice stem that can be tended and turned. An order transfarring her to an asylum or orphanage might only mean the shifting of the atorm area and the probable spread of infection from many successive centres, if the case for the applicant is true in all its aspects. —Times of Ceylon. 12 3 29

[A few days back the ordence of the above remuch three wither see was recorded in the Jaffna Police Court on a Cymm's slon is sued by the Supreme Court.

i sued by the Supreme Court]

Indian Rural Life.

GAN THE TILLER."

Vonkstarsmani, Sectorso, Medical Second Editio to the case he of September and or 1927 the publication of "Muragau, ic" such the English reading public of some by storm. This incubitable price of finance, as interesting as is in the control of the

Indian life and character which he could noget from any English writer." The more and exquisitely philipped English too has made its irresistible mark on the novel. The Atavardi scenes, the trial energy and the final scene in the enakabipuram which is at section, and are thetehold with a grace of sixulating, all are thetehold with a grace of sixulating, all are thetehold with a grace of sixulating his are the scene of colour that we are standing in more women to from the colour that we are standing in more women in front of the ever rotating and ever changes, in ever falters; there is no false note.

The popularity of "Marugan the Title"

never falters; there is no false note.

The popularity of "Marugan the Title" which has found expression in the need or a Thamil translation and a second edition which have been issued within such an incredibly short time stands upon no slippery basis. The appeal to all who read the back to aim at a simplicity in life and outlook, the insistence on the fundamental innocease of all Sons of the One, the pertrayal of the power of restic life and love of the land, all are numerakable manifestations of the humanistes. That is time rescon why "Murugan the Tiller" is not only a novel, a novel with a noble purpured but it is literature.

K. R. Shiniyasa Iyengan a

K. R. Shiniyasa Iyengas, Chittampara Vidhyal ye. Valvettiturai.

Boycort of Foreign Cloth:—At a public me ing organized by the Bangai Provincial Cenge Committee held at Calcutte, on March 6 h. h. Buthas Chandra Bose, who presided, asked audience not to discuss the leg-lity of the polation in arresting Gandhi, but he orged present to carry on intensive propagand for boycott of foreign cloth. H anded test the flat that had been kindled by Gandhi on Monday all, at that very place would not be extinguished long as a single piece of foreign cloth remained this country.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFRA, Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7012

In the matter of the estate of the Ramalingam Ratnessmy of Change

Kanapathipillal Ponnampalam of Che West

Vs. Thambish Signatumby and wife

1 Thambish Sionatamby and wife
2. Sionatantam
3 Pounampalam Vaitilingam and wife
4. Thangamuthu
5. Vaitilingam Rajaratham
6. Theirvanalpilai daughter of Namas and Rajasingam Kandish of do presente, of Treas Rajasingam Kandish of do presente, of Treas Rajasingam initaapilai
9. Arumagam Ahambaram
10. Mahaswari daughter of Muthukumaru Nagalingam
11. Nagalingam Sithampara Nadarajah
12. Nagalingam Sithampara Nadarajah
13. Nagalingam Ramanathan
14. Mahawbartan Nagalingam all of Ohiomat
15. Vaitamuthu Thamblayah of do presented of P. W. D. Kuala Pilab, F. M. S.
15. Vaitamuthu Randish of Changanal
16. Marogar Ramalingam of Kaddudal Marianathan
18. Marogar Ramalingam of Kaddudal Marianathan
19. Marogar Ramalingam of Kaddudal Marianathan
19. Marogar Ramalingam of Kaddudal Marianathan

Response
This master of the Petition of the above Petitioner praying was the abovenamed B prodess of the above at the above and the series of the above at the above and the series of the above at the act of the above at the atthaut of the Tebraham at the above at the ab Respondente

James Joseph

February , 1929. Q. 1650.

Human Habitation in

The relation of week names of the health had been a very marked one as age of development of manage his believes ages our ancessors had abode, shey moved from plane ** possessin of tood, shey sook mother in careful of tood of too The relation between names hab! search of food, they took souths in day under from say twelf always in feasible they atways had from tool for the and took and and took from the first they considered progress to the feasible they considered progress to the feasible for the considered progress to the feasible for the considered for the feasible feasibl

BORORS OF NATURE.

