

The Hindu Organ.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7020.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Uththampillai wife Ramalingam Naga-
lingam of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.
Thambo Ponniah of Nallore

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Kannammah widow of Thigarejah of Vannarponnai East
2. Mathias Appillai of Do
3. Sellachetty widow of Velupillai of Do
4. Ponnukone Appillai of Navakuly and
5. Ramalingam Nagalingam, Renter, Selukulam, Mannar

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovesigned Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesigned deceased Uththampillai wife of Ramalingam Nagalingam of Vannarponnai East coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasam and Kattiesu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 19, 1929 having been read. It is declared that the Petitioner is the creditor of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before March 26, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 8, 1929.

Time to show cause extended to 4.6.29.

Further extended for 9.6 July 1929.

O. 1727.

J. C. W. Rock,

District Judge.

Inid. J. C. W.

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THE MAILS.

(G P O Colombo)
RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Khyber" are due on Saturday, June 22; and per the P & O "Ballarat" on Saturday, June 29.

Straits and China Mails per the M M "Sphinx" are due on Monday, (to-day); and per the N. Y. K. "Sado Maru" on Tuesday, June 25.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the P & O "Delta" will close on Thursday, June 20; and per the P & O "Baradine" on Wednesday, June 26.

Straits and China Mails per the R L "Insulinde" and P & O "Khyber" will close on Saturday, June 22.

Notice

I, Nallathamby Barnabas of Chundikul, Jaffna, Ceylon, at present residing at Kuala Lipis, Pahang, beg to revoke the power of attorney dated 11th May, 1928 given by me to Arumugam Robert Saravannamuttoo of Udavil, Jaffna, Ceylon.

N. Barnabas.

Mis. 1464.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1929.

HON. SIR P. RAMANATHAN.

IT WAS IN JUNE 1879 THAT THE HON. Sir P. Ramanathan K. C. M. G. first entered the Legislative Council as the representative of the Tamil speaking communities in the Island. On the 14th of this month was completed the fiftieth year of his association with the Legislative Council. The proposal to celebrate this happy event in a fitting manner has been well received throughout the country. Two public meetings were held, one at Colombo and the other at Jaffna. The resolutions passed at both are almost of the same character. Besides a Garden Party it has been decided to perpetuate the memory of the many sided activities and achievements of Sir Ramanathan by erecting two statues one in Colombo at the entrance to the Council Chamber where the thunder of his voice has been long heard in defence of the country's interests and popular rights. The other is to be erected in Jaffna which is his ancestral home and the principal scene of his educational labours. The site selected for the erection of this statue is the Jaffna Esplanade. It will be agreed that it is in keeping with the spirit of the times that the statue commemorating the services of this great Tamil patriot, the greatest since Sree-Istee Arumuga Navalar should be placed in the locality consecrated by the blood of the Tamil patriots who died about 300 years ago at the hands of the Portuguese in defending the ashes of their fathers and the temples of their Gods.

We are unable to understand how some of the leaders present at the meeting made up their minds to oppose the most reasonable resolution for expressing the grateful and patriotic sentiments of the public in the form that will not only appeal to the imagination of the people of the present day but also will inspire many a generation yet unborn. This is another illustration which shows how some of our good men have fallen a victim to the intellectual dominion of the West and how they are influenced by the matter-of-fact, cold, calculating utilitarian standards propounded by the secular philosophers of the West in judging the values of human life. These men, whether they are Christians or Hindus, prefer to burn their incense at the shrines of Jeremy Bentham or J. S. Mill rather than at those of Sekkilar or of Jesus. If their principle should be accepted then all the visible embodiments of beauty and art which our ancestors had reared should be regarded as the waste of human effort and all that they do to worship the Lord and to promote His Glory should be looked upon as fruitless endeavour.

It is the privilege of this generation to see the physical form of the great personality who has not only made permanent contributions to thought, literature and religions of the world but also has done so much to promote the material, moral and intellectual progress of the country. Can it be said that the generations to come will have the same privi-

lege? Will they not like to see as pointed out by Mr. F. B. Maitavagannam the physical likeness of the man, whether in bronze or in marble, who as history will record has distinguished himself in almost every field of human thought and activity.

It is reported that a speaker who opposed the resolution for the statue remarked that the erection of statues is a Western institution and that its supporters are only slavishly imitating the West in this matter. But in our opinion this is not a correct statement of facts. From time immemorial there was the custom in the Tamil Land to erect Virakkal to the memory of departed heroes. Among the kings the statues of Mahendra Varma, the contemporary and convert of St. Appar and of R. J. Raja Cholan who made the Tamils paramount lords of India and South eastern Asia in the eleventh century have come down to us. The Puthu Mandapam at Madurai has been adorned with statues of kings who ruled at Madurai at the later period of its history. After this nobody will say that there is no precedent in Tamil history for the decision arrived at by the meeting of Saturday last.

Sir P. Ramanathan's name is a household word in the Island. Among our living public men no man is held in greater veneration and honour than he. It is needless for us to commend the resolution to the public and to invite their support to the same. We are sure that the mere mention of this fact will make the generous and the grateful public to contribute liberally for this purpose so that the resolution may not be a pious wish but an accomplished fact in the near future.

LOCAL & GENERAL

JUNIOR APPOINTMENTS IN THE MINISTRY.—The junior appointments to Mr. Macdonald's ministry were announced on the 11th inst. Among these the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is Mr. William Lunn, and Dr. Drummond Shiels, who was a member of the Donoughmore Committee on the Constitution of Ceylon, has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. Maitavagannam, Chief Clerk, Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, who has been here in connection with his daughter's wedding is leaving for Malaya by the M. M. "Parthos" on the 17th inst. (to-day.)

Jaffna By-Election.

NOMINATION DAY ON THE 29th INST.

