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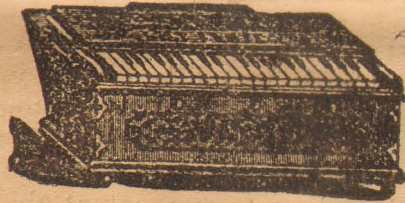
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THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27 1900

The Registrar-General's Circular No 7 of 1898.

We understand that in spite of the withdrawal of the above Circular, many a Notary Public in Jaffna continues to send to the Office of the Registrar of Lands, Jaffna, weekly diaries. The local Registrar of Lands wrote to the notaries informing them of the cancellation of the Circular by order of Government. But many of them insist on furnishing, and continue to furnish, to the Registrar weekly diaries of their work, so that it may not be possible to say against them that they ante-date or post-date instruments executed before them. The Circular might have been unnecessary in the Metropolis, where most of the notaries are members of the honourable profession of the law, and where, in the case of other notaries, fear of detection, influence of public opinion, and spread of education might act as checks on their evil propensities. But in out of the way districts and provinces where notaries and headmen 'are the monarchs of all they survey', these factors are wanting to prevent the concoction and attestation of false and fraudulent deeds. It goes without saying that if the Circular should be in force it would operate to the benefit of the people in these parts of the Island. It is very easy for gentlemen like the Editor of the *Standard* to say that the profession should be pruned of dishonest practitioners if there are such, without putting in force rules which affect every notary, honest and dishonest. How are the dishonest to be reached by law, and how is their guilt to be brought home to them? Several well-known members of the legal profession in Jaffna have assured us that when a creditor, especially a Chetty creditor, obtains a money judgment against a native debtor, the first thing the latter does is to execute a deed transferring all his immoveable property to a friend or relation, such deed being attested by four, five, and six weeks in order to make a show of *bona fides* in any action brought to set aside the deed as fraudulent. Being that in a court of justice fraud is never presumed, how is the deed to be attacked successfully? How is the fraudulent alienation to be established? It cannot be said that cases of fraudulent alienation are rare or stray. We have known of hundreds of cases during the last five or six years. Again, when a person dies intestate and without having made any disposition of his property in his lifetime, the heirs sometimes get notaries to attest deeds purporting to have been executed by the deceased, in order to avoid the payment of the stamp duties leviable in administration cases. The provision as to the supplying of weekly diaries would very much minimise the evils of this kind, as the period of time within which they could be possibly effected is now from six weeks to one week.

It is a stern fact that in the outlying parts of the Island, notaries' clerks at-

test deeds in the absence of the notaries, and there have been occasions when these clerks palmed on their masters false deeds for genuine ones. The provision in the Circular that the number of clerks should be limited and they should be licensed, and that the protocol should be in the handwriting of the notaries, unless they are incapacitated by sickness or other causes from doing so, was calculated to effectually put a stop to these practices. It is a pity that on the Commission appointed to consider the Registrar-General's Circular, officials having experience of the outlying parts of the Island and members of the provincial bar had no seats. The late Mr. L. F. Lee was the only official who could have brought to bear on the questions submitted to the Commission any knowledge of the way in which Notaries in the rural districts of Ceylon perform their duties. But he died, we believe, before the Commission arrived at its conclusions. Such Tamil gentlemen as Mr. T. M. Tampoo (who was a notary public himself) and Mr. C. W. Kathiravelupillai, trusted alike by the Government and the people, would, if appointed as members of the Commission, have brought to bear on its deliberations their vast experience of the notaries practising in North Ceylon. The Burgher proctors who were put on the Commission, though deserving of the confidence reposed by Government in every way, had no experience of any part or district of Ceylon other than Colombo. Mr. Ranasinghe, the Singhalese proctor, could not have represented the Southern Province where, it is said, some notaries are guilty of the most nefarious practices. In short, we make bold to say that the Commission represented only a small minority of the people of the Island. If gentlemen who had sufficient experience of the manner in which notaries in the outlying districts of Ceylon discharge their duties had been appointed members, the conclusion arrived at might have been different, or, even if it should have been the same, might have had greater weight attached to it. The objection to the *personnel* of the Commission might have been to some extent obviated, if the Commission had travelled to the Provinces and taken the evidence of leading men at each town and district as to the way in which the notaries behave in the discharge of their duties. The composition of the Commission was also defective in that no gentleman representing the Tamil public was appointed a member. The Registrar-General, who is a Tamil gentleman, could not have been judge in his own cause. We have not now before us the Circular in question, and perhaps some of its provisions were unnecessary, but there were others which if enforced would have had the most salutary effect on the conduct of the notaries. We have been pained to find that a part of the opposition seemingly directed against the Circular was most unreasonably directed against Mr. Arunachalam personally. Did not the opponents know that Mr. Arunachalam is not to be always Registrar-General and that the Circular was not to enure to his benefit? The Registrar-General personally neither gains by enforcing the Circular nor loses by withdrawing it. We know of some gentlemen who do not take to Mr. Arunachalam kindly and who were yet favourably disposed towards the Circular.

