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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1929.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7058.

In the matter of the estate of the late N. gappur Subramaniam of Paloly West

Deceased.
Vallappur Negappur of Paloly West

Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Kanagamma Daughter of Subramaniam of Paloly West

2. Wallippillal widow of Subramaniam of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 11, 1929, in the presence of Mr. K. Mutukumar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read,

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate (as the father of the intestate and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem of the minor the 1st Respondent unless the Respondents appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before April 25, 1929.

K. Kanakasabal,
District Judge.

April 8, 1929.

O der Nisi extended to May 21, 1929,
O. 1691

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1929.

RE OPENING OF TODDY TAVERNS IN THE URBAN AREA.

THE UNANIMOUS DECISION OF THE Jaffna Urban Advisory Committee to recommend to Government the re-opening of four toddy taverns in the Urban area did not at all come as a surprise to temperance workers in Jaffna. This decision was anticipated when the Government thought it fit to pack the Committee with academic weaklings or with those who are notorious for their anti-prohibition sympathies. The Committee consists of Messrs. R Sivagunather, N. Selvadurai, V. Ramalingam, R. R. Nalliah, M. Sabaratnasinghe and Dr. B. W. Scharenguilvel.

Mr. Selvadurai is a Justice of the Peace and a Member of the British Empire. He was the former Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College. On his retirement he has developed a strange predilection to bring home to the Jaffna public the virtues of toddy drinking. In public life he is regarded an Adulamite. He shares to-day with Mr. A. P. Thambiah the unique honour of leading the disgruntled and disaffected section of the depressed classes whom he hopes to uplift by securing to them daily strong draughts of toddy.

As regards Messrs. V. Ramalingam and R. R. Nalliah we need not say much about the nature of their influence in public life. It is seldom that they find themselves in agreement with the majority of their countrymen or show any enthusiasm for a public cause which has no Government support. In the matter of prohibition the attitude of Government is not unknown to them. It may have served to strengthen their anti-prohibition sympathies and to remove even the little fear they may have for public opinion.

Mr. Sivagunather who is the Chairman of the Advisory Committee is known to be a prohibitionist and an ardent temperance worker. By nature he is a man of soft amiability but he is not known as yet to have that strength of character which can overcome opposition and make his influence felt in the deliberations of any committee. His strength lies in his weakness. When hemmed in by Mr. Selvadurai on one side and Messrs. Ramalingam and Nalliah on the other he found himself in the position of one who is between the devil and the deep sea. It may be that he struggled hard to get out of it but all the same he capitulated to the adverse forces which gathered round him on the occasion and contributed by his lack of firmness to the show of unanimity which was passionately sought after by the anti-prohibitionists. To those who worked with him in the campaign for the closure of taverns it is really sad, to see him dragged in triumph along the wheels of the anti-prohibition chariot.

The absence of Mr. Sabaratnasinghe from the meeting of the Committee is as inexcusable as the vote that may be cast in support of the resolution for the re-opening of the taverns. Dr. Scharenguilvel is an Official. It is difficult for a person of his position, whatever may be his own conviction in the matter, to support this cause when the attitude of the Government itself is not favourable to it.

We are sure that the Central Temperance Organisation in Jaffna will not tamely submit to a decision which will undo its self-sacrificing labours of many years. The anti prohibitionists are now trying to secure a victory through the help of a packed Committee which they have failed to obtain at the open poll. In our opinion this matter should be taken up in the Legislative Council and the injustice involved in the recommendation of the Jaffna Urban Advisory Committee should be brought home to the Government.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE JAFFNA FRIEND IN-NEED SOCIETY:—This Society is one of the oldest charitable organisations in the Island. Founded in 1849 it has done for several decades excellent work in the relief of the poor and the needy. It appears from the Report published in our last issue that the annual meeting was not held for some years and its work became disorganised until March, 1928 when the present energetic Government Agent, Mr. J. D. Brown, convened a special meeting for its re-organisation. The Report for the past year is encouraging and is a record of good work done. This Society fulfils an important place in the life of the people of this Province. It dispenses relief irrespective of any consideration of caste or creed. We hope the public will come forward to help this Society by contributing liberally to its funds.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—The Monsoon has set in and there is hard blowing of the South West wind. Though the sky is overcast at times yet the days are hot and the nights are warm.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE:—After about six weeks' vacation on account of the New Year the Jaffna Hindu College reopened on Monday last.

INDIAN LADY COUNSELLOR IN CEYLON:—Dr. (Mrs) Muthukrishni Reddy, Vice-President of the Madras Legislative Council, is now in Ceylon.

PERSONAL:—Mr. V. OugraVadivale, Asst Editor, "Hindu Organ", who was away in India on a short holiday, has since returned to Jaffna and resumed duties from yesterday.

NEXT CLERICAL EXAMINATION:—An examination for candidates wishing to enter Class II of the Clerical Branch of the Public Service will be held commencing on August 20, 1929. The last date for the receipt of applications at the Education Office is May 30.