The Government Agent, N. P. J. S. A., will receive nomination papers at the Kachchery from candidates standing for election for the Northern Province (Southern Division) seat rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. A. Canningham.

Mr. R. Sivaganesan, Proctor and Chairman, Urban District Council, we understand, has been invited to come forward as a candidate for the above seat.

His Majesty's Progress.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO ACT

The "Gazette" contains an Order in Council revoking the Letters Patent which empowered a Royal Commission to act on the King's behalf during his first illness. The Order declares that while His Majesty is able to resume many functions of State, it is a mistake to believe that certain functions should be delegated, therefore the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Sankey, and Mr. Ramsey MacDonald, or any two thereof, are empowered, till further signification of His Majesty's pleasure, to act on His Majesty's behalf in certain specified matters. Among the duties which His Majesty is now able to assume following the issue of the Order in Council will be business connected with dominion affairs.

OBITUARY.

MR. D. C. ARUMUGAMPILAY

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. D. C. Arumugampilay, Licensed Surveyor and Engineer, on the evening of the 30th ultimo at his residence in Udavil. The deceased gentleman who was ailing with an attack of fever for a few days passed away at the ripe age of 72 in spite of the best medical treatment. The late Mr. Arumugampilay underwent a course of training in the Madras Engineering College, and under Royal Engineers and was attached to the South Indian Railway as a permanent Inspector of Way & Works. Later in Ceylon he was connected with the Irrigation and Public Works Departments in the construction of bridges, especially the Upper (Chemman) and Giritwella Bridges and finally acted as District Engineer at Dandagamuwa. He leaves behind his widow and two sons, one of whom is Mr. M. C. Arumugam, Draughtsman in the Survey Department and his brother, Mr. C. Venuvannathan of the National Bank, Colombo, to whom his loss. We extend our condolences to the members of the bereaved family. —Cor.

Nallur Kandaswamy Kovil Case

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT FRAMED

Mr. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, Jaffna, delivered judgment on Monday, the 10th instant, in the case in which Mr. O. K. Swaminathan, Head-master, Ramnathan College, Chunnakam, and six others, members of the congregation of the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple, sued the present Manager, Mr. S. Ragnanatha Mappana Mudahyar, and his mother, Ponnupillai, for a scheme of management to be settled by the District Court of Jaffna.

The following is the full text of the Judgment:—

We now come to the second part of this enquiry and the second group of issues. In the fifth part we decided that the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple and its temporalities form a public charitable trust. The defendants have not appealed promptly from that finding probably because they await the result of the second part of the enquiry. Their line of action will depend upon the degree of outside interference (or lack of it) which the Court imposes on the Manager of the Temple. The plaintiffs, who are duly appointed representatives of the public, demand a scheme and outside interference. Their counsel has more than once said that he did not insist on the

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE. but some supervision from without, be maintained, must be prescribed in the interest of the public. Mr. Hayley in addressing the Court on 26/7/28 contended that a scheme of management could not be imposed on a hereditary Manager. Mr. Duraiswamy on 27/5/29 contended that a scheme could not be imposed unless there was evidence of misappropriation or of breach of trust. Mr. Kulasingham denied the correctness of both propositions. I agree with Mr. Kulasingham on the following grounds: See 102 of the Ordinance No. 9 of 1907 provides that if the requirements of section 102 (3) are satisfied the Court may call on the trustees for an accounting, and enquire into the efficiency of the management and further powers are granted under section 105 and 103. It does not seem to me make any difference whether he be hereditary or not, so long as the trust is declared public. If the trust be public, and charitable it comes under the purview of the aforesaid sections. The charges made against the management may be grouped under the heads (A) Private Conduct (B) Administration (C) Religious Practices.

PRIVATE CONDUCT

The facts stated by plaintiffs' witnesses are admitted by the 1st defendant. He admits that he is married to a wife and keeps with her a concubine under the same roof. He justifies his conduct on the ground that his wife is capricious. The only justification appears to be that his wife is unwilling to be a slave to his devastating passions. But he appears to be on the side of the angels. The Brahmin Priest, Iwaru Kurukkal says that such conduct is not morally reprehensible if both women are treated equally well. Mr. Cumaraswamy, the District Judge of Kurnagala, himself a Tamil and acquainted with Tamil customs, does not go so far. He says that the first defendant may be excused if his wife had proved to be barren. But 1st defendant has not this excuse because his wife has borne him children. At best it may be said that this morality barks back to prehistoric time when Abraham might have his Sarah and his Hagar and other concubines. His counsel seeks to support his position by quoting the customs of South India. But that custom is not recognised in Jaffna. 1st defendant also imagines himself on the side of the gods. He says bravely and mendaciously that his deity Supramaniam has two consorts.

THEN WHY NOT HE?

But Socrates has told us that if a deity acts immorally we ought not to reverse that deity. I fear that the better opinion, the opinion of today, is contrary to the morals of 1st defendant, and his private life is public scandal. It is proved that the procured one mistress with a promise for Rs 1000 (P 46) and afterwards sought evade to payment. That mistress, Manikkam, died and another has taken her place. It is not necessary that he should be as devout as witness, Thiyagarajah Kurukkal, demands. But it is not his moral views which need detain us. The real offence is that by keeping mistresses one or more, and raising children by them (P 47) and (P 48), he is

FORCED OR TEMPTED TO DRAW

on temple funds for their maintenance and this is a use of public funds to which exception might reasonably be taken, this fact affords sufficient ground for curtailing his personal expenditure. There should be a limit to toleration. Again it is proved that the defendant's family had little landed property of their own, the list of property belonging to his mother (D 66) contains

COMPARATIVELY FEW LANDS

and the total value is not great but substantial dowry in cash probably out of the temple funds was given to 1st defendant's sister (P 41). Also the 1st defendant's father and brother built themselves a house reported to be worth Rs. 30,000/- with money admittedly drawn in part from temple funds. One cannot grudge the Mappanars a fair remuneration

for their services, an honourable livelihood and an adequate homestead. But when we look at the deed of devotion No. 1184 of 12 12 16 (D 9) which discloses a determination to appropriate reserve funds for the private use of the 1st defendant and his brother and is tantamount to a declaration of "no responsibility" and a challenge there is it clear the time has come to place a limit to the trustees drawings on personal accounts. (The charges grouped under (B) Administration and (C) Religious Practices will appear in our next issue.—Ed. "H. O.")