The conduct of the Editor of the *Standard* with reference to some public questions is quite inexplicable to us. He thinks that most of the chief and minor headmen of the Island are guilty of all sins of commission and omission. If he knows the fact that most of the notaries practising in the vernacular languages are drawn from the same classes as the headmen, will he atone and the same breath defend the notaries and condemn

the headmen? We have not the slightest doubt that our daily contemporary's defence of the notaries is due to his ignorance of their malpractices. He should not have judged the village notaries by the standard of those practising in Colombo. We should by no means be understood to say that the village notaries are one and all corrupt. In every profession and every walk of life, there are honest and dishonest men. When the dishonest are only a few, no special legislation is necessary, but when their number is large, measures must be adopted to set them right. The majority of Ceylon notaries may be honest and honourable, but a large minority of them is believed to be corrupt, for very good reasons, and what we say is that the number of dishonest notaries is large enough to call for legislation of the kind contemplated by the Registrar-General's Circular. The statement that the provisions of the Circular were impracticable has been disproved by the circumstance that the notaries acted upon them for two years and there was no fall in the number of deeds attested.

BIRTH-DAY HONOURS.

The list of Birth-Day Honours is disappointing as far as Jaffna is concerned. With the solitary exception of Saravananattu Mudaliyar who has been promoted to the rank of a Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, no Native of the North has had any honour conferred on him. On going over the list of Singhalese gentlemen who have been invested with the title of Mudaliyar, we find that the qualifications of most of them are not in any way superior to those of some well-known officers in the North whose services and claims have been overlooked. There is nothing to be said against His Excellency the Governor who cannot personally acquaint himself with the qualifications of gentlemen serving in the Clerical and Native Departments. He has necessarily to act on the recommendations of his lieutenants in the Provinces, on whom the duty is cast of selecting gentlemen worthy of being honoured. For the last quarter of a century or so, the officials of the Northern Province have been slow to recommend sons of the soil for ranks and titles. Another reason why the claims of the officers serving in the Northern Province do not receive due recognition, is their backwardness to press them on the attention of the Government. Singhalese are much more fond of titular appendages to their names than Tamils, by many of whom they are regarded as empty. If the leading officers in the North had only exerted themselves to secure these honours, we are sure that at least two or three of them would have succeeded. Even if they do not personally care for these ranks and titles, it is a duty they owe to the Tamil community to endeavour to secure at the hands of Her Majesty's Representative a due proportion of them, lest the Tamil race should be left in the background in competition with others. While Singhalese covet ranks and titles so much, and move heaven and earth to obtain them, why Tamil gentlemen in our midst should sleep over their due rights we fail to see.

Another important point connected with the distribution of native ranks, to which the attention of the Government must be invited, is the desirability of conferring them on deserving unofficial gentlemen also. While a few Singhalese non-official gentlemen have been thus honoured, there has not been a single case of a non-official Tamil, as far as we know, on whom any honour has been conferred. In India, not only officers of Government, but mem-

bers of the non official classes—merchants, landed proprietors, literary men and others—often become recipients of suitable honours. The Government of Ceylon will do well to adopt this policy of the Indian Government, and encourage industrial, agricultural, mercantile, and literary pursuits in the Island. In India, titles specially intended for literary men have been created with the view of encouraging the study of Oriental languages.