EXCISE CHANGES IN THE NORTH:—Mr. E. W. Ekasayake, Officer-in-charge of the Jaffna Mobile Force, has gone to Trincomalee as Assistant Superintendent of Excise. Mr. O. G. de Soysa, has succeeded him in Jaffna. Excise Inspector M. Dewasurendra, of the Jaffna Mobile Force, has gone to Kays to relieve Inspector Bonaventure, who is on sick leave.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL SWORN IN:—Mr. Edward S. John Jackson, O. B. E., the new Attorney General of Ceylon, took his oaths at the Chief Appellate Court, Colombo, on Monday last. The oaths were administered by Mr. Justice Dillon, the Acting Senior Justice. Mr. Jackson, the Attorney General of Tanganyika Territory, Africa, succeeds Mr. L. H. Elphinstone K. C. who went to the Federated Malay States as Chief Justice.

ANOTHER KING'S COUNSEL:—Approval has been given by the Counsellors of State, on behalf of H. M. The King, of the appointment of Mr. Stanley Obeysckera, Solicitor-General, to be one of His Majesty's Counsels for the Colony. Mr. Obeysckera who was hitherto acting as Attorney-General consequent to the elevation of Mr. M. T. Akbar, the permanent Solicitor-General, to the Supreme Court, assumed duties as S. G. from Monday last after taking the oaths before a Justice of the Peace in Chambers.

HOLIDAY-MAKING FESTIVALS:—Owing to the occurrence of the Muslim and Buddhist Festivals in one and the same week, the Hadji and the Wesak respectively, Government Servants will be off for three days next week. The Hadji falls on Sunday next and so Monday will be observed as a holiday. Wednesday and Thursday will be also holidays, the occasion being Wesak. But for intervening Tuesday, Government Servants will be enjoying five days' rest at home.

OPENING OF A NEW SALVA SCHOOL AT NAINATIVU:—A new Salva school by the name of Ganesha Vidyalaya was opened at Nainativu South on Monday the 6th inst. This is the fifty sixth school under the Hindu Board of Education. The building which is stone-built was put up by the inhabitants of the island at a cost of over Rs. 2000. The purification ceremony was gone through in the presence of a large gathering. A public meeting was held in the afternoon at which the Hon. Mr. S. R. J. Ratnam presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Sathasivampillai, Teacher, Pungudutivu, M. S. Rameshram, Secretary, Hindu Board, V. Pasupathi Pillai, President, Village Committee, Pungudutivu; Rameshndram, Booking Clerk, Polghawa's and some other residents of the place. It was announced at the close of the meeting that the land on which the building stood and land adjoining it would be donated to the Hindu Board for the use of the school. —Cor.

St. Appar's Day.

AT MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE.

The Religious Section of the Manipay Hindu College celebrated as usual the anniversary of St. Appar, the festival, popularly known as St. Tharunayukkarasar, on Saturday the 5th inst. The proceedings began at 9 a.m., when the erudite Tatra Ustiah Kurukkal offered oblations to the image of the Saint. After the Pooja ceremony, the Kurukkal addressed the gathering and emphasised the dauntless spirit of the Saint who with unswerving faith in God, triumphed over the malicious persecutions of the Jains. This was followed by chanting of the divine lyrics composed by the Saint Vidvan S. Thambiah, Pandit V. S. Kaandiah and Mr. E. ThambiRajah delighted the audience with the chanting of the Thevarasas.

Above 250 of the visitors sat for breakfast in the College Hall, and were escorted by the Masters and Students of the College, in the oriental fashion. After the feeding of the poor numbering about 500, the decorated picture of the Saint was taken in procession along the roads through Suthumalai, Anai-oottal, and Manipay. The procession lasted for full two hours. A select band of 4 sets of native musicians discoursed species music all along the route. A Conch-bearer who met the procession on the way and escorted it to the College contributed not a little to the solemnity of the procession with his weird blowing of the conch and the timing of his gong. The artistic workmanship of the conch and his presence immediately before the chariot made him the cynosure of all eyes. The procession reached the College at 6.30 p.m., when Thiru. S. Comaraswampillai of Thuvady gave a discourse on the life of the Saint to the accompaniment of music.—Cor.

MATRIMONIAL.

SARAVANAMUTTU—MARAGATHAVALLI. The marriage of Mr. S. Saravanamuttu, G. B. V. C. (Veterinary Surgeon) with Miss Maragathavalli Ammal, daughter of the late Dr. S. Arunnam and niece of Mudaliyar S. Tiru Chintampalam, Sub-Collector, Jaffna Customs, will take place at the residence of the bride, "Kamala Lodge," Hospital Road, on the night of Friday, May 17. A reception will be held on the following days at the residence of the bridegroom at Maviddapuram.

Vivekananda Society, Colombo.

OPENING OF A BOOK DEPOT.

The Vivekananda Book Depot which has been established by the Colombo Vivekananda Society at its premises was dedicated on Saturday the 4th May at 3 p.m. by Mr. A. Ganagaratnam, Sheriff, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Colombo. The Book Depot and the Society Hall were beautifully decorated to suit the occasion and the proceedings began with the singing of Thevaram and Poojari to Goddess Saraswathi. The new Book Depot contains a wide variety of useful volumes both on religion and literature and Mr. Ganagaratnam in the course of his speech expressed the satisfaction that a long-felt want has now been supplied by the Society.