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT.

The following is the text of the scheme of management for the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple as ordered by the District Judge:—

The main features are that it defines the financial duties of the Manager and appoints a Commissioner a Savite of high station and integrity to assist him in carrying them out.

DUTIES OF THE MANAGER

(I) He is to employ two clerks at salaries of Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 a month, one clerk to be selected by himself and one by the Commissioner, but both clerks should be subject to the order of the Manager and the Commissioner.

(II) He is to prepare the following inventories:—

(1) List of gold and silver offerings, jewels etc. with values, actual or estimated. (2) List of temple fixtures such as cars, Mandapam etc. and arrange for their proper custody in the temple. (3) He must keep a stock book, showing provisions etc. purchased for performances of ceremonies and their value. The stock must be kept in temple premises and value of stock bought and consumed must be transferred to the Ledger. (4) He will keep a list of the live stock and show the amounts spent on upkeep. Expenses must be transferred to Ledger. (5) He must keep a register of temple lands, showing whether they are leased or nature of cultivation and the income derived therefrom. (6) He must take measures for leasing, cultivating or otherwise disposing of paddy lands that now appear to be neglected income from all lands and expenses of upkeep must appear in Ledger. (7) He must keep a Checkroll of all employees in the temple, showing the salaries paid to each. The signature of all payees should be obtained in the Checkroll itself. If necessary the salaries of the employees should be revised and the staff increased or reduced in consultation with the Commissioner.

PROPER ACCOUNT BOOKS.

(8) He must bring his accounts up to date and thereafter keep the following account books:—(A) A rough book (to be written up by himself or by a clerk under his supervision) showing all receipts and expenses. (B) An imprest book, to be kept by the Manager himself or under his supervision to show amounts drawn by him and expended for temple purposes and details of expenditure. Such amounts are not to exceed Rs 1500 at any one time and no fresh imprest to be drawn till the previous imprest has been checked and passed by the Commissioner. The Manager shall not keep in his hands at any time a sum exceeding Rs. 1500/- and any sum in excess of that sum must be deposited in the name of the Manager in a bank approved by the Court. (C) A journal in which entries are to be made daily from the rough book. (D) A ledger, under which different accounts will be arranged and entered up from other books. (E) A counterfool book of receipts—all disbursements excess of Rs 10/- must be supported by receipts from the payees—all incomes must be witnessed by receipts in the counterfool book. (F) A bank pass book and cheque book. (G) The Manager if he proposes to erect any new structure, extension or improvement to the temple must do so after consultation with the Commissioner and in the event of a disagreement either party has the right

To refer the matter to Court by way of petition. The Manager shall have discretion to effect any minor repairs costing less than Rs. 100/- but payment for such service must be supported by receipts. No loans shall be raised for the benefit of the temple without the leave of Court. (10) He will strike a balance monthly and effect an agreement between Rough Book, Journal, and Ledger. The said account signed by him will be countersigned by the Commissioner's. His duty will be to see that all items brought to account have been duly purchased or consumed or both and all liabilities duly incurred and met. (11) The Manager will not accept a gift or mortgage any temple property, movable or immovable without the leave of Court. (12) At the end of the year and on or before the 20th day of the month following the close year, the Manager will prepare an annual balance sheet in duplicate and publish one in the temple for information of the congregation, and forward the other through the Commissioner to Court. The Commissioner will forward the same to Court with his observations. (13) The drawings of the Manager for himself and 2nd defendant, on personal account

MUST NOT EXCEED Rs 1000/- A Year or Rs 333/33 a month or 10% of the gross income whichever is greater. He will also be allowed Rs. 30 a month for travelling.

(14) The Manager's personal expenditures will not appear in these accounts, but only his drawings from time to time. (15) If at any time the Manager omits or declines to carry out the above instructions or commits (Continued up.)

PROSELYTIZING WORK IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Sir,

With reference to the communication on the above subject by an 'Interested Shalvite', it is a pity that more rigorous retaliatory measures were not taken by the pious Shalvites of Jaffna. The time of accommodation is now past. In days gone by when there were fewer or no Hindu schools parents had to send their children to Christian schools by force of circumstances. Things have now changed. Portuguese and Dutch influence have all but disappeared though the havoc wrought by their regime still holds a dismal tale. But the religion that has withstood the shocks of centuries of foreign invasion and tyranny is yet bound to overcome all difficulties, however insuperable they may be.

Members of the Catholic clergy like other paid servants have to show sufficient return for the bodily and other comforts which they receive through the Papal Agency. No change of heart was necessary. It was and is still the numbers. But the loss is doubly ours.

Why your correspondent says 'There was a time when the Roman Catholic Mission confined its attention to the poor and the so-called depressed classes' passes my understanding. It was this wanton indifference in the past that drove so many thousands of the so-called depressed classes into the arms of an apparently friendly priesthood. Depressed or not depressed can we afford to lose any more even in fewer numbers? We are assailed on all sides. Even among some prominent Shalvites there is still this feeling of lukewarmness. Already two of our prominent men in Colombo are perched on the fence. Orthodox must be preserved but social tyranny must disappear. The theory that hobbled hair will bring the millennium to our women has been exploded. People are now going back to their old *Kondai* and many are the conflicts that are raging the hearts of the apparently conforming Christians. Now is the time to raise the standard. For in difference we have paid very dearly; defensive weapons have been utterly powerless against a militant organisation; aggression alone will pay.

