

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXVI—NO. 70

JAFFNA, THURSDAY MARCH 12, 1925.

PRICE 6 CENTS.

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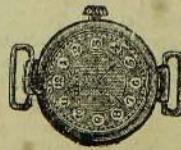
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 219.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Jane Sebaratnam wife of Chellatamby Alagakone of Rambakkulam in Vavuniya Deceased.

Chellatamby Alagakone of Rambakkulam Petitioner

Vs.

1. Alagakone Emmanuel of Rambakkulam
2. Thevarutnam daughter of Alagakone of Rambakkulam
3. Saverimattu Madaliyar Venderkone of do.

The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

R spondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purposes following and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before R. S. V. Poulter Esquire, Additional District Judge, Mullaitivu, on January 28, 1925, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the petitioner, on the part of the Petitioner dated December 16, 1924, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the said minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and it is declared that the Petitioner is pendent and it is declared that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before February 26, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. S. V. Poulter,
District Judge.

January 28, 1925.

Order Nisi extended till 28 3 25.

R. J. Bateman,
District Judge.

25 2 25.
Q. 587.

For particulars about this medicine consult

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DESPATCH.

London Mails per the R. L. "Tjerimai", close today (Thursday) and per the P & O "Maliva" close on Thursday, March 19th, parcel mails closing on Wednesday, March 18th.

Straits & China Mails per the S M N "Johan de Witt" close on Friday, March 13th, and per the M M "Paul Lecat" on Monday, March 16, parcel mails closing on Saturday, March 14th.

Letter Mail to India Via Dhanushkodi closes daily at 6 p.m. Registered Letters and Parcels are received for despatch up to 4:30 and 3:30 p.m. respectively, except on Sundays.

ARRIVAL.

London Mails per the O L "Ormuz" are due on Sunday, March 15th.

Straits & China Mails per the M M "Portbos" are due on Saturday, March 14th.

Mails from India Via Dhanushkodi are due every morning.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1925.

JAPAN'S AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

The last issue and the one before it of *The Hindu Organ* give some very thoughtful hints on the way out of present economic dependence on foreign countries. It very rightly points out that the people are very foolish in expecting the Government to do everything for them and urges them to take the initiative themselves. We think it is a very fair suggestion but, at the same time, we hold that the Government also could do something, especially at the start.

The reason why agriculture has been on the decline is because the chief agricultural industry of the Colony, namely, paddy cultivation has not been a paying concern so that it could not attract labour and capital sufficient enough to develop it. It is therefore very necessary that the Government should give some encouragement to agriculturists. What is really wanted is a well-conceived agricultural policy calculated to develop the areas still to be reclaimed from the jungle and devoted to food-production. A carefully thought-out policy should aim at achieving a properly balanced development of the Island's resources, so that agricultural enterprise—whether among the permanent inhabitants or colonists—may be duly encouraged on the one hand or checked on the other—which only the Government can do through its enactments.

What the Government can do for agriculture can be clearly seen from the progress which Japan has made in recent years in agriculture. In Japan, though the nature of the soil is far from promising and though the area under cultivation has increased but slightly, yet the agricultural production has expanded tremendously. The reason is not far to seek. The Japanese Government has pursued for several decades a many-sided agricultural policy. The principal lines of this policy have been (a) to extend the area under cultivation by bringing under tillage, uncultivated lands, lying amidst fields or elsewhere and land reclaimed from sea or lakes, and by decreasing the size of boundary ridges; (b) to consolidate the scattered holdings belonging to the same individual and to make the shape of each consolidated holding as regular as possible; (c) to increase irrigation facilities to the maximum by enabling the holder to tap local streams and by constructing canals and reservoirs; and (d) to impress upon the agriculturists, the desirability of using improved methods and the use of such implements and to make it economically possible for them to employ such methods and implements.

The last is the most important point of the agricultural policy of the Japanese Government. From the very beginning of the new era in Japan which is generally considered to date from 1868, measures were inaugurated to increase the intelligence of the farming classes and to enable them to modernise agriculture. The necessity for providing instruction in farming and allied industries was recognised at an early stage of the period of reconstruction. Provision was made for it in the village schools. Special schools

and colleges were established to give advanced courses in scientific agriculture, stock-breeding, dairying etc.

The Japanese Government realised almost at the beginning that it would accomplish little good merely to implant in the farmers the desire to use modern methods and implements without making it economically possible for them to adopt them. It therefore designed various measures to give financial aid to the holders so that they could make improvements, and also saw to it that modern implements could be procured at points nearby.

The supply of capital to agriculturists has been insured by the establishment of agricultural banks and co-operative societies, and by the provision that a portion of the Savings in the Postal Banks shall be loaned to co-operative societies for the purpose of the amelioration of land.

Besides the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, both of which lend money to promote agriculture, there are more than a hundred other agricultural and industrial banks. The Hypothec Bank loans money on immovable property, redeemable by annual installments within a period not exceeding five years or, in certain circumstances, at a fixed term of not more than five years. It also gives loans without security to industrial, fishery, forestry or stock-breeding guilds or associations of such guilds. The primary object of the Hokkaido Colonial Bank is to facilitate the supply of capital by loaning money on the security of agricultural products and by making long term loans at low interest on immovable property. The agricultural and industrial banks are local institutions which furnish long term loans at a low rate of interest on security of immovable property.