In declaring the Book Depot open Mr. Ganagaratnam wished it a long life of very many years of useful service to the members of the Vivekananda Society, and to the Hindu community at large.

Soon after the Depot was opened a grand sale was held and a large number of books were bought by the members and others present.—Jor.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOVEMENTS:— Windsor is preparing a civic welcome for the King who with the Queen will leave Bognor by motor car on Wednesday (15.5.29) arriving at Windsor Castle in time for luncheon.

DEATH OF MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE:—The Madras Government has received an intimation from the Captain of the steamer "Mascara" that Sir V. M. Coombs Trotter, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, died at sea on Saturday last. He was on his way to England on leave. Mr. Justice Kumaraswami Sastri is appointed to act as Chief Justice until some person is appointed by His Majesty.

CONSERVING 3 INDIAN MUSICAL TALENT:—The inauguration of R. J. Sir Anandimal Chettiar's Music College under the auspices of the Annamalai University, Chidambaram, took place on Saturday last. The R. J. explained that the object of the institution was to conserve musical talent in South India. The recurring annual expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 17,000, will be shared between himself and Government.

SHOOTING BOGUS COIN DETECTOR:—The death-knell of bad coins rang out in Times Square, New York, when one was inserted in the first automatic bogus coin detector, installed in a drug store. The machine not only detects but proclaims the fact in a loud voice. If the coin of the wrong size or weight is dropped in the slot, a magnet deflates it and simultaneously the "Robot" shouts: "Please use good coins only." —Cor.

Jaffna Urban District Council

THE "MOVE ON" BY LAW.

NEW LIFE FOR CLOCK TOWER.

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Jaffna Kiocheri on Saturday, the 11th inst. at 9 a.m. Mr. E. Sivagunathan, Chairman, presided. Officers present were: Messrs. J. A. J. Thevarasalingam, V. Joseph, C. Arumampalam, A. M. M. AbdulCader, C. O. Somasegaram, M. Asaipillai and the Political Engineer. The minutes of the previous meeting having been circulated were taken as read and confirmed.

Mr. Asaipillai then moved "That 5 seats be added to the Kannathody Laxina and 4 seats to the Veeramkay Amman Kildy Laxina as the existing seats are quite inadequate to meet the needs of the public. The motion was duly seconded and passed.

The estimates for improving certain lanes within the Council area was considered and a sum of Rs. 1000 was voted and it was left to the discretion of the Chairman to make the necessary improvements.

The Council then considered at length the draft by laws relating to pensions to officers of the Council. On the motion of the Chairman the by laws with some suggestions of the Colonial Treasurer were adopted.

Tenders received for the proposed New Fish Market at Grand Bazaar were considered and the lowest tender of Rs. 5460 by one V. Ramulu was accepted.

The Council then considered the draft by laws under section 163 (a) and (b) of the Local Government Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 which are as follows:—

1. Any person who stands or loiters in any street, after having been ordered by a Police Officer to move on, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine not exceeding ten rupees.
2. Every person driving or drawing a licensed vehicle when disengaged, or not carrying a fare, shall keep to the extreme left hand edge of the street, leaving the middle of the left of the street for fast moving traffic. The penalty for the contravention of this by-law shall be a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

The Chairman said that the by laws were very necessary and that the Superintendent of Police was strongly in favour of adopting them.

The by laws were unanimously passed.

The application of the Jaffna Rest House-keeper for an allowance for the employment of a permanent cooly at the Rest House was then considered and allowed; the cooly's salary was fixed at Rs. 12.50 per mensem and a sum of Rs. 100 was voted and the appointment is to take effect from the 1st May, 1929.

The Council then decided to serve notices on three persons at Sogutai Thoppu, Nallur, to provide dry earth latrines.

The appointment of Sanitary Inspector V. M. Kanungo who was appointed on six months' probation with effect from 1st November, 1929 was confirmed.

The Council then considered what steps should be taken against market renters who have not executed the necessary security bonds and those who have failed to deposit the second instalment of the rents and also those lessees of Council lands who have not paid the rents due.

Mr. Nalliah said that they must be very strict in the matter. The Chairman opined that the best thing would be to re-sell the rents.

Mr. Nalliah thought that it would not be advantageous to the Council.

After listening to a statement of the arrears that have yet to be deposited, Mr. Nalliah said that he was afraid that next time the conditions should be altered.

It was also brought to the notice of the house that the lessees of the Ridgway Memorial Hall had not paid the rents for many months.

Mr. Nalliah said that the Friend in Need Society was going to insist that the hall should not be given to such use as the Bioscope show. There was correspondence going on, re the matter and that he was afraid they had to stop the Bioscope show.

Mr. Thevarasalingam then moved that the rents be resold if the rents were not paid by 31st May 1929.

Mr. Thevarasalingam also moved that in case of the lessees of the Ridgway Hall a notice be served on him to surrender the lease if the full amount of arrears was not paid by 31st May 1929.

Mr. Nalliah seconded both the resolutions.—Carried.

Mr. Nalliah further remarked "Probably they take advantage of our kindness."