A Tamil gentleman of the Eastern Province has been raised to the dignity of a Muhandiram of the Governor's Gate at the last Queen's Birth-day celebration. We know that Mr Coomariah and Mr Tillai-ambalam, Mudaliyars, were made Muhandirams before their elevation to the Mudaliyarship. Mr. Tillayambalam serving in the Singhalese Provinces appended the title to his name, but Mr Coomariah who served in Jaffna, never, to the best of our knowledge, used the title. In the North, *Muhandiram* is regarded a Singhalese title, and the use of it after a Tamil name is jarring on the ears of the people, most of whom do not understand its value. However that may be, if the title is to be extended to Tamils also, there is no doubt that they will gradually come to know its worth and accord to the recipient the respect due to him.

THE CHINESE IMBROGLIO

A society has sprung into existence in China called the Boxers, whose motto is China for the Chinese. Their origin dates from the cession of Kiachau to Germany about two years ago. Among their objects is the exclusion of foreigners from Chinese territory. Not having been able to prevail upon the Government at Pekin to take steps to prevent the influx of foreigners, they have taken arms against the established Government, and foreign troops having proceeded to the Legations and residences of foreigners to guard their lives and property, they have come to blows with the Boxers, who, it seems, are carrying everything before them for the time being. The foreign nations embarked on the suppression of the Boxer rebellion are the Japanese, Russians, Germans, French, English, and Americans. It is generally believed that the Government of the Celestial Empire is encouraging, if not secretly aiding the Boxers. At any rate, the Chinese Government has not taken effective measures to suppress the rebellion. The Boxers' success will be only temporary, and the combined armies of the Powers are sure to suppress the rising ere long. As the Pekin authorities have not been able to protect the lives and liberties of the foreigners, it is likely that a joint foreign Protectorate will be established over China, the Empress being dethroned and the late Emperor being placed on the throne, unless of course the Powers agree to divide the spoils, in which case the independent existence of the "Sick Man of the Far East" will have been swept off the face of the earth. Looking to the jealousy between France and England and between Russia and the other Powers wired by Reuter, it cannot be expected that any agreement will be arrived at as to how China is to be divided. The rivalries and animosities existing between the nations of Europe—which is literally an armed camp—may prove the salvation of China. If the integrity of China is assured to her, it can only be due to the mutual hatred of the Powers and not to any statesmanlike action on her part. By the bye, if America and some other countries have legislated, and are legislating, to exclude the Chinese from their territories, why can't Chinese exclude foreigners from their own ground? But China must understand that it is not by massacre and bloodshed her rights can be secured. If she wants to rise in the scale of nations and be recognized as a Power, she must follow in the footsteps of Japan and act as she has done. In the meantime we cannot but condemn the land-grabbing instincts of Russia and Germany owing to whose high-handed action, the Boxers have been brought into existence.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY AND ITS IMMEDIATE RESULTS

(From a correspondent)

About a month ago, a cooly several years in my employ came to me with an application to quit service as he had been offered three times

his daily pay for work connected with the landing of railway materials. The domestic and other servants of several gentlemen here, I understand, left off the same work. When I sent for some articles of local manufacture, an advance of 20 per cent was demanded because labour was dear on the same account. If the landing of stores only does this, it is not difficult to realise what the effect will be when the railway is being made and buildings are constructed. The prospect of those who have to cultivate paddy and other products is thoroughly disheartening, for while agriculture in Jaffna is scarcely a paying concern at present, it will be entirely unremunerative with an enhanced cost of labour. Contractors will have to import labour from India, but it appears that the planters will raise objections to this if they have not already done so.

The spectacle of a large ocean steamer discharging cargo in bulk at a Jaffna port is a novel one, and one is struck with wonder at its carrying capacity which holds cargo sufficient to cover several acres with sleepers to a height of about 6 feet. The cost of each sleeper is understood to be in Ceylon money about Rs 3-75 and the freight and charges might make it up to Rs 5-00. Could not timber from our extensive forests be utilised so as to make a large saving in the cost of the railway? I believe the opinion of several gentlemen examined before the Railway Commission was to the effect that the line could be economically constructed from timber available along the route.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Weather—The blowing has been very strong for the last three or four weeks with occasional lulls. The days are now and then cloudy.