The Japanese Government has also done much to organise agricultural societies and associations in order to encourage farmers to help one another. These bodies must not be confused with co-operative societies which are different. They are subsidised by the State or by Local Government corporations. There are at present one Imperial Agricultural Society, more than fifty Agricultural Societies in the various prefectures, nearly five hundred in districts and about eleven thousand in towns and villages.

Such in outline is the agricultural policy followed in Japan. How far the Ceylon Government will be able to adopt the policy followed in Japan in agricultural matters, is yet to be seen. It has been our good fortune to have been blessed with a most sympathetic ruler in the person of His Excellency the Governor who had ever since he landed on this Island been telling the people to increase the local production of foodstuffs. Now that he is about to leave our shores, we hope that he will leave us something behind which the people of this Colony could always associate with his memory. The ensuring of the food supply of four and a half millions of His Majesty's loyal subjects is worthy of the consideration of any Colonial Governor and we do really hope that His Excellency will do something in this direction before he finally bids us good-bye.

NOTES & COMMENTS

For the first time in the history of Hindu education in the Island, a Saiva institution with a

A SAIVA INSTITUTION. really Saiva atmosphere is about to be incorporated under an Ordinance. Throughout the whole of the proposed ordinance Saiva learning and Saiva tradition are emphasised and our readers will be glad to know that in addition to the ordinary courses of instruction, the course of studies to be imparted include a careful study of the principles relating to the life eternal or spiritual as taught in the Vedas, the Saiva Agamas, the Dharma Shastras, the Puranas, and the Itihāsas. The sacred hymns of the four Tamil Saints shall be taught and divine service shall be held in the College temple, at which all the boarders and day-scholars professing the Saiva faith shall attend immediately before the morning session begins. The study of the Tamil language and literature shall be compulsory on all Tamil boys from the lowest to the highest class and the national music, drama, and games of the Tamil people shall also be cultivated. There never was a more appropriate name given to a college in Ceylon. A college which devotes so much attention to the spiritual and national aspect of education does certainly deserve the appellation "Parameshvara."

A correspondent recently drew our attention to the custom of Hindu girls of a

SCHOOLS IN GRAVE-YARDS.

certain Missionary institution being made to visit cemeteries—which is a thing strongly condemned by Hindus. In this connection we like to point out to the educational authorities in this Province that there are, in this District, vernacular schools facing grave-yards. The gloomy and poisonous atmosphere of a grave-yard will have a very serious effect on the moral and physical well-being of the children of tender years who attend these institutions. We hope the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools will induce the Managers of such schools to shift the school buildings to a more congenial centre.

We have had another prosperous year and another surplus balance. The question now arises as to

ANOTHER SURPLUS.

what is to be done with the surplus balance. Education received some consideration last year. But even more than education is the question of the food supply of the Island. We hope that this year the Government will be pleased to devote at least a portion of the amount to increasing the Island's food-supply. The special need of this Colony is agricultural banks. Money deposited in such institutions will not be a loss in the long run.

Mr. S. Sivapathasantharam B. A. Victoria College has done a distinct service

A TIMELY PUBLICATION.

to the Saiva community by bringing out a text-book on Saiva rituals. The language used in the book is simple and the exposition of the esoteric and exoteric significance of the more important ceremonies observed by the Saivites is very lucid indeed. With the spread of Saiva education, a text book of this nature is an urgent necessity and we recommend this as a standard text-book which could be very advantageously introduced in all schools.

PEARL TOWN NEWS.

MARICHEHUKADDAI.

On Saturday (7.3.25) 59 boats and 963 divers went out to fish pearls.

At the previous night's sale 261,500 oysters—the Government's share—were offered for sale, the highest bid being Rs 50 and the lowest Rs 45 per 1000, and realised Rs 12, 048 50.

We learn that 2 fatal cases of cholera are reported from Marichehukaddi while 2 fresh cases are reported from Murungan. The authorities are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER.—According to the weather report of yesterday from the Observatory fine weather is experienced in all stations except Jaffna. Slight drizzles are coming down for the last two days, thereby causing damage to the blossoming of trees and the threshing of corn.

PERSONAL.—Dr. B. Sundara Raju, Director of Fisheries, Madras, spent the week end in Kandy with Mr. C. S. Sajaratham.

—Mr. J. S. Kennedy, Irrigation Engineer; Irampadai, who entered the Kandy Hospital towards the end of last month with two fractured ribs as the result of a motoring mishap on the Trincomalee Road, is expected to leave hospital in a day or two.

CEYLON TAMIL MAHAJANA SABAI.—A meeting of the committee of the Ceylon Tamil Mahajana Sabha will be held at the Jaffna Association Room on Friday the 13th inst. at 5 p.m. The following is the Agenda:—(1) To consider a letter from the President of the Congress. (2) Date of the annual meeting.

LADY SCIENTIST OF THE NORTH.—The Tamil ladies of Colombo held a "Socia" on Monday evening at the residence of Dr. (Mrs.) Nallamma Satia Vaglawara Aiyer, to meet Miss M. Thillyampalam, Lady Professor of Science at the Isabelle Thorburn College (for women), Lucknow. Miss Thillyampalam, a luminary of Jaffna, spoke of her experiences in Agra, Delhi and Lucknow and later in America.

Colombo Market Rate.

(AS ON 11.3.25.)
No. 1 copra Rs. 80 50 per candy
No. 2 " Rs. 74
Desicated Coconuts Cts. 191 per lb
Exchange Rates.