In fact man fived in the jungle as his other brethren in the animal kingdom are doing to day E-en at the present day we have amongst us in different paris of the world remeants of mankind following this original mode of living—a good example is the Veddahs in Deylon who are fast disappearing.

original mode of living—a good example is the Veddahs in Geylon who are fast disappearing.

Ages passed and the people were quite satisfied with this mode of living—then oame a sudden charge; markind began to use more of mind than mixele, and planned various ways and means of overcoming the destructive forces of insture. The first development was the shelter to protect him from sun and rain, those early shelters were of leaves or hides and were removed from place to place according to the availability of food in the region. Immediately they exhaust the food supply of the region they move to some other region where food and water are plentiful.

The early shelter is the astepping stone to the architectural buildings that we see in modern cities. The early abode of man was moved in scarch of water and food and owing to these frequent shifts markind was not faced with the same problem of public health as we have to day. If they found a place mentiable to fix their temporary shelter they were forced to move to some other suitable or excreta never worried them in the lease or interfered with their health. Then came another great change man found that the available food.

Supper was Gestring Limited and that his method of living could not be con-

and that his method of living could not be continued any longer. He began to fix his abode in a definite place and to grow food near it. This is the beginning of agriculture. It is only then that mankind began to be faced with great problems of public health which are ever increasing since the date that man began to have a permanent abode.

Original abodes were built near rivers where water and conditions rutable to agriculture were easily available. Man soon found that the quentity of food he could produce was much more then he could consume—this made bim lezy. In order to store the grain he collivated his original habitation of stick and leaves was found unsels and he sarked to build much hots. He found the much huts he built very comiorsable to live in and he began to be more indoors than out of doors. He worked less and less to obtain his daily needs. Countiese generations of this indoor life has (air) rendered is practicelly impossible for us to he more indoors than out of doors. He worked less and less to obtain his daily needs. Countiese generations of this indoor life has (air) rendered is practicelly impossible for us to he he worked less and less to obtain his daily needs. Countiese generations of this indoor life has (air) rendered is practicelly impossible for us to he worked less and less to obtain his daily needs. Countiese generations of this indoor life has (air) rendered is practicelly impossible for us to he worked less and less to obtain his daily needs. Countiese generations of the walls-there are the sail widows. In order to overcome the second difficulty viz, the disposal of resure and excreta help stated to deposit form as far as possible from their huse lineteed of in close prof. In the sail of the daily viz, the disposal of resure and excreta lay stated in the last of the counting of the house stored to the second difference of the last of the last of the population has produced modern claims where the population has produced modern claims where the population of the house and return of

Continued.

It is a common signs to ese doors and windows of house covered with beautiful potures and floors.

"the Religion that we need "

PROTESSOR D S. SARMA'S LECTURE.

Under the aurpices of the Harda Theological Hugh School mass. 'a Aisnearion. Protesor D. 'S Sauma of the Pres deavy Chiege, Madrae, convert is lecture have varied (7 3 29) on the Religion that we Need.' Taking as the title of his include that of Prof. Racharthathen's recently public hed beoklet, he asia that the prof. seer approached and succepts from the point of view of a modern educated men and abowed that accountic advancement had only despened religions faith and attrengtheesed the controllon of a purposive will beaund the evolutionary process. He would however coofine his other vations to the modern English educated Indians' and endeavour to indicate the kind of religion that they were in need of. He stanted that what he was going to say was the reach of his fown experiment of teaching Gita to the Presidency College Hostel immates.

At the outset, he explained clearly the difference between the religious spirit which is eternal and the changing forms in which it embodies itself from time to time. According to the Hindu idea while the Sruhia embodied the spirit of religion, the Smittis changed according to the Yuga dharma The Inhibases, the puranas, and even the Prasibanas along with the Smith was the primary scriptures. The Upoch-hads had the highest religions of the religion was that it must begin with an experience. Bril Emarkthana Persamahamas is a modern instance in point.