Pursuant to notice Mr. Asaipillai asked the following two questions:

- Will the Chairman be pleased to inform the Council whether
1. He has read the newspaper account re formation of Health Association in Jaffna, particularly Mr. Navis Selvadurai's remarks about Sanitary Inspectors' reports and the way in which they are alleged to be treated?
 2. Is there any truth in those allegations? The Chairman gave the following answers: No 1. Yes. No 2. There is no truth in the allegation that no action is taken on reports made by Sanitary Inspectors. A Report from the Sanitary Inspectors is tabled.

A Tamil Union at Ratnapura.

LITERARY AND SPORTS SECTIONS

Sunday the 4th, May, 1929 was an important day in the history of the Tamils when in response to the notices issued by Dr. D. D. N. Sivalayudurai, M. O. H., Mr. K. O. Nathan, Proctor S. C., Mr. S. Nagalingam, Mudaliyar, Mr. A. Thandampalam, Town Overseer and Mr. N. Sivapathasundaram, more than a hundred Tamils occupying positions of trust and responsibility in several parts of the Ratnapura District assembled at the Tamil Home, Ratnapura, to form the Ratnapura Tamil Union.

Prior to the meeting a Volley Ball match was played between two teams led by Drs. Sivalayudurai and Amarasigamam. Music was an interesting item of the program.

At 2 P. M. the meeting began with Mr. Nagalingam, Mudaliyar, in the chair and he welcomed all of them and explained that they have been invited to form some association for the mental, moral and physical advancement of the Tamils of the Ratnapura District.

Mudaliyar C. Arumugam, on being invited by the Chairman to address the assembly, said that he deplored the decline of the Tamils in their language, their culture, their physique and therefore, considered that unions of Tamils in several parts of the Island are absolutely indispensable for the advancement of the Tamils and indicated that the association should be common to Hindus and Christians, and be divided into (a) Literary, (b) Dramatic and (c) Sports sections, each in charge of a separate Secretary, the Literary and Dramatic sections popularising Tamil in preference to English and suggested that this association should in collaboration with similar Unions all over the Island and South India, should co-ordinate their efforts to hold Literary Conferences.

Letters and telegrams of good wishes received from the Secretary, Saiva Mahasaba, Kandy, Tamils' Association, Kandy, the V. Lakshana Society, Anuradhapura, Messrs. K. S. Sankarasagarampillai, Registrar of Lands, Batticaloa, Ambalavanar, Chief Clerk, Pattalam, C. Subramaniam, Karainagar, V. Salliah, Waga, Onagararamam, Lyndedown Estate were read and gratefully received by the assembly.

Pandit K. O. Nathan, Proctor, named the association with the unanimous consent, after considerable discussion as the Ratnapura Tamil Literary and Sports Union and emphasised the importance of translation of books on Science and similar subjects from English into Tamil. The announcement by him that he proposes the commencement of a translation was received with applause.

Dr. D. D. N. Sivalayudurai, M. O. H. on being elected as President of the new Union delivered his presidential address and said that frequent meetings among Tamils were essential and indicated that he proposes to arrange for games and football and to deliver a series of Health lectures.

The election of Office bearers resulted as follows:—Vice Presidents:—Drs. Sivalayudurai, Amarasigamam, Subramaniam, Saravananathan, Mr. Narayana B. A. and D. P. Lawrence.

Joint General Secretaries: Messrs. H. S. Thandampalam and T. Chandrasagararam, Literary Secretary, Mr. N. Sivapathasundaram, Sports Secretary, Mr. S. A. Venayagandaram, Treasurer, Mr. V. S. Kandasamy, Asst. Treasurers, Messrs. K. Pararajasingam, A. Joseph and S. K. Oomsarasamy. Committee:—Messrs. Subpathipillai, Kandiah, E. Ramaswami, R. N. Velupillai, N. Rajaratnam, V. Thiyagarajah, Ganapiragasam, A. Rajiah, Sivayandian Chetty, Sivalingam Chetty, S. Obelliah, A. Ponnampalam, S. Chelliah, V. Thambirajah, A. Thamotheeram and A. Kanapathipillai.

SUB COMMITTEE FOR RULES.

Drs. Sivalayudurai and Amarasigamam, E. Ramaswami, A. Ponnampalam, H. S. Thandampalam, S. A. Venayagandaram and V. S. Kandasamy.

Refreshments were served ad lib.

RATNAPURA SAIVA LECTURES.

The record of the series of lectures by Pandit K. O. Nathan, Proctor was delivered to a very appreciative audience in the Y. M. H. A. Hall, Ratnapura, at 4 P. M. on the 4th instant.—Cor.

Continued.

The Inspectors statement to the Chairman on the question is as follows:—

"We did not furnish the alleged information to Mr. Sivalayudurai. All our recommendations are subject to your sanction. There are cases where our recommendations were not carried out on account of expenditure or for some other reason. Generally in such cases, our suggestions were discussed with us before any final orders were made."

Mr. Nalliah then asked the Chairman whether there was a letter from Mr. J. K. Channukam complaining about a dirty pit at the junction of the Clock Tower Road and the Hospital Road.

The chairman replied that he received no such letter but complaints were made to the Inspectors and the office was taking action on the matter.

Mr. Nalliah then asked the Chairman about the Clock Tower as to when the clocks which had already arrived would be fitted.

The Chairman replied that they are in correspondence with some firms for fitting the clocks and they would be able to finish the work very soon.