(AS ON 11.3.25.)
Dollar Rupee Rate: Rs. 2/84
do. Cross Rate: " 4/76
Singapore Dollar: " 1/57 (selling)

FISHERIES IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.—It is understood that the local authorities of the Northern Province have another fishery scheme. There are large fisheries along these coasts, and the chief occupation of the people here is fishing. They have no transport facilities for fish, except when the fishermen in the neighbourhood of Mannar are concerned. The rest of the fish caught along these shores is converted into dry fish by very rudimentary methods. The provincial authorities, it is understood, propose to place transport facilities at the disposal of these fishermen, and also to call private enterprise to open an ice factory and a Refrigeration Station at Peralai. Besides undertaking the preservation of fish, the ice factory would provide ice and aerated waters in the Northern Peninsula. It would be possible to carry out the refrigeration of fish in the same factory by adaptation of the machinery. It is further maintained that refrigerated fish keeps in that state for eighteen hours with the help of a little ice. Within that period it can be transported to Colombo and many other outstation centres.

KANDY DIVORCE CASE.—In the divorce case in which Mr. P. W. Thomas de Silva, teacher, Dharmaraja College, Kandy, sued his wife for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of adultery with Mr. M. B. F. Seneviratne, Proctor, as co respondent and damages in Rs. 5000 from the latter, Dr. Paul Peiris, District Judge, delivered his judgment on the 9th instant allowing the dissolution of marriage and Rs 3000 damages from the co-respondent with costs. The Judge characterised the co respondent as a trusted friend turning into an infatuated lover.

ANTI MALARIAL BATTLE.—Considerable progress has been made by the Malariaologist and the staff in their campaign at Anuradhapura which has long enjoyed an evil reputation as a hot-bed of this fell disease. A large proportion of the swamps that apart from being inimical to public health constituted an eyesore have now disappeared and fever is said to be on the decrease.

SEQUEL TO ABDUCTION CASE.—It will be remembered that one Murugan, a washerman of Panarian was charged with the abduction of Annam, a Vellala married woman of the same village. The accused in that case was acquitted and Mr. L. J. de S. Seneviratne, Additional Police Magistrate, immediately charged the Police Vidane with conspiracy against the accused. The P. V. was committed to stand his trial before the District Court and the Hon. Mr. W. Darsawamy, Crown Advocate, instructed by Mr. V. Ramalingam, Proctor conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. T. E. Nalliah with Mr. V. Joseph instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah. The learned District Judge convicted the accused under Section 190 of the Ceylon Penal Code and sentenced him to detention till the rising of the Court and to a fine of Rs 100 and in default 4 months rigorous imprisonment. The Judge characterised Annam as a young woman of a type which has become so common in our times—neurotic, dissatisfied and longing for change, excitement and adventure.

DEATHS OF A HIGH PRIEST AND HIS CONSORT.—The death of Bhrama Sri V. Muthukurukkal, the High Priest of Nallora Kandaswamy Temple took place at Kopay on the 27th ultimo. His consort who was in delicate health, being struck with grief at the death of her husband, passed away on Friday last a week after the death of the High Priest. Much sympathy is felt with the young Orphans and the near relatives.

THUNDERSTORM IN COLOMBO.—On Saturday last during the heavy thunderstorm in the afternoon, telephone wires, at the stores of Messrs. C. S. Antony & Co., Mutwal, fused. The employees of the Stores, as soon as they noticed small fires here and there, set to work with buckets of water and fire-extinguishing contrivances. As the telephone was put out of action information was sent to the Police Station, across the road, for the services of the fire Brigade but owing to the general breakdown of all telephone connections in the locality the Brigade could not be communicated with. About half a dozen police constables with buckets hurried quickly to the spot, but, by then a heavy downpour of rain with hail completely extinguished all traces of fire. The older residents of the locality declare that such a phenomenon had never been witnessed before. Several coconut trees in the vicinity were struck by lightning. It is also reported that stones varying from the size of a pigeon's egg to that of large lozenges fell at Hunupitiya.

FAREWELL DINNER AT CHAVAKACHCHERI.—A pleasant function came off at the Rest House, Chavakachcheri on the 9th instant, when the many friends of Mr. T. Vijayaratham Booking Clerk C G R entertained him to a farewell dinner prior to his departure to Vayangoda on transfer as Senior Officer in charge. Dr. S. Ponniah, District Medical Officer presided and had the guest of the evening on his right. Others sat at the dinner were Messrs. S. Appadurai, Station Master, T. V. Kandiah Postmaster, N. Muttunmaru acting Apothecary, S. Ponnudurai Excise Inspector, S. Kasipillai Govt. Apothecary, Lawrencepillai Interpreter Mudaliar, and K. Saravammuttu Assistant Postmaster. After Justice had been done to the dinner, Dr. S. Ponniah spoke at length dwelling on the sterling qualities of head and heart of Mr. Vijayaratham, his uniform

courtesy and kindness to the public and wished him all success in his new sphere of activities. Messrs. T. V. Kandiah and N. Muttumaru supplemented the remarks of the doctor. There was a sing song till late hour of the night and the party dispersed after having spent a very enjoyable time. Mr K Supramaniam from Guntote succeeds Mr Vijayaratham.

HINDU STUDENTS MAHA SABHA, VADU-KODAI.—Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Swami Rudrakodiswarar delivered an interesting lecture in the Hindu English Institute Hall on Thursday the 5th inst. His lecture was based on the following golden lines of Thiruvalluvar:

அந்தக் காலத்திலும் மந்திரைச்சாரம் புத்தகேபுதுமுகம்.