Summarised collectively:—

1. Steps must be taken to prevent further encroachment.
2. A beginning made to bring back the lost sheep to the old fold.
3. New methods devised to meet new demands.

In a subsequent article I propose to discuss further on these three points.

Colombo,
12.6.29Yours etc.,
A Shalvite Shalvite.

Continued.

any breach of those rules or misappropriation any funds be shall be liable to suspension or dismissal on the fault being reported by the Commissioner to Court. The Commissioner in such event will report by petition making the Manager respondent, (16) The Manager shall provide a suitable safe or strong box if there be none already for the custody of account books, cash, jewels, etc. in the temple. All monies not in the Bank shall be kept in the safe or strong box. (17) The Commissioner shall have no power to intervene in matters arising.

BETWEEN THE MANAGER AND THE PRIESTS

But he shall at all times have power of access to books and statements of accounts and to cash for the purpose of checking the same. The Manager shall be bound to produce them on receiving a written notice from the Commissioner.

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSIONER

- (1) He will assist the Manager in carrying out the directions of Court and keeping his accounts up to date.
- (2) He shall have access to all book of accounts kept by the Manager or his clerks.
- (3) He will check the imprest books as occasion arises and the monthly balance, and countersign the same.
- (4) In order (4) He will assist the Manager in correctly bringing to account all receipts, income, and archana money etc. and all expenditure and will point out any arrears for correction.
- (5) He will report to Court if any sums in excess of those allowed are diverted by the Manager to his personal use and on such complaint the Manager will be called on to show cause why the said sum should not be recharged.
- (6) He will be paid an honorarium fixed annually by the Court plus a reasonable sum for travelling done in inspection of temple lands. This sum the Manager will deposit in Court when ordered to do so.
- (7) He will hold office for 2 years subject only to removal by Court for misconduct at the end of which period it will be the duty of the Court either to appoint a Commissioner or who need not be the same person or to appoint an auditor or make such other arrangements as the Court shall think fit.

THE RIGHT OF THE PUBLIC.

I feel sure that the honorarium will be (money) better spent than the thousand rupees or more which the defendants have been spending on litigation for the last 7 years. If he is honest the exact object of publication and auditing of his accounts. The public have a right to know what is being done with their money. As many members of the public think the temple needs renovation or rebuilding there is no reason why they should not form a syndicate or committee and raise the money and then come to terms with the Manager as to how this money should be disposed of for the benefit of the temple and control its expenditure.

The costs of this enquiry will be borne by the defendants and they pay plaintiffs costs as they have contributed nothing to the formation of a syndicate.

JAFFNA—THE ANCESTRAL HOME.

AN HONOUR TO THE TAMIL COMMUNITY.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jaffna was held at the Jaffna Central College hall on Saturday the 10th instant at 5 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken to fittingly commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan's entry into the Legislative Council. Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy presided.

GRAND OLD MAN OF CEYLON

The meeting was well represented by the elite of Jaffna. Words of praise, appreciation and gratefulness were not spared. Speaker after speaker vied with one another in paying homage to the personality of the Grand Old Man of Ceylon. There was no disputing the uniqueness of his personality in the public life of Ceylon and the meeting is, as one of the speakers said, a unique event in the history of Ceylon.

The interest and the sincerity of purpose which the meeting evinced in the heated discussion and the difference of views that existed when it came to decide as to the form the memorial should take to commemorate the services of Sir P. Ramanathan, rendered the proceedings lively and interesting. The Chairman, Mr. Duraiswamy, in his opening speech declared that meeting a public one and said that it was not an undertaking of the Students' Congress or any other associations. He hoped they would all wish it to be constituted a meeting of the public of Jaffna.

BORN GREAT OF A GREAT FAMILY

Referring to Sir Ponnampalam, the Chairman said that they all knew of his merits and greatness. He was great in every walk of life. He was born great and born of great family, reputed for its great position in society, and imbued with love of religion and country. Sir Ramanathan's father founded the Sivan Temple at Kochchikade, Colombo, which was now under the management of Sir Ponnampalam himself. That was an example of the charitable frame of mind and liberality of the family. Most of those present who were much older than the speaker would be able to recollect many great activities of Sir Ponnampalam in the social and political fields. He was born many years ago, and after completing his education at the Presidency College, Madras, was called to the Bar in 1873. He began to take a very prominent part in the public activities of the country. On the 14th of June 1879 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon. The previous day (14th instant) was the Fiftieth Anniversary. There was a dinner given to him the previous night at the G. O. H., Colombo, by the present and past members of the Legislative Council presided over by His Excellency the Governor.

STRENGTH OF CONVICTIONS

Continuing Mr. Duraiswamy said that Sir Ramanathan was a lover not only of his community but of all the communities in the Island. He had spared no pains to study the wants of the country. He would work persistently, study all questions that came before him and would press his point of view in the Council by his persuasive and convincing speech that is characteristic of him. Whatever may be the subjects or questions that he is concerned with he studied them most fully and comprehensively. He never got tired of studying and never hesitated or feared to give out his convictions. He was a fearless fighter. What was noteworthy in his life was that he never went wrong in his sectarian or communal ideas. He was a Tamil of Tamils and a Hindu of Hindus, but was a liberal in religion. He was always of opinion that there was truth in every religion and had never condemned any as false or held another as the only true religion. His liberal views in religions were well expressed in some of his writings.

TWO LIVING MONUMENTS.