Every teacher must be in a position to teach religion. He must goally himself for the task by study and must be capable of verliving religions truths by experiencing item in whe laboratory and end in an experience. Bril Emarkthana Persamahamas is a modern instance in point.

Every teacher must be in a position to teach religion. He must qualify himself for the task by study and must be capable of verliving religion in the hards of his hards. He capable of verliving religion in the hards of his hards in the second of the same many hearts of his hards in the listorical character of his hard. He was a hard and a condition of the dark

Valocity of Wirelkeard Cartoons:—Strute's L'une Man did a lightning sprint across the Allantic (says the Daily Express" Special Correspondent.) He travelled from Rocky Island. New York, to the new beam Marcont station in Somerases a distance of 2800 miles at a spead of 56 t.0 miles an hour. The Inde Man's time for his gree's trans Atlantic flight was only three minutes, strube drew the cartoon of the Laule Man special y for this historic feat. The cartoon was despatched by liner to America. It was taken to the Marcini transmitting tistion at Rocky Island and fisched across the Atlantia. The transmission was perfect. The wirelessed cartoon was absolutely identical in every respect with the original, a cory of which I held before me for comparison.

Nice Casino Frauds,—The police have arrested

Nice Casino France, "The police bare arrested an Italian on a charge of passing forged entry tick we not thought on the Casino with the aid of three officials at the licket ellice. The garg, it is exitmated, made over £40 000 in one, season.

NOTICE.

Extract from the "Coylon Government Gazette"
No. 7,698 of March 8, 1929 |
Tenders use hereby invited for transporting salt from the page, Chiefystero, to the General Stores, Karaler, Jaffon, by butlook easts, all the salt to be collected at Chiefystera during 1929,
2. All tenders should be in duplicate and scaled and should be addressed to (a) the Government Agent, Northern Province, Isffas (original tenders);
(b) the Controller of Esvenue, Colombo (duplicate tenders).
3. Tenders should be market.

(6) and Controller of Esvenue, Colombo (duplicate tenders).

8. Tenders should be marked "Fender for Transporting 53th, Covi, etero," in the left hand ten correct of the ervelope, and should reach the offices of the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffar, and the Contoller of Revenue, not later than midday on Treaday, April 23, 1929.

4. The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon application at the satisface will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Altereations must be init ideal other wife the tenders may be treated as informal and grig class. r. j. c.ed. 5. Fall partion are may be ch' alo. d at this office.

The K-ch hert, H. S. M. Hoarn, 3-H-2, Marco 5, 1975 for Government Agent, G. 1980.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 23706 Signathambiar Valifourum of Thunnalai

AUCTION SALE.

Vs

1 Suppar Vieuvanather and wife

2 Leachumippilial of Kaithady

3. Visuvanather Santhurassgarer personally
and as representative of the Estate of
bis late mother Ledonumippilial (2nd
defendant) and wife

4. Kunchuppinal all of Kaithady.

Defendants.

defendant) and wife

4. Kunchuppinai all of Kathhady.

Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned Mortgaged properties for the recovery of the som stated therein poundage costs on Wednesday 3rd April 1929 commencing at 9 a. m at the spot.

1 A piece of land situated at Navatkuly "Koppalyanvayat" and "Kaddatkhadduvayat" in extert 25 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Thankamuttu wife of Assippilial and stare bolders North by the property of Sangarappillal Santhirasagerar West by the property of Vietvanather Santhirasagerar and South by the property of Vietvanather Santhirasagerar and South by the property of Kathirasapillal widow of Muthalitamby West by the property of Kathirasapillal widow of Muthalitamby West by the property of Vieuvanather Santhirasagarar and South by the property of Thangamuttu wife of Kalyand Shareholders.

3 A piece of land called "Koppalyankavadukirayvayat" situated at do in extent 18½ Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Thangamuttu wife of Kalyand Shareholders.

3 A piece of land called "Koppalyankavadukirayvayat" situated at do in extent 18½ Lms. P. O and bounded on the East by the property of Chinachellpilal wife of Visuvanather and others North by the property of Kamalam wife of Ramalingam Visuvanathar and waste land and South by the property of Kamalam wife of Ampalavanar. Of this an undivided one sixth chart.