The hall was unusually crowded and the Swamy kept the whole audience spell bound for more than an hour. The Hon Mr. W. Duraiswamy presided on the occasion.

INDIAN LETTER.

HINDU MUSLIM UNITY—A TANGLE.—A most disconcerting piece of news this week is the failure of the congress sub-committee on Hindu-Muslim Unity to arrive at any definite scheme. Mr. Gandhi, the chairman of that sub-committee, has had to admit failure and miscalculation again. He is of opinion that the atmosphere is surcharged with passion and excitement on the communal question, and that Hindus and Mohammedans are unyielding in their claims. He has, therefore, decided to forget about it for a while until the situation clears. Not that he is not hopeful of success, but he thinks the two communities are not so prepared for the unity as he thought they were. As he aptly put it in Madras last evening, he has laid aside the tangle till he forget his excitement and impatience just as he used to lay aside, the tangled skein of Khadder in spinning, to take it up after he had finished his other work. His advice that the other work before the nation must not be delayed in a vain effort to solve the Hindu-Muslim question at once is practical. The decision arrived at has disheartened many people, and pleased the enemies of India's freedom. National progress is with a number of knotty problems and difficulties, and leaders who can rise above classish and narrow communal prejudices are few in number. But the day is bound to come when these difficulties will be over.

GENERAL.—At no period in the history of British rule in India has the communal question been so acute as these few months. The Brahman-nonbrahman fight for equality, was revived in the Madras Legislative Council this session on the question of showing preference to the numerically larger non-brahmans. The brahmins fear that their predominant position is being assailed. Curiously enough both parties are uncompromising when it comes to details!

The existence of the Lawrence statue in Lahore, with the characteristic flourish of the sword and the question "Will you be ruled by the Pen or Sword?" has caused much heartburning among the people there since the wave of non-co operation spread over the country. Various schemes to remove the inscription, or the statue had failed from time to time. This month a motion in the Punjab Legislative Council on the question of removing the offending statue has also met with disappointment to Indians.

The Viceroy is going to England on leave in the 2nd week of April, to discuss with the Secretary of State some matters of outstanding interest. Rumour is thick with suspicion as to the real motive behind Lord Reading's departure. A London paper has itself doubted the published reason and surmised that the good Lord has been recalled. What for?

When Lord Reading goes to England on leave Lord Lytton of Bengal is to act for him as Viceroy. Sir Abdur Rahim of the Bengal Executive Council must get the acting governorship of the province if his colour and race do not disqualify him. An attempt was, however, made to pack him off overseas on a plausible mission, but, cute that he is, he has chosen to stick to his place and see if his colour and race would penalise him when the governorship falls vacant!

A paper on the Indian Census, prepared by Mr. J. T. Marton, Indian Census Commissioner, was recently read before the Royal Society of Arts in London. Figures and observation on them point to the fact that simplicity in life was coupled with human fertility and high birthrate. As people pick up new ideas of civilisation and trammel themselves with modern encumbrances their fertility declines and there is a desire to restrict child birth. Another point that emerges is that the Hindus are declining in numbers. The Census Commissioner is of opinion that India is not at all over populated as some people would have us believe. The baneful effects of the industrial invasion of the cities and the toll

of factory-life are evident in the horrible fact that Calcutta has twice as many men as women. The proportion of men to women in other cities where industry has gathered workers is equally horrible. Civilization is not without its painful and unpleasant side lights!

Mr Gandhi arrived in Madras yesterday morning on his way to Vayom to look into the question of untouchability and unapproachability there. He received a magnificent reception from the City. What a change has come over the timid politicians of earlier days may be seen from the fact that the Madras Corporation read an address to the man who was sometime ago denounced as a quack. The real reason is that there is an element of congressmen in the Corporation who have stood by the congress ideas all along. Their fellow members could not but acquiesce in their proposals. Even "Justice" to which the name Gandhi was synonymous with revolution a couple of years ago offered a vote of welcome to the "Mahatma"! Mr. Gandhi had a full day of activities which closed with a monster meeting on the sands in the marina. Over ten thousand people of all classes filled the broad expanse of the beach, and the simple, half naked saint of Sabarmati delivered a very inspiring address full of thought and wisdom. Mr. Gandhi looks much better now in health than a few months back, and it was a matter of joy for the thousands of his admiring audience. He left for Vayom last night and after a tour in the southern districts will return to Madras. There is no question that his personality has a magnetic influence for good. May he live long to the fruition of his plan of Swaraj for India.

"A bunch of Jaffa bananas was given to me the other day. I was told, however, the sweet gift had eluded the eyes of sanitary authorities at Talaimanar or Mandapam. The fact is, I am told, they don't allow fruits and roots to be brought across to India. That favourite article of the Jaffian abroad, the king yam is particularly looked for by the sanitarians and fumigated in slices before being passed as safe. This is news to me. Is it such a deadly carrier of more deadly diseases than some other things? Mr. Editor will you kindly dig up this matter further?"

Madras,
5th March 1925.

LANKA.

Indian & Foreign News.

LORD CURZON OPERATED.—Lord Curzon underwent a severe operation on the 9th morning. The patient is as well as can be expected at this early stage, but his condition must call for great anxiety in a few days.