Continuing the speaker said that though Sir Ramanathan's ancestors had settled in Colombo many years ago, they had not forgotten their ancestral home. Sir Ramanathan had practically come back and made Jaffna his home. He had established two big institutions—the Ramanathan College and the Parameshwara College,—which would stand as big monuments always to commemorate his love for his country and show his charitable turn of mind, goodwill and desire for the uplift of his countrymen. Never before, as far as history went in Ceylon, was such beneficence displayed. Those were monuments of great acts.

In conclusion Mr. Duraiswamy said that there was another fact about Jaffna prominently in his character and that was his unselfishness and his love for his country. He had gone through, he always maintained, an unshaken faith of mind. He would not let himself be misled. That was due to his innate nature and self control. That was a spiritual aim attained by his strenuous application and practice, without which it was impossible to get that strength. There were very few such great men at the present time when spiritual ideas were at a discount. He was an honour to his community to the country and to one and all. "It is an honour", concluded Mr. Duraiswamy, "that we belong to a community from which he has sprung."

Mr. A. E. Tambur acted as Secretary.

Mr. N. S. Sivalurai B.A., J.P., M.B. proposed, in a rather lengthy speech giving a life history of Sir P. Ramanathan and narrating certain incidents connected therewith, the first resolution which ran thus:—

That this public meeting of the citizens of Jaffna assembled here resolves that the fiftieth anniversary of Sir P. Ramanathan's public services in and out of Council should be fittingly celebrated and commemorated.

A letter from Mr. V. C. Pappaiya J.P., Proctor, regretting his absence owing to ill-health was read.

Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate, in a short speech seconded the resolution. He said that Sir Ramanathan was a national patriot, a political warrior and a hero of many battles.

The resolution was put to the house and carried unanimously.

ERECTING OF A STATUE.

Mr. M. S. Eliahthy, Advocate, in proposing the resolution commending to the house the desirability of erecting a statue to commemorate the memory of the G. O. M. of Ceylon said it was now for him to go up to the Chairman's side and face the audience as he felt he should see the audience in the face to obliterate any murmur of dissent from any quarter. There were some who thought that a statue in Jaffna would be redundant as Colombo had already decided in favour of a statue. The unique character and achievements and above all the high ideals of service for which Sir Ramanathan stood merited the unique honour of having two statues in the Island. The Colombo statue was subscribed to by the various communities in the Island, but the Jaffna statue should be the contribution of the Tamils. A previous speaker had pointed out Sir Ramanathan's educational institutions in Jaffna would always stand to the memory of that great educationalist. His literary achievements and his political triumphs would soon be forgotten and it was of the utmost importance that Sir Ramanathan's high ideals as a politician and debater in the Island should be captured and preserved to inspire future generations. The speaker pointed out that young men who resorted to the Esplanade for exercise and games should be given an opportunity to weave into their thoughts and feelings the noble impulses that stirred in Sir Ramanathan. There were people, said the speaker, who called themselves as practical and would vote only for a scheme which would yield material advantage. Doubtless their proposal if accepted would not yield annual dividend to subscribers. The community was not going to miss that opportunity of furnishing an object lesson to the future generation of Councillors and remind them of the strict religious neutrality and all-embracing vigour of Sir P. Ramanathan. The speaker exhorted the audience to accept this proposal without waver and quiet instances where hard headed and business like people of the West had spent large sums of money to perpetuate the memory of their distinguished fellowmen. If the meeting was going to found a library in memory of Sir P. Ramanathan he would suggest to the house to obtain the sanction of the authorities of the Jaffna Public Library to inscribe Sir Ramanathan's name on one of the inner walls and thus avoid expense. That was a cheap way of doing things. But if they were going to do honour to one who deserved the admiration and homage of his countrymen they would accept the resolution unanimously.

Mr. V. Ramalingam, Proctor S.O., in seconding the resolution said that he could think of no better way of commemorating the services of that Punnician than by a statue in Jaffna.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipay Hindu College, moved an amendment and said funds should be collected and provision made for the promotion of higher education. He had many opportunities of coming into touch with the Youth of the country and found good material which withered for lack of support. Provision might be made for free scholarships for foreign countries, the students to be known as Ramanathan Free Students. Setting up statue was moreover a foreign ideal. He had seen statues set up by Government despoiled by crowds and it was hardly possible to maintain them clean and tidy. The memory of Sir Ramanathan should be nursed in the hearts and for that purpose no statue was necessary. No statue was erected for Buddha, Christ, Saint Manikkavasakar and their followers only erected temples for worship after many years of their disappearing.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7005.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Velupillai Kanapathipillai of Siravilan Deceased.

Bollanmah widow of Velupillai Kanapathipillai of Siravilan

Petitioner.

Vs.

Annam daughter of Velupillai Kanapathipillai of Siravilan, a minor aged 7 years by her Guardian ad litem Vysayannathar Vyttilingam of Alaveddy

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Bollanmah widow of Velupillai Kanapathipillai of Siravilan praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Velupillai Kanapathipillai and for appointment of Vysayannathar Vyttilingam of Alaveddy as Guardian ad litem of Annam the minor above named coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rook Esquire, District Judge, on February 4, 1929, in the presence of Mr. S. Supramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 3, 1929 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her and that the said Vysayannathar Vyttilingam be appointed Guardian ad litem of Annam unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before March 14, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

February 26, 1929.

Time to show cause extended for June 18, 1929.

March 14, 1929.

O. 1725.

J. C. W. Rook, J.

District Judge.

J. C. W. Rook,

District Judge.

RECEPTION TO THE NEW J. P.—The residents of Manipay will accord a reception to Mr. Edward Mathar J.P. on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at 4.30 p.m. in honour of his being appointed a Justice of the Peace for Jaffna District by H. E. the Governor on the occasion of H. M. The King's Birthday.

Continued.

FOUNDING SCHOLARSHIPS.