Temple Entry Conference.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SPEECH

The following is a summary of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's address at Temple Entry Conference held at Kottayam on the 8th instant:—

In the course of his lengthy address, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that he was thankful for the cordial welcome accorded to him. He was glad to be present at the great gathering that they had got up to improve the condition of the Telugu community. He had high hopes for the future that they took such active interest in the matter of advancement. He was glad that the late Sri Narayana Guru did such good work for them. They owed him a debt of deep gratitude. He was glad that under his leadership they had introduced nearly 200 temples. He was delighted to see the one erected at Calicut. He was very pleased at the excellent manner in which the temple was constructed and the method of worship. It was a good sign that they were not satisfied with having temples of their own and were desirous of entering into temples of Hindus as a whole.

CASTE.

He did not agree with Mr. Tampan as regards the evils of caste. He did not believe that the institution of caste was an evil in itself. They had made very rigid rules and in many cases great injustice was done. The evils of caste was to be destroyed but caste itself was not to be removed. With due deference to Mr. Tampan, he said that the idea of destroying caste was an idle one. Think, he said, of the 24 crores of Hindus all over the land and of the numerous divisions into which they belong. If they thought of demolishing caste great energy would have to be spent upon it. Caste existed in India when India was at zenith of civilisation and power. Even if caste existed we can again attain the highest civilisation. What they had to do was to remove pride of caste. No man ought to think he was superior to another. Here Panditji made a reference to Vedavyasa's statement in the Mahabharata to the effect that birth alone did not give one the right to be great. In a discourse in the Yama-purva Yudhishtira had said that if they saw the qualities of a Brahmin in a Sudra they ought to respect him and if they saw the qualities of a Sudra in a Brahmin they ought to treat him as a Sudra. Caste had certain advantages but he was not discussing about it then. It could not stand in the way of advancement. Even with caste they could adopt a policy for all Hindus to live as brothers.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

He shared entirely the desire that they should have free entry into temples. Entry into temples, he said, ought to be for all Bhaktas to whatever class they might belong. There had been much progress made in this matter. In upper India the restrictions for temple entry were not so strict as they were here. He was glad to see that even a Nair was not given precedence as a Brahmin was given. He did not find any justification for this in the Shastras or other sacred books. Nor was there any authority in the Shastras that any Hindu, however humble or poor he might be, to be refused admission into temples for *darshan*. He was therefore pleading repeatedly that they should make provision for the humblest of the humble to enter temples to have *darshan*. He thought it was the duty of those who were in charge of temples to allow even the humblest Hindu to have *darshan* of the deities. He was pleading and would plead for it until he succeeded. He could well understand the pain and humiliation they felt in being refused admission into the temples.

Customs which had grown whether justifiable have taken possession of men's minds. Perhaps 20 years ago, he would have strongly opposed any movement for obtaining Temple Entry for Non-Brahmins. He was now preaching Temple Entry for all Hindus. A great change had taken place in Hindu opinion on this subject. A talk with a few Pandits of Palghat left Panditji very hopeful. Mahatma Gandhi deserved a word of credit for having taken up the question of untouchability. He had rightly advised them that they ought to carry on propaganda in favour of Temple Entry. After doing that for two years and if not successful by then they ought to try a test case. If even that proved fruitless they ought to resort to Individual Civil Disobedience. They ought to remember that those that were opposed to Temple Entry were doing so by an honest religious conviction. They were not to be fought as enemies but as brothers. He could well understand the pain and the humiliation felt by the aggrieved party. He was convinced that he was preaching the right cause and hoped it would be acceptable after a short period. He wanted them to remember that *Rishis* used to perform *Thapasya* for long to attain their ends. No harsh words, he thought, ought to be used; nothing ought to be said to create more separation and division. There were many Brahmins working day to day to secure Temple Entry for non Caste Hindus. When an idea had taken root in the minds of the people it took a long time to root it out and cited the disabilities of Roman Catholics in England till 1832. Eventually however, a Parliament with no Roman Catholic members removed that disability.

HINDUISM AND CONVERSION.

He had nothing to say about any religion; but he could say that Hinduism gave them the highest teachings in the world. That was why they found that for thousands years people remained in Hinduism; even to day they found Mahatma Gandhi adhering to that religion. Europeans and Americans were recognizing the high teachings of Hinduism. Any Hindu who got converted into another religion and wanted to come back ought to be reconverted.

Speaking of the Ezhava community, he said that they were leading a clean life and were not following any dirty profession. The personal cleanliness seen in them gave him every satisfaction. He was glad to learn that they had many Sanskrit scholars and men occupying high position in life.

Education and religion were the two great factors which elevated man. The future of the community depended upon their relation with other communities. They ought not to fall into any pride for their community. There was great work ahead and it behoved them to work for the good of India as a whole.

CLOSE OF THE CONFERENCE

The Conference, in which very lively discussions took place, came to a close with a few words from the chair and thanks giving by Mr. T. K. Mahabalan, the Organising Secretary of the S. N. D. P. Yogam.—"Hindu".

Character.

Character has been defined as "a bundle of habits; that which a person is, and which makes him different from others." The true nature of character is obtained by attempting to show what is really from within than what is. Then character is the result of the interaction of inborn potentialities with external agencies.