The Pearl Fishery—Captain Donnan reports that "since March 1899, a heavy fall of pearl oyster spat has taken place on the Northern banks, which is indicative of an approaching revival of the pearl fisheries which have been suspended for some years past."

Clerical Examination—This Examination will be held on the 13th August 1900 and following days. Applications are to reach the Director of Public Instruction not later than 23rd July 1900. The centres of examination will be Colombo and Jaffna only.

The Police Magistrate, Jaffna—We are glad to find that Mr. T. M. Tampoo, the Police Magistrate of Jaffna, has been appointed to act in the fifth class of the Service.

The Jaffna Railway—We understand that Mr. M. Chinnappa, the well known contractor, has taken on contract the building of sheds and station-houses in the Kangesanturrai line from that port to Uduville, a distance of five miles.

The Government Agent—Mr. E. T. Noyes was engaged yesterday in considering the claims to compensation of the owners of the lands acquired for the Northern Railway.

The Railway Office—A house in the Main Street has been rented out by Government to serve as the Railway Office. The railway clerk, Mr. Rajaratnam, has come down from Colombo and attends to his duties.

The Kayts Courts—Mr. H.A.P. Sandrasegara Advocate, has been appointed to act as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Kayts, for one month from 1st July, during the absence of Mr. H. J. Wouters on leave. We congratulate Mr. Sandrasegara on the appointment.

Arrivals—Mr. C. Suntharam, the well-known Landing Waiter at the Colombo Customs, is on a visit to his friends and relations on six week's leave of absence, as also is Mr. John Martin of the Police Office, Colombo.

A Case of Stabbing—A young woman of Nellore was given a serious stab by a Nalawa man. She is lying in a dangerous state in the F. N. S. Hospital.

The Mattivil Riot Cases—These sensational cases which were fixed for hearing at the District Court of Jaffna yesterday stand postponed on the application of the accused's Counsel, at whose request assessors are being cited to try the case with the judge.

The Principal of St John's College, Jaffna—The Rev. R. W. Ryde, M. A. has been appointed Principal of the Trinity College, Kandy. The Rev. J. Thompson, M. A. of Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, has been appointed Principal of St. John's College in succession to Mr. Ryde.

Mr. B. S. Bastiampillai—This Jaffna gentleman has been appointed Shroff of the Kela

Valley Railway Extension as from the 15th Instant.

Railway Materials—A large quantity of sleepers has been landed at Kangesanturrai and further supplies are expected soon. Boats and coolies are very busy at Kangesanturrai. The Customs premises put on a lively appearance. Bustle and business are the order of the day.

An Indian Wrangler—Mr. Belak Ram, a graduate of the Lahore College, has passed as fourth Wrangler at Cambridge.

Rats—The destruction of these animals is being steadily pursued in Colombo. A Kangany paid at Rs 25 and two coolies at Rs 15 each per mensem are employed at each of the five centres into which Colombo is divided for this purpose. Besides the fixed pay, they are paid at the rate of 5 cents for each rat they capture. Certainly a paying avocation this for men of the class to which the Kanganies and Coolies belong. The money comes from the Municipal exchequer.

Obituary—We regret to record the death of Mr. S. Muttutambay, one of the leading tobacco traders of Jaffna. He was a brother of the late Mr. S. Sinnappa, a well-known Proctor and father-in-law of Mr. A. Kathiravelu, Shroff of the Customs, Kayts.

The Indian Famine—A meeting is to be held at the Jaffna District Court House, under the presidency of Mr. E. T. Noyes, acting Government Agent, Northern Province, on Thursday the 28th Instant at 4 P. M., to consider the steps to be taken for the collection of subscriptions in Jaffna in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. We have no doubt that the leading men in Jaffna will heartily respond to Mr. Noyes' invitation and make the movement a success. The people who are affected by this Famine which is one of the severest that has ever taken place, are our immediate neighbours who have every claim on our sympathy and support at this time of their distress and suffering. If we remember right the amount collected in 1897 in this Province by Mr. F. C. Fisher, then acting as Government Agent, Northern Province, in aid of the sufferers of the famine of that year was Rs 5000. It is to be hoped that a larger amount will be collected on this occasion by the present acting Government Agent.