THE SINGAPORE BASE.—Alarmist statements about the Singapore base are reappearing in the Japanese Press. The Tokyo correspondent of "The Times" says that it is admitted that Japan cannot object to Britain's strategic operations in any part of the world, but as Japan is the only Oriental naval power, Singapore cannot be aimed elsewhere. It is contended that Australia and New Zealand's constant references to Japan's aggressive designs colour Japan's suspicions that Singapore is aimed against Japan. Misunderstandings are feared and Britain is urged to reconsider her action. —"C. D. N."

LORD LYTON'S SUCCESSOR.—"Wa shall practise Non-Co operation if Sir Abdur Rahim's claim to the acting Governorship is ignored"—This appears to be the consensus of Mahomedan opinion in Bengal. Muslim members, who on the last occasion led the Government to victory, are determined to resort to obstruction says a prominent Muslim member and will throw out the entire Budget, for the injustice to Sir Abdur Rahim will be taken as an injustice to the entire Mahomedan community. The Government has giving a fair chance to the Hindus by appointing once Lord Sinha, Governor of Bihar. The occasion has come when the Government can show their real sympathy to the Mahomedans by appointing their leader Sir Abdur Rahim, though temporarily, at the head of the Administration of Bengal. When this sentiment is prevailing among Muslims, Sir Surrendranath Banerjee's telegram to the Viceroy as President of the Indian Association urging the appointment of Sir Abdur Rahim as Acting Governor has added a deeper weight. Sir Surrendranath wires:—"The Indian Association urges that during the absence of H. E. Lord Lytton when acting as the Viceroy of India, the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, Senior Member and Vice President of the Executive Council should officiate for him as has been the usual practice. A departure from this practice will be regarded as a slur on the Indians and may give rise to unhappy controversies which should be avoided and which are especially undesirable in the present situation when the Reforms are confronted with a grave crisis. Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam has been appointed to act as Governor of Bengal for the period Lord Lytton acts as Viceroy. Sir William Reid, senior Member of Council will officiate as Governor of Assam." —"C. D. N."

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—H. M. the King is making a steady and satisfactory recovery after his recent attack of bronchitis, and it is

anticipated that, if the improvement in the weather continues, he will be able to take exercise in the gardens at Balmoral Palace during the week-end. It has not yet been decided on what date the King and the Queen will leave for their projected cruise in the Mediterranean.

LORD CURZON FAINTS.—Marquess Curzon fainted, while dressing for dinner at Christ's Lodge on the 5th inst. shortly before carrying out an engagement to address Cambridge undergraduates on extended University facilities which have grown up throughout the Empire. His condition, however, is not serious.

NON-STOP AIR FLIGHT.—A Havas Agency-message says that the "Auto" announces that the Naval Ministry has ordered an aeroplane of 450 horse-power with a view to attempting a non stop flight from Paris to New York.

LABOUR PARTY MARCHES OUT.—In the House of Commons the whole Labour Party marched out following the suspension of Mr. David Kirkwood for interrupting Mr. Chamberlain and did not return to the House of Commons during the foreign affairs debate, but met and resolved that there was no justification for "peremptory and arbitrary action of Mr. Hope, Chairman of Committees, in naming Mr. David Kirkwood's slight interruptions which in no way were provocative or disorderly." The Executive subsequently decided to lodge a motion, to the effect that Mr. Hope had acted with undue haste and impatience. Therefore the naming of Mr. Kirkwood was unwarranted. Mr. MacDonald would ask the Government for an opportunity to discuss the motion which would doubtless be granted immediately.

THRONE OF THE MALDIVES.

Prince Abdulla Imaduddin, a son of the ex-Sultan of the Maldives was recently given permission to return there in the schooner "Faith-hal-Majid." When the vessel reached Male, the Prince was honourably received by the order of His Highness the Sultan and afforded all the privileges and allowances befitting his high rank and position.

The reception and treatment accorded him and also the foolish promptings of certain of his advisers apparently led the Prince to entertain certain aspirations and he became the centre of an intrigue, which soon became known to Government.

The plotters, apparently, numbered some two dozen, amongst whom was a famous and notorious man, who was a prominent figure in the Maldives during the troublous reign of the Prince's father. The adherents of the Prince at a final meeting held decided that the time was for deposing the reigning Sultan and fixed on a date for the proposed coup d'etat. Unfortunately for the plotters, however, they had amongst them a Secret Service Agent of the Maldivian Government with the result that prompt arrests were made by orders of the Sultan.

An inquiry by the Maldivian Government then took place and resulted in the banishment of the ring-leaders, the rest being allowed to remain on parole. The Prince himself was deported to Ceylon by the vessel "Faith Mubarak."

Prince Abdulla was the son of the old Sultan Mahmud Imad-din VI. This Sultan, who seized the throne while acting as Regent in 1893, was deposed in 1903. He was a weak and incompetent ruler, and a virtual puppet in the hands of one favourite after another, Maldivian and foreign. He was also, like the present Shah of Persia, excessively fond of absenting himself from his realm. During one of these absences the discontent of his subjects culminated in a peaceful revolution at Male, the Capital, which resulted in the present Sultan being placed on the throne "with the full consent and agreement of all principals, ministers and subjects." The Ceylon Government having enquired into the charges against the Sultan "of prolonged absence from his kingdom, unscrupulous favouritism, baneful in its effects, and gross malversation of Govt. funds to private uses," acquiesced in his deposition and approved of his successor. According to Mr. Bell's work on the Maldivian Islands, the present Sultan, who has occupied the throne uninterruptedly for the past 17 years, is a wise and capable ruler. Mr. Bell says: "His well ordered placid regime has been marked throughout not less by the happy contentment of his subjects than by much beneficial administrative reform and progress at the Maldives, under the sound advice and sure guidance of exceptionally able Ministers."