4 Land situated at Kaithady called "Vavanather and shareholders and South by property of Valippillal wife of Ampalavanar. Of this an undivided one sixth chart.

5 A piece of land si nated at do-called "Ogiddy empadupulan" in extent 104 ½ Lms.

V O and bounded on the East, North and West by lane and South by property of Karthavanam wife of Visuvanather and shareholders and South by property of this an undivided J/14 share.

Jaffaa, V. A. Dusayappah, 1/3/29.

Mis 1409.

Jaffna, 1/3/29. Mis. 1409. V. A. DURAYAPPAH, Commissioner.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jerisdiction No. 24250.

Visuvanather Coemarasamy presently of Rahwana Plaintiff.

Vettivelu Thampoo and wife
 Sivakolunthu both of Chiviateru
 Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall sell by public auc ion the undermentioned Mortgaged properties for the recovery of the sums tated therein poundage costs on Tuesday 2nd April 1929 commencing at 3 n.m.

3 p m 1 Land situated at Cheviatheru called 1. Land situated at Cheviathern called "Kappulaththuvalavu in extent ½ Lms. V C with a godown containing four rooms and bounded on the East by the property of Thillaiampalm Thambippillai North by R ad, West by the property of Thillaiampalam Thiagar and South by the property of Thillaiampalam Thiagar and Thillaiampalam Thambippillai the whole bereof.

hereof.
2. Land situated at do called "Ari-2. Land situated at do called "Ariyalaitheddathukkusenthathuravadivayalithidal" in extent 8 Lms V. C. with palmyrah and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and tounded on the East by the property of Chimatamby Subramanism and shareholders North by bye lane and the property of Kanapathippillai Chelliah and his brother West by the property of the miner child of Kanther Chanmugam and South by the property of the heirs of the late Bajananandan. The whole herecf.

herecf.

3. Land situated at do called "Karaimunankuvayai" and "Vadakuthidai" in extent 50 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Mootatamby Thamotharampillai North by the property of the minor child of Kandar Arumunam West by the property of Kanther Arumunam and South by the property of Murukesu Muttusamy the whole hereof.

V. A. Durayappah, Jaffna, lat March 1929.
Mis. 1408.

J. H. C. Old Boys' Social.

29TH MAROH 1929.

An O'd Boys' Social gathering will be An Old Boys' Social gathering will be held within the premises of the College on Friday (29-3-29) when an interesting programme will be gone through. All Old Boys of the Jaffua Hindu College are cordially invited to attend and make the function a success.

V. R. Venkataraman,

Jaffaa Hindu College, March 6, 1929. Mis. 1899.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7014,

In the matter of the estate of the late Bithamparanather Mylvaganam of Anaicottal, Jaffoa,

Analoostal, Janua.

Deceased.
Sithamparanather Randiah of Analoostal
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivacolontha widow of Mylvaganam

2. Sivakamasunthari daughter of Mylvaganam

3. Mylvaganam Chinnish and

4. Mahaswari daughter of Mylvaganam, all of Analoctici.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Ecquire, District Judge, Jaffine, on the 18th day of February 1929, in the presence of Mr. B. Sivaguenasher Protor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affliction of the Petitioner and the affliction of the Petitioner also the 11th day February 1929 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad fitem over the micors the abovenamed 8rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action, and that Letters of Administration be granted to the politioner, as he is a brother of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before March 21, 1929 show sufficient causes to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

March 4, 1929, 0. 1649,

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge,

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7009.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagammah wife of Sinnatamby Kanapaship-pillal of Kopay North Deceased.

Vairamuttu Ambalavanar of Kopay North Petitioner,

Vairamette Ambalavanar of Kopay North

Vs.

1. Sinnatamby Kanapathippillai of do

2. Vairamette Arumegam of do

3. Sinnatangam daugner of Vairamette of do

Respondente.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesamed
Petitioner praying for Latters of Administration
to the estate of the abovesamed decessed coming
on for disposal before James Joseph Equire,
District Judge, on February 11, 1929, in the presence of Mr. R. B. Nallian, Proctor, on the
part of the Petitioner and the sfilldarli of the Petitioner datad February 1, 1929, having been read,
it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the
heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the estate of the said
intestate letued to him unless the Respondents
or any other person thall, on or before affarch
21, 1929, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction
of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,

February 28, 1929. 0. 1647.