Mr. Suryanarain Row B. A.—We are glad to learn that this gentleman who is the Editor of the "Astrological Magazine" and author of several learned treatises on Astronomy and Astrology intends paying a visit to Ceylon. He is expected to land in Colombo about the middle of next month, and after remaining sometime in the Metropolis of the Island, he will visit Jaffna and other parts of Ceylon which are worthy of being visited. Mr. Row does not belong to that class of astrologers who are to be found in numbers in Jaffna. He is a refined and educated gentleman, being a graduate of the Madras University, and the readers of Astrological Magazine can form a conception of his immense learning and close acquaintance with astrology. His visit cannot fail to be of great interest to the public, especially the Hindu public, as conversation and consultation with him on astrological and scientific subjects are sure to be productive of some advantage to them. We understand that it is Mr. Row's intention to lecture on Astrological and scientific subjects in different parts of the Island if he is invited to do so by the leading men of the country. It is to be hoped the Hindu public will welcome his visit and do everything in their power to make his visit profitable to themselves and enjoyable to Mr. Suryanarain Row.

Tobacco—This staple product of this Peninsula is now sold here at a fancy price. The average price of a *Param* of tobacco is Rs 25 as against Rs 150 in previous years. This rise in the price is owing to the heavy damage caused to the crop by the floods of April last. A quantity of tobacco usually exported from here to Travancore and Cochin was between 50000 and 60000 bales. It is estimated that only about 35,000 bales will be available for export this year. The merchants have already purchased more than half the quantity grown here this year and the remaining quantity also will be in the hands of merchants in another fortnight. The tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars also commands unusually high prices. Jaffna is not, therefore, a loser by the destructive floods of April last.

Pretoria Day at Point Pedro—The taking of Pretoria was celebrated at Point Pedro on a grand scale under the auspices of Mr. M. A. Allegaon and the other leading islanders of the place. We understand that a large number of the inhabitants have been invited to the place. We understand that the Government has granted an Excellency to the Government of the Cape.

the British to which His Excellency, sent a reply thanking them for their loyalty to the British Crown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Pallai 10-6-1900.

Pretoria Day at Pallai.

There was a grand and enthusiastic demonstration on the 16th Instant here in honor of the British successes in South Africa. The Mission School room which was kindly lent for the occasion was profusely and tastefully decorated, Union Jacks were hoisted and the place presented an attractive appearance.

All the European residents, Government Officials, Mission Agents and Head-men were present. People from this and neighbouring Villages mustered very strong. There was a large number of school children present, and they were given a holiday. *Feu de joie* was fired in honor of the occasion. Mr. Armitage, the Asst. Conservator of Forests spoke at length and explained to the people the origin of the Boers and of the war and called for three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen, Lord Roberts and other Generals in the front, which were lustily and cherefully given.

A torch light procession paraded the street accompanied by native music, tom tom, *Kodi Kudai*, *Alavaddam* and the carrying of Union Jacks. There was a grand display of fireworks gun-fire, crackers, etc. There was general rejoicings all our the district.

The Function terminated late in the night after the singing of the National Anthem—Cor,

EXTRACTS FROM THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION DURING THE YEAR AND VIEW AS TO THE FUTURE.

Village Tanks.—Special attention has been given to the restoration of the village tanks—the most important factor in the improvement of the mainland of the Province—and I am glad to be able to report that useful work was done during the course of the year. I need not here report what I have said in previous reports as to the importance of these works.

Labour.—The restoration by the landowners benefited was carried out on 484 village tanks with 35,437 days' labour, equivalent to 17,718 cubes of earthwork. And for special cases where labour was called out for urgent and immediate work an addition is to be made of 8,007 days' labour or 4,000 cubes of earthwork.