"Times of Ceylon"

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE COMPLICATIONS OF A RAG.

To the Editor,
"Hindu Organ".

J.ffa.

Sir,
There lived in one of the busy towns of Lanka, a great Sannyasin, who always went about with a small rag of cloth about his waist. The verandah adjoining the temple tank was his home. He had only one meal a day and whenever he felt hungry, he got into one of the houses in the neighbourhood and took anything that was offered to him. He was leading a very simple and quiet life, as he has renounced the pleasure of the material world.

He wanted to have a little comfort. He procured another rag, so that he may have a change. One evening he washed it and suspended it in a room to dry. A rat, probably knowing the complication of the rag, walked its way through it and the next morning when the Sannyasin went there after his bath, the rag was not seen, but he found a few fragments on the floor. He was very much troubled. He went to the adjoining village and obtained another rag. He retired

Lodhra A Cure for Sterility

N. Kallu Rao Esq., Clerk, Sub-Court Bellary:—I am glad to inform you that my wife has delivered a male child with out any difficulty. Your Lodhra bottle has worked as a boon on me. By God's favour the disease stomachache during menses having gone she became pregnant. The child is named as Narasimhamurthi.

For particulars about this medicine consult

"KESARI KUTEERAM"

Y. 34 A

Egmore, MADRAS.

to his dwelling and was thinking how he could preserve the rag. After a moment's thought he got out again in search of a cat to keep guard against the rat by night. The trouble did not end here.

The cat was not fed and it was a nuisance to him the whole night. He was not able to offer his prayers that night. To feed the cat, he wanted to get a milk cow. It was not easy for one of his standing to procure one and with the greatest difficulty he succeeded in inducing a neighbour to donate him a cow. To look after the cow and feed it, was not possible for the Sannyasin to do. He had to go about in search of a servant to look after the cow, and later a woman to look after the servant. The Sannyasin was greatly troubled by all these complications, due to his desire to possess another rag. If a piece of rag could lead to such complications, how much more should a person, who is in need of all the necessities of life, be troubled in the pursuit of these things.

A true Sannyasin cannot have any attachment whatsoever to anything in this material world.

The robe of a Sannyasin has become a passport to enter any house, to lead a lazy life and to earn an easy living. Living is not worth unless a person earns by the sweat of his brow. The large number of hypocrites going about under the garb of a Sannyasin are a disgrace to the society. Besides these false Sannyasins, there are hundreds of professional beggars called Bandarams, they are parasites on the society and they are a class of people, not unlike the gypsies of England, lead a strolling life and impose on the credulity of our people by telling fortunes.

Yours etc.

ANTI-HUMBEG.

PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE.

Extracts from the Draft of an Ordinance to declare the Constitution of Parameshvara College, Jaffna, and to incorporate the Board of Directors of the said College.

This Ordinance may be cited as "The Parameshvara College Incorporation Ordinance, No. of 1925."

From and after the passing of this Ordinance the following officers of the said college shall be, and become, a corporation, with continuance for ever, under the name and style of The Board of Directors of the Parameshvara College of North Ceylon, to wit, the said Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, Lady Ramanathan, Ramanathan Rajendra, Ramanathan Vamadeva, the Hon. Mr. Arunachalam Mahadeva, the Director of Education of Ceylon or in his stead the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, the Principal of Parameshvara College, the Hon. Mr. Vithalingam Duraiswamy, and the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam Rajaratnam, and by the said name they and their successors shall have perpetual succession and shall use a common seal.

The said Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan shall be, during the term of his life, the President of the said Parameshvara College, and all the appointments, rules and other acts made by him up to the day of the passing of this Ordinance shall continue to be in full force until other appointments, rules and acts become necessary to be made thereafter according to the will of the majority of the Board of Directors.

In view of the retirement or death of the said Sir P. Ramanathan, Lady Ramanathan, Mr. Rajendra, Mr. Vamadeva, or Mr. Mahadeva, it shall be competent to each of them to appoint his or her successor respectively to the office held by each.

In the event of the retirement or death of the said Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan without appointing a successor as President, the Board may elect one of themselves or any other person, distinguished for organization, executive ability, tact, and maintenance of discipline as the President, provided that the person so elected is of the Shaiva faith.

In the event of the retirement or death of Lady Ramanathan without appointing a successor to her seat, the Board shall elect in her place the Lady President of the Ramanathan College for Girls established by Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan in the District of Jaffna.

In the event of the retirement or death of the said Mr. Rajendra, Mr. Vamadeva, or Mr. Mahadeva, without each appointing to his seat a successor, the Board of Directors shall elect the best available male members of the family of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan in the direct or collateral line to fill each such seat, provided he is of the Shaiva faith.

In the event of any of the two Tamil Members of the Legislative Council who had been elected to serve on the Board vacating their seats in the Legislative Council, the Board may re-elect them as Directors, or elect some other elected Tamil Members of the said Council professing the Shaiva faith to fill their places. And in the event of their resignation or death, the Board may elect any Tamil gentlemen professing the Shaiva faith who are or have been Members of the Legislative Council, or who, not being such members, are deemed fit and are willing to occupy the vacated seats.

Continued on page 4.