INBORN POTENTIALITIES

Some of the inborn potentialities are instinct-emotions, feelings, desires, will, intellectual processes, and the hereditary peculiarities of body and of brain. The most potent influences upon the formation of character is 'temperament' or disposition.

THE FOUR TYPES OF TEMPERAMENT.

Galen in the 2nd century, distinguished four well marked temperaments. The modern psychologist distinguishes four types of temperament, slightly different from those of Galen. They are Choleric, Sanguine, Melancholic and Phlegmatic. Choleric temperament is that in which the feelings are rapidly aroused and are markedly strong and violent in character. Persons of such disposition are headstrong, hasty and somewhat under-reflective.

Sanguine temperament is that in which the feelings, although rapid in rise and fall, are rather weak and never of a violent nature. Persons of this temperament can be easily recognised by fickleness and buoyancy of character which, combined with a somewhat optimistic outlook upon life in general, and a tendency towards versatility, usually make them good companions. In the Melancholic temperament we find a combination of slow and strong feeling. Persons of this class are not easily stirred by emotions. Pessimistic in their outlook, often inclined to be self-centred, such persons are apt to become unchanging friends but unforgiving enemies. Phlegmatic temperament exhibits a well-marked feebleness of the feelings and is very difficult to arouse to any display of emotion at all. Persons with this disposition make up the steady, solid, easy going folk of the world. Somewhat over-reflective, never under any circumstances violent about anything, they take things as they come and make the best they can of whatever happens, without any marked display of emotion.

Character bears the impress of temperament, and throughout life, in every grade of society, no matter what the environment may be in which a man may be found, his disposition gives its distinctive colour to his character.

THE INSTINCTIVE & EMOTIONAL TENDENCIES.

Now let us take the 'instinctive and emotional tendencies'. These vary according to the strength in children. Some children are imitative, some display curiosity, in some affection is strong and in others any or all of these endowments may be present to a slighter extent. These like 'instincts' pass into habits.

DESIRES

'Desires', the psychologist says, 'Inborn as some of them frequently seem to be, and depending as others of them do upon instincts, upon temperament, and upon the stage of intellectual advancement which has been arrived at are at every period of life of the utmost importance. So frequently do desires give rise to action, so often does habit spring from desire, and so great a place does the desire which underlies 'motive' occupy in the exercise of will, that it can be quite understood how peculiarly effective is the influence of dominant desires upon character.'

Once a writer said, "Tell me what a man likes and I will tell you what he is."

EXTERNAL AGENCIES.

One of the chief external agencies, which plays an important part upon the formation of character is 'environment'. Natural environment includes such factors as the locality in which a child lives, the hygienic conditions under which he is brought up, and, what is very frequently the outcome of these, his bodily health. The psychologist says:—"Natural environment is somewhat wider in its significance than local environment, and its effects are correspondingly more potent. The solidity of the Northern races of Europe is not a merely accidental characteristic. It is as much the product of local or geographical agencies as is the fiery impetuosity of the races of the Mediterranean Shore."

A careful healthy boy will develop, even under unfavourable conditions, quite different from that of his alling brother. There is a wonderful power in sunlight, fresh air, and cleanliness of body to stimulate healthiness of mind and loftiness of ideal. Social agencies also play a great part in the formation of character. The family, the school, the business intercourse in later life, companionship in youth, and that state of society in which a man may exist, are influences which have the great and significant. A writer says: "It is not an uncommon occurrence to find absolutely similarity of character handed on from father to son. Where the family is the same, the natural agencies are the same, and where home training has followed for generations along stereotyped lines it is hardly to be wondered at that the 'old name' has become indelibly associated with a particular type of character. What is true of the family—society in miniature—is true, though not quite to the same extent of society in general."

It is always safe for a youth to move about in a clean company. For a man is known by the company he keeps, and birds of the same feather flock together. The school to some extent resembles the home, but to a greater extent the society as a whole. Here the youth has got his duties and obligations. His selfish and self-seeking impulses are checked. He is shown the right way and to a certain degree made to do it. If he follows it up, he becomes a useful citizen of the world.

Continued up.

Veteran Councillor's Jubilee.

CEYLON THAMILI LEAGUE'S PROGRAM

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon Tamil League held recently at Colombo, a vote of condolence on the death of Dr. C. A. Hewantharane was passed and the Secretary was requested to convey the same to the family.

As regards the jubilee of Sir P. Ramaswami's connexion with the Legislative Council, it was resolved to send an invitation to all councillors for a public meeting. The Secretary was authorised to make arrangements for the same at an early date.

It was also thought to hold the public meeting on June 4th, if possible, the date on which Sir P. Ramaswami received his letters of appointment in 1879 and have the public celebration in September, the month in which he acted as member for the Tamil-speaking public in the Legislative Council, as a successor to the late Sir Mutuomaraswamy.—Cor.

OBITUARY.

MRS. S. MATHIAPARANAM.