In clearing spills and tank-bunds 3,737 days' labour was performed and 8,763 day's labour in turfing the new earthwork.

Sluices.—These are supplied gratis by the Irrigation Board where the people do the earthwork of (and upkeep) the tanks. 147 cement pipe sluices were made early in the year and were sent out to the tanks for which they were intended, but of these only 26 were inserted in the bunds; the others will be inserted in the dry weather of 1900. Besides this 1,080 pipes were manufactured for subsequent despatch.

Work commenced for the erection of masonry sluices (Molesworth type) in the middle of the year at Nedunkeni, Marutanmaduwu, Ariyamadu, and Pandarakulam. The first named was completed within the year, the others were almost completed. I consider this type to be too expensive, and much prefer the type used in the village tanks below Giant's tank.

Spills.—These are urgently required now that the tanks begin to hold up a greater head of water, and revision will be made for them in 1900.

I took pains to explain to the people on circuit the liberal terms allowed to persons who restore abandoned Crown tanks, in allowing land at the rate of Rs. 10 per acre for each 10 rupees' worth of labour performed in restoration. I have already had six applications for permits. This concession is more advantageous to settlers than to the local landowner, as the latter generally holds more land than he can successfully cultivate. There is not much land now available for extension under the restored tanks, but there are innumerable unrestored Crown tanks with excellent land below them suitable for rice, tobacco, and (in some places) for cocoanuts.

The Staff.—I am glad to say that the inspector and the sub-inspectors worked zealously and well. The works were somewhat delayed by the long illness of Mr. McDonnell in the first half of the year. Mr. Ramalingam was required to assist at the earthwork at the Giant's tank, a transfer to which I reluctantly agreed; but his substitute, Mr. Nagamuttu, proved efficient and satisfactory. Mr. Selvadurai was promoted to the North-Western Province and his successor, Mr. Rajakariar, promises to make a useful officer.

Views as to Future.—Steady, continuous, and careful restoration of the village tanks should be the object of the administrator of this province. These tanks have been raised to a fair state of water supply will be improved by improving the now waste water. In the topographical the outlying land, surveys' clerks at

system of irrigation, which is often so obscured by forest that it is not easy to trace it, and this sometimes leads to mistakes.

The work I have most at heart at present is the formation of an irrigation work for the Karachchi cultivators. At least 12,000 people go annually from the peninsula to cultivate their fields by rain water, while a fine river runs through the plain unutilized. I shall address the Central Irrigation Board regarding this proposed irrigation work early in 1900.

Giant's Tank and Kanukeni.—The works in progress are under the control of the Central Irrigation Board, so I need make no remarks as they do not form any part of the work of the Provincial Board.

HORSE ESTABLISHMENT, DELFT AND IRANATIVU.

I may here repeat what I said in my report for 1898:

The expectations which I held in 1896 have not been disappointed. The regulations framed by experience for the breeding and general treatment of the establishment are completed. The experiment in removal of the fillies and young colts to Iranativu has been most successful, and if the business is carried out in future on the present lines I anticipate a fair profit to Government on the expenditure and the maintenance of a breed of hardy "galloways" which can stand a climate in which Australians and Indians cannot be kept without much risk of loss.

I have more applications for sale than I can at present supply; but later on I hope this will be remedied by increase of the number of brood mares from the fillies reared at Iranativu.

At the stocktaking in 1896 there were 2 stallions, 62 brood mares, and 62 colts and fillies, all under three years of age. There are at present 1 Arab stallion ("Raeburn"), 60 brood mares, and 68 colts and fillies.

It is now possible from the stud book to trace and weed out barren mares and to replace them with fillies from Iranativu, an other island in which there is excellent pasturage and which forms a capital place of segregation for the young fillies.

The animals sent to Iranativu have grown exceedingly well, and there have been no deaths among them except such as arose from an outbreak of pleuropneumonia.

Thirteen colts were castrated in this month by Mr. Sturgess, and if this operation proves successful, as it is expected to be, the difficulty now experienced in separating the two-year-olds from the brood mares will cease.