D. Isaac Thambiah in seconding the amendment for the founding of scholarship on lines similar to those of Hibernia Foundations said that he yielded to none in the assembly in his admiration for Sir Ramanathan.

FEAR OF RELIGIOUS RANCOUR.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, said that the objection as to crowds could be brushed aside and that a scholarship might give room to fan up the dying embers of religious rancour in the country. He saw no reason to object to a statue.

KEEPING THE MEMORY GREEN.

Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam agreed with Mr. Thambiah in the amendment proposed by Mr. Veerasingham and instanced the case of Cecil Rhodes Foundation. He said there would be no religious wrangling in awarding the scholarship and added that a self propagating scholarship would keep the memory of the great man green in the minds of the people.

SLAVISH IMITATION.

Mr. J. K. Channumakam speaking in support of the amendment said that the idea of statues betrayed slavish mentality. A statue in the South and a statue in the North would sound slavish imitation.

It was already late by now and as the discussion threatened to be a prolonged one, Mr. W. Wijayaratanam interposed with an amendment that a committee be appointed to consider the shape the memorial was to take after funds had been collected. He said that if funds would be forthcoming there could have been both a statue and scholarship.

Mr. F. B. Mallevarnam, Advocate, pointed out the importance of preserving to posterity the handsome features of the Grand Old Man. It was too precious to lose.

Mr. Veerasingham replied to objections to amendment.

SUBSTANTIVE MOTION ADOTTED.

Mr. M. S. Eliahthy by way of reply urged the importance of touching the imagination of the youth of the country and to urge them to noble endeavour. It was necessary to capture in marble and hand over to posterity the noble impulses that moved Sir Ramanathan to consecrate himself to the service of his country. He said that he was not enamoured of literary brilliance, for more often than not, it worked like a volcano shedding momentary light all round but certain destruction as well. The goodness, the greatness, the unselfishness in Sir Rama had to be portrayed and presented to the future generations. "If the proposal to erect a statue would argue slave mentality what of a scholar-biops", he asked in indignation and with a touch of irony (applause).

The amendments were duly put to the house and having been lost the substantive motion was carried only three votes against.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Advocate, in a few chosen words spoke of the position Sir Ramanathan occupied as a member of the Bar and claimed him an exemplar to the Ceylon Bar. He mentioned the best traditions of the Bar and might justly be called the father of the Law Students. His career as a Lawyer was well worth emulation. He moved that the felicitations of the public of Jaffna be offered to Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan at a Garden Party.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A representative Committee with the following Officer bearers were then elected to carry out the above proposal:—

President: Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy; Vice-President: Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, and Mr. Navins Sivalurai; Secretaries: Messrs. V. Ramalingam, Proctor, and A. E. Tambur a.s.; Treasurer: Messrs. E. Murgatampallai, Proctor, and K. Navaratnam F.C.I.

In addition to the above mentioned Officer-bearers thirty eight members, with power to add, were also elected to form the Committee.

Campaign Against White Plague

SERIOUS FREQUENCY OF PHTHISIS

PLEA FOR BETTER & EFFECTIVE CONTROL

In an interesting and valuable memorandum entitled "Tuberculosis in Ceylon, with special reference to Phthisis and a plea for a more vigorous campaign against the 'White Plague'." Dr S J Pieris, J.P., M.R.C.S., D.R.C.P., of Moratuwa, draws the attention of the State and the Public to the fact that Tuberculosis and Phthisis are not synonymous and that the ratio of deaths from Phthisis to other forms of Tuberculosis is roughly 12:1, that is to say, of the total number of cases of Tuberculosis, Phthisis is proportionately three times more frequent in Ceylon. The cause for this excessive difference is due to the neglect of Whooping Cough, which ultimately, in the majority of cases, develop into Phthisis.

Among the principal causes of deaths in Ceylon Phthisis stands second highest in the list, second only to Pneumonia. Plague, Cholera and Small-pox jointly caused a toll of 74 while the mortality from Tubercular diseases was 3588 of which Phthisis claimed 3309. The serious attention of the Medical Department, which absorbs nearly 9 lakhs of rupees of the general revenue, is drawn to devise measures to effectively combat, control and prevent the spread of this deadly scourge in the Island.

The following are extracts from the memorandum:—

The minimum requirements in Institutions for a successful campaign.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

At Jaffna:—(1) A Tuberculosis Dispensary in connection with (2) a Hospital for chronic cases (this will reduce the expenditure considerably) and (3) A Sanatorium. A Sanatorium at Kankesanthurai, in process of construction. Preferably all these three institutions may be run under the Superintendence of the same officer and be established at Kankesanthurai.

INSTITUTIONS FOR ITS CONTROL AND CURE.

(1) Tuberculosis Dispensaries for cases suitable for domiciliary treatment and to serve as clearing houses. (2) Sanatoria for early and intermediate cases and cases under observation. (3) Hospitals for the isolation and treatment of chronic or advanced cases or cases acutely ill. (4) Village elements including Hospital facilities, model sanitary houses, sanitary workshops &c. for the convalescent. (5) Preventoria for children of tubercular parents.

A SCHEME.

The International Report of the Departmental Committee of Tuberculosis (1912) lays down that any scheme which is to form the basis of an attempt to deal with tuberculosis should provide:—(1) That it should be available for the whole community. (2) That those means which experience has proved to be most effective should be adopted for the prevention of the disease. (3) That a definite organization should exist for the detection of the disease at the earliest possible moment. (4) That within practicable limits, the best methods of treatment should be available for all those suffering from the disease. (5) That concurrently with the measures for the prevention, detection and treatment provision should be made for increasing the existing knowledge of the disease and of the methods for its prevention, detection and cure by way of Research.