We regret to record the untimely death of Kani' Annamma, wife of Mr. S. Mathiaparanam, Chief Clerk, F. M. S. Railways, and cousin of Mr. V. S. Pranamaliam, J. P. Proctor, J. J. Jaffna, who took place on the 3rd inst. in her residence at 'Velayudhi,' Jaffna. The deceased lady who was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. N. Govindaswami, Renter, Van-Esai, was ailing with an attack of chronic malaria for some months past and in spite of the best possible medical treatment passed away peacefully on the next day after the arrival of her husband from the F. M. S. Besides her husband and her two infant sons, she leaves behind a host of relations beset with grief. Our condolences with the members of the bereaved family.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O. L. "Orvieto" are due on Saturday, May 18; and per the P & O "Kashgar" on Saturday, May 25.

Straits and China Mails per the N. Y. K. "Haruna Maru" and the R. L. "Tjerimai" are due on Thursday (to day); and per the M. M. "Athos II" on Tuesday, May 21.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the P & O "Kalyan" will close on Thursday, May 23.

Straits and China Mails per the S. M. N. "Princes Jafana" will close on Saturday, May 18; and per the M. M. "Andra Lebon" on Monday, May 20.

Continued.

GOOD CHARACTER.

The man of strong and good character is certainly something more than a mere machine. The true value of character is displayed when a man departs from his usual course of action and does what he feels it to be right at that moment. It is exceedingly easy to smoke a cigar or chew betel, but it demands a very real effort, even on the part of a man of strong character to give up these habits.

Let us find out the factors which constitute such a character. Decidedly we must recognize the supreme position occupied by habit. An Englishman says: "Habit according as the will is directed rightly or wrongly, as the case may be, will prove either a benignant ruler or a cruel despot." No character can possibly be good which does not involve the power to judge what is right, and to do so in a disinterested and enlightened manner. The psychologist says, "The chief of quoted statement 'knowledge is power' is not devoid of an element of cynicism, at least so far as its moral application is concerned, for the world would be far less stained with drunkenness, for instance, if mere knowledge of the evils of intemperance were a sufficient preventative. Behind the circle of habits, and supporting the dictates of sound judgment we must have the strong will to render those dictates effective if character is to be strong and good in the highest sense of the terms." A person of sound judgment is deliberate and disinterested, for no judgment which is fettered by prejudice can ever be regarded as sound. He carefully weighs the evidence on both sides, attaching as great an importance as possible to both the cons. and the pros. He has the power of standing apart from the matter under judgment and of deciding impartially. This is only possible in cases where the persons concerned are enlightened and broad minded. No man who is intellectually 'cramped' or to use a better word 'advanced,' one-sided, can be expected to look beyond his immediate interest; and as a matter of fact the 'prejudices of ignorance' have become proverbial. The psychologist has said that the actions of a man of character would be more often and more clearly under his control than those of others, and if these were to be morally right, the motives from which they sprang must also be pure and good.

Here, in this brief article, I have endeavored to lay before you that character is the result of the interaction of inborn potentialities with external agencies. In conclusion let us see how the character of a youth can be formed. It is by the good example set before him by his parent, guardian or teacher. During the school period the advance in what we call will power is most marked, and it lies with the teacher to see that in his eagerness to teach he does not overlook the fact that the highest and noblest conception of the aim of his work is that which regards it as the 'formation of character.'

"Show a thought, reap an action;
Show an action, reap a habit;
Show a habit, reap a character;
Show a character, reap a destiny."

Yannapponal, S. P. Rasiyah, 24.4.29.

From the Pinnacle.

(By The President of "The Courier")

The Sun's entry into Aries or Mesha marks the beginning of the national New Year of India and Ceylon.

This general rejoicing takes place when the Sun, the Source and Sustainer of all life in the Solar system enters his first house in the Zodiac on a day in the month of April or Chitra.

Houses decorated put on a festive appearance. People don their new-year clothes. They exchange visits and new-year presents.

From the time, the first day of the month of January came to be recognized as the beginning of the official or business New Year, the first day of the month of Chitra that begins the national New Year has been given a greater religious significance than what it was before.

The past year has seen great events in the history of the Jaffna Hindu College, and has given hope for a yet brighter and more prosperous New Year. The year opened with the College extending a cordial welcome to Mr. V R Venkatesan, M.A., when he assumed duties as the head of this premier national institution.

The Solar Eclipse.

Prof. Sander of Colombo writes as follows:— To-day's Eclipse (May 9) is formed in about 18 (degrees) of Taurus, (equivalent to about 26th degree) of Mesha by Nirayana System of Astrology.

The business conditions of the country will be subject to great mutation; it will produce great inactivity in the markets, with few or no fluctuations. There will be a platitude of crops which will produce a fall in the value of Stocks and Shares.

There will be a prevalence of disturbances by strikes, insurrections and such, on account of disturbances of somewhat an artificial nature, amongst labourers and other working classes, engineered by a few wealthy or prominent heads.

Building and Estate owners would experience difficulties with tenants and leasees, and also, there would be a gradual drop in land prices. The financial condition of the country would be more showy than in substance, but yet, there would not be so much tightness as it was experienced in 1927-28.

The countries chiefly affected by today's Eclipse are Asia Minor, Northern Boundaries of India, the Archipelago, Southern parts of Russia and Ireland.

The student-members of the Lyceum are so very deservedly and richly entitled for the need of praise from the Patron of the Lyceum and the readers of "The Courier".