The horses find a ready market now at prices varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150. Formerly the price varied from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Mr. Sturgess considers they are worth more than this, and that they will obtain their true value when they are better known. Unfortunately no horses will be available for sale till the close of 1899, owing to the great mortality in foals during my absence in England in 1897.

Experience has now shown that the system above indicated worked well. All the yearlings are removed early in the year to Iranativu, where the colts are castrated when 1½ year old.

Cast-mares are replaced from fillies at Iranativu when they are of suitable age.

Mr. Sturgess's operations have been uniformly successful, and the difficulty of segregation at Delft has thus been obviated. It was discovered that the mortality among the young foals was entirely due to "tics." But as the number of animals is not very great, preventive measures were adopted, which seem likely to be successful. Before March, 1899, eleven foals had died. Since the cause has been discovered the difficulty has disappeared. The "tic" in question appears to be identical with the pest which has proved so destructive in Queensland and elsewhere.

The stone enclosure (kraal) at Iranativu was entirely rebuilt and improved and a walled enclosure of about 100 acres was formed at Delft as a "paddock" for sick animals or mares heavy in foal.

Acting on the experience of the past three years the regulations were revised and settled with the co-operation of Mr. Sturgess, government Veterinary Surgeon.

I have gratefully to acknowledge the help and advice during the year, of Mr. Sturgess, who visited Delft and Iranativu and operated on the colts in April and September. In April, 1898, all the Delft-bred stallions were removed and "Raeburn" was alone allowed to remain with the stud. It has now been found that the number of foals is less than might have been anticipated, and that it is necessary to provide a second stallion as soon as possible.

During the year three mares and seven colts and fillies were sold. Six fillies were transferred from Iranativu to Delft and put in the stud.

There are now at Iranativu forty-nine colts and fillies all under 2½ years old. The mares and foals in Delft were in good condition.

The receipts for 1899 were Rs. 1,325 and the expenditure Rs. 956-81.

So far the experiment on a small scale has been satisfactory, and I see my way to making the establishment a valuable one in the future, and at a cost but trifling when compared with the advantage to the public. Regarding the extension I shall place my views before Government later on.

I may add that in order to improve the breed of cattle in Iranativu I obtained from Government a Scinde bull, which was put on the island in September, and three young bulls were sent to Manner, Mullaitivu, and Vayuniya.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No 1075

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathiravolu Namasiwayam of Cheddiakurichy in Punakari

Deceased
Kathiravelu Kartikechu of Colombuturai
Petitioner
Vs.
Kanagasabai Swaminathar of Colombuturai

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Kathiravelu Kartikechu of Colombuturai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kathiravelu Namasiwayam of Cheddiakurichy in Punakari coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 8th day of June 1900 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 6th day of June 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 9th day of July 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 8th day of June 1900

Signed C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1079

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muttukkumaru Arunassalam of Vaddukkoddai

Deceased
Muttukkumaru Suppiramaniam of Vaddukkoddai
Petitioner

Vs

Muttukkumaru Narasapillai of Vaddukkoddai
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of Muttukkumaru Suppiramaniam of Vaddukkoddai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muttukkumaru Arunassalam of Vaddukkoddai coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot District Judge, Esquire, on the 15th day of June 1900 in the presence of Messrs. Casippillai & Cathiravelu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of June 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of July 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 15th day of June 1900

Signed C. EARDLEY WILMOT
District Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

ORDER NISI

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 1078

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chinnatampi Chelappa of Kantharodai

Deceased.
Ampalawanar Kantaiyah of Kantharodai
Petitioner

Vs

1. Ampalawanar Sapapathippillai of Kopay
2. Vesuvanathar Aromukam of do
3. Vesuvanathar Vanniyarayar of Kantharodai and
4. Parupatham widow of Mailvaganam of Kopay

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Ampalawanar Kantaiyah the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chinnatampi Chelappa coming on for disposal before C. Eardley Wilmot Esquire, District Judge, on the 13th day of June 1900 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Ponnampalam Proctor on the Part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 11th day of June 1900 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the Maternal cousin 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 the 12th day of July 1900 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 13th day of June 1900.

(sd) C. Eardley Wilmot
District Judge.