Any of the members of the Board of Directors may retire therefrom upon giving to the President three calendar month's notice in writing of his or her intention to do so.

The Board thus constituted shall have power to select and appoint every officer needed for carrying on the work of the college in its different departments, and to administer all its affairs.

The education imparted in the said college, shall, in addition to the ordinary courses of instruction in English, Tamil, Sanskrit and Latin, include a careful study of the principles relating to the life eternal or spiritual, as taught in the Vedas, the Shaiva Agamas, the Tharma Shasthras, the Puranas, and the Itihashas, for due observance and practice in the concerns of the temporal or worldly life. The sacred hymns of Manika Vachaka Swami, Thiru Gana Sambhanshar, Thiru Navakarasar, Suntharar, and Thayumanasa Swami shall be taught; and divine service shall be held in the college temple, at which all the boarders and day scholars professing the Shaiva faith shall attend immediately before the morning session begins.

The study of the Tamil language and literature shall be compulsory on all Tamil boys from the lowest to the highest class. And the national music drama and games of the Tamil people shall also be cultivated.

The Board shall meet once at least every two months. The President may summon a meeting of the Board of officers, and on a requisition signed by any two members thereof, stating the object for which the meeting is required, he shall call a meeting of the Board.

Five members of the Board shall form a quorum. The President shall have a casting vote as well as an original vote. The Board shall keep a minute book of its proceedings.

The resolutions passed at the meetings of the Board shall be given effect to by the President. In him shall be vested all executive power. A Vice-President, who may be appointed by Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan during his life-time, or who may be elected by the Board after his retirement or death, may help the President in the performance of his executive duties.

The Board of Directors may from time to time make, and when made, revoke vary or amend rules, consistent with this Ordinance, regulating—

(a) The convening of the ordinary or special meetings of the Board, and the dates on which such meetings shall be held;

(b) The manner in which the seal of the Board shall be affixed;

(c) The course of instruction to be followed by students attending the said college;

(d) The maintenance of good order and discipline among the students, and the punishment of the students who contravene the rules;

(e) The qualifications needed in Teachers and other officers; the payment of their salaries, increments, and pensions; and the appointment, suspension, and removal of them from office;

(f) The keeping of accounts of the income and expenditure of the said college; the preparation of the monthly and yearly balance sheets; of arrears due to the college; and the accounts connected with the book depot, science apparatus, hostels, stores, &c., and

(g) Generally all matters relating to the individual and social improvement of the students and the staff of the said college.

Ths Week's Humour.

(By R. N. S.)

SMILE AWHILE.

Lady: Tell your master that I am waiting for him.

Boy (to Master): Sir, Lady China is without.

Master: Without what?

Boy: Without you, Sir!

Teacher: What are two times six?

1st boy: Twelve, Sir.

2nd boy: No, Sir, a dozen!

Countryman (expecting to get a private letter through the Fiscal peon)

Any letter for me?

Fiscal peon: Yes, one against you

Countryman: What?

Fiscal peon: A warrant!

Dick (going in for a crop): How much?

Barber: 8 annas, Sir.

Dick: Why, in our place it is 4 annas.

Barber: There, men are bald-headed.

Police Constable: Stop, where is your light?

Thief Cyclist: I came away without searching for the lamp lest I may be caught.

John (praising his cricketing ability)

I always caught catches

in Cricket Matches

Dick: And missed them!

Country man: I want a male ticket and

a female ticket to Kandy.

Booking Clerk: It is God who books fe-

male and Female tickets!

Ques. Who is a Teacher?

Ans. One who canes!

Ques. Who is a drunkard?

Ans. One who thinks hard!

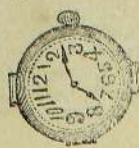
Madras,

6th Mar '25

Rolled gold Gilt

LADIES' WRISTLET WATCH.

Superior round shape Wrist Watch very charming to look at. It is an excellent



and perfect time-keeper even when riding on horse-back or cycle Complete with Rolled-gold Gilt Bracelet Spring Chain

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Q. 57 B.

Auction Sale.

LANDS AT MUHAMALAI

IN THE DISTRICT OF JAFFNA.

Under decree in case No 18822 D C, Jaffna entered in favour of Kumarasamy Krishnapillai of Paluly West against the Defendants Suppar Sattanathar of Paluly West and two others, and by virtue of the order issued to me for the recovery of the amount therein stated, I shall put up for sale by public auction at the respective spots, commencing at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday the 28th March 1925, the following properties:—

1. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of 12 lachams V. C. which, according to lot No. 3 in Survey Plan No. 2962, is in extent 13 Lms. V. C. and 14 9/16 Kulis i.e. 3 roods and 20 38 perches out of the land called Salavil-thikku in extent 22 1/2 Lms. V. C. situated at Muhamalai.

2. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the land situated at Muhamalai called Salavil-thikku in extent 11 Lms. which on survey contains 9 Lms. V. C. and 11 6/16 Kulis i.e. 2 roods and 17 92 perches and which is represented by lot 4 in the aforesaid plan.

3. An undivided $\frac{1}{2}$ share of the land situated at Muhamalai called Salavil-Kulaththukku-Kilakuvayal in extent 50 1/2 Lms. P. C. which on survey contains 53 Lms. P. C. and 6/16 Kuly i.e. 2 acres and 39 42 perches and which is represented by lot No. 2 in the aforesaid plan.