J. O. W. Rock District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7004.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Vallismmaippillat wife of Veluppillat Ohinnarpah of Tellippalat

Deceased Veluppillai Chinnappah of Tellippalai Petitioner,

Ys.

Minor 1. Chinnappah Nadarajah of do
2. Suppiramaniar Navaretnam of Mallakam
Respondents.

Respondents.

This metter of the Petition of the abovenamed Patitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the catalor of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitionar, coming on for diaposal before James Joseph R. quire, Additional District Jadge, Jaffine, on February 4 1929, in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovecamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor lat R repondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovecamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as bushend of the said deceased unless the abovecamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before March 14, 1929 show sofficient can e to the satisfaction of this Court to the centrery.

James Joseph, Pobrany 20, 1929, District Judge,

February 20, 1929, O, 1646,

NOTICE.

OF TODDY RENTS, 1929-1930

is hereby given that on Monday, the peri, 1929, a, 11 a.m., the Astistant Gould Agent of the Mannar Desires will put subtile saction, at the Minnar Desires will put subtile so the Minnar District, as per the number of the Minnar District, as per the number of the Minnar District, as per the subserved in the subserved her in t

Pereisi.
Within the village of:
Racdukkarankudiyiroppu. Mantai

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6913.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Annapograpam wite of Tmilatampaism Mutickkomaru of Foint Pedro

Thillsiampalam Muttukkemaru of Anu-Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Amirthavelly dauguer of Thillaismpalam Multokkumaru of do.

2 Sayontharavally daughter of Thillaismpalam Multokkumaru of do.

3. Sellam widow of Arumuga Chettiar of Point-Pedro

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Patitioner praying that the abovenamed 4 Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1, 2 and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the positioner coming on for disposal betore J. U. W. Rock E. quire, District Judge, Jaffins on October 9, 1928 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Sinoathurs, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated Esptember 1928, having been reac; it is undeted that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad literative the minors the 1, 2 and 3rd Respondents to the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this case and that the Letters of Administration of the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on March 21, 1029 and state objections or show cause to the contrary. to the contrary.

J. C. W. Bock, October , 1978 O. 1648.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7010.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Thattuva-ivagnamappah Mutifabpillal of
of Ataly West

Muttiabpillal Selvadural of Araly West

Vs.

Mutiabpilisi Visuvalingam
Mutiabpilisi Visuvalingam
Mutiabpilisi Ponnuburai
Vallismusi daughter of Mutiabpilisi
Vallismusi daughter of Mutiabpilisi
Mutiabpilisi Thattovarivagnappah
Rassamush daughter of Mutiabpilisi
Soliam daughter of Mutiabpilisi
Yalsipalitatial widow of Ramanather Ponnampalam of Araly South and
Murugar Ennappor of Mathagal, the 1.4
and 2nd Respondents are minors by their
quardian ad-litem the 7th Respondent, and
also the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondent, and
are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the
8th Respondent

are minors by their guarcian-ad-litem the
Sth Respondents
Respondents
Respondents
James Joseph Esquire, Additional District Judge,
Jaffica on February 11, 1929, in the presence
of Mosers. Nagalingam and Nagalingam
Proctors on the part of the Politioner and the
addition of the Politioner dated February 7,
1429, having been read; It is ordered
that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and
2nd Respondents and the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2st,
4th, 5th and 6th Respondents for the porpose of
protecting their interests and of Representing
them in this case and that the Politioner be declared coulded to have Leiters of Administration
to the catale of the said Intestate as one of his
heirs unless the Respondents shall appear before
this Court on March 21, 1929 and shew cause to
the contrary.
February 21, 1929,
O, 1645.
District Judge,

Printed and published by M. S. Rasaratnam, for and on behalf of the Propiletors, the Jaffas Maiva Paripalana Sabai, at their Press, the Salva Prakasa Press, Vanuarponual,