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

The above officers should be almost exclusively field officers and be expected to discharge the following duties:—(1) Home visiting. (2) The supervision of the home treatment, including general hygienic precautions against spread of disease. (3) The keeping of records and information of all kinds. (4) Keeping in touch with the local Health Authorities or Care Committees. (5) To act as consultants to School Medical Officers of Health, Private Practitioners and Government Medical Officers in respect of suspected cases of Phthisis.

Dr. Pieris in concluding his Memorandum makes the following, weighty observations:—

Tuberculosis is not only a pathological condition but also a social problem of great importance. If the campaign against tuberculosis is to be successful, then the means at our disposal must not be limited to a section of our population. The war against the tubercle bacillus must be waged in real earnest, utilizing all the best and up to date weapons known to Science. Tuberculosis is daily claiming many victims. The Registrar General's figures, for reasons already stated, do not portray the real state of affairs. Our so-called anti-tuberculosis campaign has failed to make any appreciable impression on the control of this fell disease. As the organization for the fight on lines indicated above improves, the chances of victory are bound to improve and those of us who will be fortunate to live for another 25 years after the inauguration of the campaign as set forth above, will come to regard consumption in this country as a rare disease. Herein we have attempted to indicate the principal lines along which anti-tuberculosis work should proceed. Industrial and financial difficulties of very great magnitude are involved in their consideration. Some of them constitute very large problems and the whole campaign is one of great magnitude. The outlay on these measures will nevertheless bring forth its return manifold. This question demands the serious attention of every far-sighted community, both as an act of common humanity and as an act of economic conservation. The existing arrangements for the control of tuberculosis in Ceylon are extremely incomplete. We venture to submit that very little progress will be made in dealing with this dire disease unless every part of the country, or at least each district, as a whole, is covered and widespread infection is levelled up to the highest possible standard and the existing knowledge of prevention of this disease is put into practice according to the dictum: "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well".

Jaffna Urban District Council.

HEALTH UNIT FOR JAFFNA.

The following are from the minutes of proceedings of a General Meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday the 8th June 1929 at 9 a.m.

Present:—Mr. R. Sivasingh, Chairman; Mr. J. A. J. Tisseraasinghe, Vice Chairman; Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, P. Moses, O. C. Somasegaram, C. Arulambalam, M. Asaipillai, & M. M. Abdulcader, and the Secretary.

Vote of Condolence.

The Chairman moved a vote of condolence on the untimely and sudden death of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Canagaratnam, the late Chairman of the Council. Mr. M. Asaipillai seconded. Mr. J. A. J. Tisseraasinghe supported. A letter from the Provincial Engineer—writing his tribute of praise to the late Mr. Canagaratnam was read by the Secretary. The motion was passed all standing.

Considered application from the Council Midwife for an increase of salary. Mr. J. A. J. Tisseraasinghe moved that the Midwife be given an increased salary of Rs. 40/- per month as from 1st June 1929 and that a sum of Rs. 17.50 be voted as supplementary vote under head "E (1) (a)". Mr. C. Arulambalam seconded—Carried.

Prohibitive Cost of Drain.

The consideration of the Chairman's memorandum of 27th May 1929 re construction of a concrete concrete drain in the Grand Bazaar area was deferred and it was resolved to bring up the matter again with the counter proposal for providing cesspits and estimate of expenditure including cost of disposing the contents thereof.

Considered letter No. 6140 of the 27th April 1929 from the President, Local Government Board re: extension of deeds under section 107 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1915. Mr. P. Moses moved that the amendment of the Ordinance exempting the instruments referred to from the necessity of notarial execution be insisted on and that no amendment is necessary as regards the building limit. Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded—Carried.

Considered the desirability of constructing 2 rooms in the Kalkela Bazaar premises to be rented out as shops. Mr. M. Asaipillai moved that the estimates and plan be approved and a sum of Rs. 1,750/- voted for the purpose under head "E (7) (d)". Mr. J. A. J. Tisseraasinghe seconded—Carried.

Testing the Milk Supply.

The consideration of the papers re milk supply was deferred and it was resolved to inquire from the Provincial Surgeon whether samples could be tested in the laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital.

[The Chairman brought to the notice of the house that a bacteriological analysis of milk would be necessary for a successful prosecution in court. The fee for examination would come to Rs. 15 per sample tested. That meant that at least Rs. 50 per month would have to be set aside for that purpose. He considered it too much of an expense.]

Mr. Tisseraasinghe observed that a bacteriological test was essential and if they were anxious to conserve the health of the people they should not shirk the expense. Doctors were of opinion that half the number of cases of enteric in Jaffna was due to the milk supply. If the Council was considering the expenses, he suggested that the expenses may be recovered by fines in court. They could bring to the notice of the court the expenses incurred to have the milk tested.

Mr. Arulampalam brought to the notice of the Council that at a meeting of the Local Board held on September 11, 1920 he had brought in a motion to have the milk tested and the then Provincial Surgeon had promised to have the milk analysed at the Jaffna Hospital.

Considered letter No. 6142 of the 21st May 1929 re Regulations regarding the establishment of public stands for motor vehicles and the recovery of charges therefor. Mr. P. Moses moved that the by-laws framed by the Hon'ble the Attorney General be adopted. Mr. O. C. Somasegaram seconded—Carried.

CLAIM OF ANOTHER NIAN BRO.

Considered an application from the Ceylon Penitentiary Mission for a portion of the General Cemetery to be allotted for use by them. Mr. J. A. J. Tisseraasinghe moved that the mission be written to that there is no objection to their using the one fourth portion of the cemetery in charge of the Council reserved for the General Public without any exclusive rights thereto. Mr. O. C. Somasegaram seconded—Carried.

Considered the issue of notices on eight persons to provide Dry earth latrines. Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that notices be issued. Mr. A. M. M. Abdulcader seconded—Carried.