A well equipped Library is a great need of the Lyceum. Ever since its organization the several Committees of the Lyceum were active in devising ways and means to raise funds in support of the Library and "The Courier".

The time was short, the work difficult and yet the unbounded enthusiasm of the members helped the Lyceum to appear before the public with barely two months' work. We have the satisfaction that we have been well received by the public.

The Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu College are rallying round their Alma Mater. The Old Boys Social on the 29th March brought home to the public of Ceylon what great work this great School is doing for the building up of the national life of this Island.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No 6110. In the matter of the Estate of the late Chellachippillai widow of Subramaniam of Sandirupay.

- 1. Addiyal and Pathakam
2. One pair of ear studs
3. One pair of ornament (Kuchchy)
4. One nose jewel
5. Three small wooden boxes
6. One bed
7. One mattress
8. Six brass pans called Chatties
9. One brass pot called Kudam
10. Two good buckets
11. Two Chempus

IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES. 12. Land situated at Sandirupay called "Thalaiadiyum Padaichinkarachyavayalum" in extent 13 1/2 Lms. P. C and bounded on the East by water channel, on the North by the property of Kacapathippillai and shareholders on the West by Mrs. Arasakone and on the South by the property of Sinnathangam, the whole hereof with the share of well standing on the western land and right of way and watercourse from the well and right of way and watercourse from the tank to the south of this land.

13 Land situated at do called "Paruththi-adaippum Aninchiladiyum" in extent 7 Lms. V C. with palmyrabs and bounded on the East by lane on the North by the property of Theivanai and Kumarasingam on the West by Kumarasingam Muttupillai and shareholders and on the South by Subramanikkurual and shareholders and Thambiakkurual.

14. Land situated at Changanai called "Obayappulam" in extent 14 1/2 Lms. P C and bounded on the East by Katpakam North by Sinnathangam and Valliammai West by Sinnappoo and on the South by Valliammai wife of Sappar.

Jaffna, V A Durayappah, 11th May, 1929. Commissioner. Mis. 1446.

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna.

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College will be re-opened as usual on 4th June, 1929.

The students who wish to join this College must send their applications to the Principal of the above College.

The candidates will be taught Ayurveda, Sidah and Unani and also the other subjects which will be taken up according to the syllabus of the College of Indigenous Medicine at Colombo.

Mis. 1435. Principal.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7100.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambiappillai Wanniasingam of Manippay. Deceased. Thangamma widow of Wanniasingam of Manippay. Petitioner.

- 1. Mahesperi and
2. Rasaledehmy daughters of Wanniasingam of do and
3. Sinnathambay appiah of do now in Colombo

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above named coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on April 18, 1929, in the presence of Mr. E. Murguesampillai, Proctor, for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 18, 1929 having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the abovenamed 3d Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of acting in their behalf in these Testamentary Proceedings and the Petitioner be declared as the widow of the deceased entitled to administer his estate and Letters of Administration be issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on May 21, 1929.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. April 29, 1929. O. 1694.

FOR SALE.

What offer over Rs. 7500/-, for land called Andeychippallam 8 1/2 Lachms, on Oddumadam road, within 1/2 mile of Jaffna Hindu College. In land a well, 21 ft deep bearing coconut trees, 60 newly planted coconut trees and few useful other trees. Site available for building.

Mis. 1447. T. Sivasathamparam Galle.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7069.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thiyalnayagam daughter of Marugesu of Araly South. Deceased. 1. Chelappah Kandiah and 2. Manikkam wife of Chelappah Kandiah both of Araly South. Petitioners. Vs. Vailanabhar Marugesu of Araly South Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to them coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on April 18, 1929, in the presence of Mr. A. Ratnasabapathy Proctor, for the Petitioners and the affidavit of the 1st Petitioner dated March 19, 1929 having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased will be granted to the Petitioners unless the Respondent appear before this Court on May 2, 1929, and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 1929. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. Extended for May 30, 1929. James Joseph; A. D. J. O. 1693.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7102

In the matter of the estate of the late Thiyalnayagey wife of Ramachandran of Navaly. Deceased. Arumogam Kandiah of Navaly. Petitioner. Vs. 1. Mahesperi daughter of Ramachandran of do 2. Nagalingam Ramachandran of Pirappankulam Road, Vannarponna. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above named coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on April 19, 1929, in the presence of Mr. E. Murguesampillai, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 19, 1929, having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interests and of acting in her behalf in these Testamentary Proceedings and the Petitioner be declared as her brother and next of kin of the deceased entitled to administer her estate and Letters of Administration be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before the Court on May 30, 1929 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 29, 1929. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. O. 1694.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7042.

In the matter of the estate of the late Iyanakar Vally Sivakuru of Karavetty North. Deceased. Wallipillai widow of Sivakuru of Karavetty North. Petitioner. Vs. Minor. 1. Sivakami daughter of Sivakuru of do 2. Seethay widow of Vally of Alval South. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on March 5, 1929 in the presence of Mr. K. Mutiukumar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the widow of the intestate and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly and that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 1st Respondent to represent her in the Testamentary proceedings unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before April 23, 1929.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, March 22, 1929. Order Nisi extended to May 30, 1929. O. 1695.

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