4. All that extent of 11 acres 2 roods and 27 28 perches represented by lots 1 and 2 in the survey plan filed in partition case No. 10382 D C Jaffna. Out of the lands situated at Muhamalai called Salavil-thikku and other parcels containing in extent 26 acres 1 rood and 22 60 perches

5. All that extent of 14 acres 2 roods and 35 32 perches represented by lots 3 and 4 in the plan filed in the above-mentioned partition case situated at Muhamalai.

All the above lands adjoin each other.

For further particulars please apply to Mr. K. Mylvaganam, Proctor S. C., Paluly West, Point Pedro.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM, Commissioner

District Court, Jaffna, 10.3.1925. M's 817.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHOLERA AT MURUNKAN.

Owing to outbreak of cholera, Murunkan Station will be closed for traffic of every description until further notice.

Passengers to and from Manakulam and Tiruketisvaram will also not be booked.

Columbo, T. E. DUTTON, General Manager's Office, General Manager. March 10, 1925. G. 482.

NOTICE.

The rents of toddy taverns in the Mollaitten District as per list below, for period 1st July, 1925 to 30th June 1926, will be sold by public auction at the Mollaittivu Kacheheri on Saturday the 4th April, 1925 at 11 A.M.

Mollaittivu Kacheheri, Asst. Govt. Agent. 7th March 1925.

List referred to:—

No.	Name of Tavn.	Division	Hours opening	Hours closing
1.	Vaddavakulla	Maritime Pannes	8 am	8 pm
2.	Puthukkudiruppu	do	8 am	6 30 pm
3.	Tanniyottu	Molliyavalai	do	8 am 6 30 pm
4.	Alampil	do	8 am	8 pm
5.	Putumattalan	do	8 am	8 pm
6.	Chilawattai	do	8 am	8 pm

Tavern to be closed from 1st October to 28th February.

G. 483.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5731.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sanmugam Tambippillai of Karadivu East

Deceased.

Ladchumppillai widow of Tambippillai of Karadivu East

Petitioner.

vs.

1. Kanapathippillai Maruge u of Karadivu East

2. Sinnachchi daughter of Tambippillai of do.

Minor: 3. Tambippillai Kanakasabai of do.

4. Tambippillai Veluppillai of do. and

5. Tambippillai Tambiappah of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 12, 1925, in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 9, 1925, having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed as Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on March 17, 1925, and state objections or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

February 20, 1925.

O. 885.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5668.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Tambippillai of Chulipuram

Deceased.

Tambippillai Kalasagarampillai of Chulipuram

Petitioner.

vs.

1. Tambippillai Poologasundrampillai now of Madras

2. Tambippillai Appudurai

3. Tambippillai Kandassamy and

4. Tangamuttu widow of Arumugam Tambippillai all of Chulipuram

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on December 9, 1924, in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 8, 1924, having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that the Petitioner one of his being 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 10, 1925, appear before this Court and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

February 19, 1925.

Time to show cause extended to March 24, 1925.

O. 886.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5695

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Muttiahkural Ulagagurunathakurukal of Keradavil

Deceased.

Ulagagurunathakurukal Muttusamkurukal of Keradavil

Petitioner.

vs.

1. Chinnachiammah widow of Ulagagurunathakurukal of Keradavil

2. Ulagagurunathakurukal Muttusamkurukal of do.

3. Ulagagurunathakurukal Chelliahkural of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on January 9, 1925, in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner after reading the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 25, 1924.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Muttiahkural Ulagagurunathakurukal be issued to the Petitioner as the heir of the intestate unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 24, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

January 29, 1925.

Extended to March 17, 1925

O. 884.

STANDARD TILES.

(Manufactured by the

Standard Tile Co., Feroke.)

We were induced to take up the Agency for these Tiles for three important reasons:—

Firstly, because they are the **LIGHTEST** tiles in the market to-day.

Secondly, because they are more **DURABLE** than all the other Tiles.

Thirdly, and most important of all, because they are the Tiles best suited to the climatic conditions of North Ceylon. They keep your house cool during the hot weather and warm during the cold.

We began selling Standard Tiles only about four years ago and the sale that we are having now is astonishing. This itself is sufficient to prove the superiority of **STANDARD TILES** to all other Tiles in the market.

S. VEERAGATTIPILLAI,

Sole Agent,

H. 33.

JAFFNA.



If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously sure to remove Impotency.

One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2.

(V. P. P. Extra.)

Arya

Vaidyasramam,

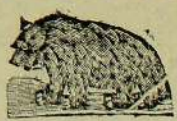
13, Bairagimattam, MADRAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespally, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej Bund" which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders.

"RAJBANSI"

PILLS & THAILA



IN olden days these PILLS were used by many Badshahs of Delhi who owned many wives. This is prepared according to the old Urdu Shastras with very great cost, risk and valuable ingredients and herbs, along with the essence of the well grown organs of the male bears as to cure impotency. The above PILLS have to be taken in, and the THAILA for external application. Full impotency must take both PILLS & THAILA for 10 days. We can challenge that no such kind of medicines would have appeared in the whole of the medical world as to cure impotency.

1 Bottle of 20 Pills ... Rs. 5 0

1 Oz. of Thaila ... 5 0

V. P. Charges Extra.

Full directions follow on each phial.

All correspondence treated as confidential

RAJBANSI OFFICE

38, Genl. Mathia Mudali St., G. T., MADRAS.

Y. 32.

Printed and published by S. Ampikaipagan, for the Proprietors at the Saiya Prakash Press, Jaffna.