Considered the application of David Sabathal of Karayar Fields to a term of three years. Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that the term of the lease be extended to three years and that the fields be leased out by the Chairman as usual. Mr. M. Asaipillai seconded—Carried.

Assessors for 1930.

Considered the appointment of Assessors for 1930. Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that four assessors be appointed on a remuneration of Rs. 180/- each and that the Secretary under whose supervision the work is to be carried out be also paid the same amount. Applications to be called for and submitted at the next meeting. Mr. M. Asaipillai seconded—Carried.

Halving the Fixed Deposit.

Considered the desirability of renewing the fixed deposits in the Banks. Mr. J. A. J. Tisseraasinghe moved that the fixed deposits in the Imperial Bank of India and the Chartered Bank of India be removed and the fixed deposit in the Mercantile Bank be withdrawn and kept in current deposits in the National Bank and the fixed deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank be kept in current deposit. Mr. O. C. Somasegaram seconded—Carried.

The following papers were tabled:—

(4) Letter No. B 193 of the 31st May 1929 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

Continued up.

FOR SALE

What offer over Rs. 7500/- for land called Andychipallam 8 1/2 lacms, on Oddumadam road, within 1/4 mile of Jaffna Hindu College. In land a well, 21 full bearing coconut trees, 60 newly planted coconut trees and few useful other trees. Site available for building.

T. Sivasithamparam Galle.
Mis. 1447.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7061.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Marogappah Kanapathippillai of Karativu West

Deceased,
Kasinather Thambiayah of Karativu West
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Kasinather Thuraiappah of do presently of F. M. S.
2. Ganamattu widow of Ramanather Kasinather of Karativu West
3. K. Marugappah of Karativu West
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 15, 1929, in the presence of Messrs. Somasegaram and Subbiah Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as an uncle of the abovesaid deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to him, unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person shall on or before May 2, 1929 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 16, 1929
The above Order Nisi is extended for June 20, 1929
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
Intd. J. C. W. R.
D. J.
O 1732

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7019.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Spencer Selvadurai of Nallore

Deceased,
Annapillai widow of Spencer Selvadurai of Wyman Road, Nallore
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Selvadurai Sabarasam
2. Sinnammah daughter of Selvadurai
3. Selvadurai Sabarasam
4. Selvadurai Sabalingam
5. Saraswathy daughter of Selvadurai and
6. Thaisyalsamy daughter of Selvadurai
7. Spencer B. Jaratnam of Jaffna Town
The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors by their Guardian ad litem the 7th Respondent.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to her coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on May 7, 1929, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam and Katreau, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 18, 1929.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 18, 1929 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 14, 1929.
O 1724.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Continued.

[The President of the the Local Government Board informed the Council that provisions would be made in the 1929/1930 budget for the formation of a Health Unit.

The Chairman brought to the notice of the house that His Excellency would be visiting Jaffna early in July. It was agreed after discussion that the members meet his Excellency in a conference.]

(b) Letter No. B 126 of the 31st May 1929 from the President, Local Government Board re Proclamation of the Town under Ordinance No. 88 of 1908.

INCREMENT FOR ASSESSORS.

Considered the application from Messrs. V. Arumugam and A. Ponniah, Assessment Tax Collectors, for an increased commission. Mr. M. Asaipillai moved that an additional commission of 3 per cent be paid to the two collectors subject to the conditions imposed by the Government Agent. N. P. M. C. O. Somasegaram seconded—Carried.

Considered the application from the scavenging cart contractor for compensation for loss incurred by him by the death of a bull as a result of accident at the Rakka Road dumping grounds. Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that a sum of Rs. 120/- be paid to the contractor as compensation and the necessary amount voted. Mr. A. M. M. Abdulcader seconded—Carried.

Considered the sanction of a supplementary vote of Rs. 300/- under head "O 8". Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that the vote be sanctioned. Mr. M. Asaipillai seconded—Carried.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7120.

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Naganathan Bohra member of Vannarponnai East in Jaffna.

Deceased,
Karthigesu V. Iramuthu of Vannarponnai East in Jaffna
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Annapillai wife of Karthigesu V. Iramuthu and
2. Naganathan Subramaniam both of Vannarponnai East in Jaffna
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on May 18, 1929, in the presence of Mr. K. Alayadurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated May 9, 1928 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner is the father of the deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 19, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 29, 1929.
O 1720.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7127.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thangammah wife of Muttar Kumaram of Chavakachcheri North

Deceased,
Bangarapillai Kandiah of Chavakachcheri North
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Chellachchi wife of Bangarapillai Kandiah and
2. Muttar Kumaram of do
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on May 9, 1929, in the presence of Mr. V. Canagaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated May 7, 1929 having been read; It is declared that the Petitioner is the son of the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 20, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 29, 1929.
O 1721.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7123.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivapakkiam daughter of Somasanthar Saravanamuttu of Changanai

Deceased,
Somasanthar Marimuttu of Changanai West
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Sinnaddy Somasanthar and wife
2. Ponnachchi of do
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on May 6, 1929, in the presence of Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated April 22, 1929 having been read; It is ordered that the Petitioner declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before June 20, 1929, state objection or show cause to the contrary.

May 31, 1929.
O 1723.
James Joseph,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7147.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late V. Saravammuthu Selvanayagam of Valveddithurai.

Deceased,
Walker Sons and Co. Limited Colombo
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Ponnammah widow of the abovesaid deceased
2. Santhirakandammal daughter of the deceased and
3. Aliekandammal daughter of the deceased all of Valveddithurai
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge Jaffna, on May 27, 1929 in the presence of Mr. V. Canagaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated May 23, 1929 having been read; It is ordered that the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna, be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on June 27, 1929 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

June 7, 1929.
O 1725.
James Joseph,
Addl District Judge.

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