

The Hindu Organ.

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

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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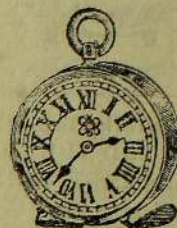
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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 219.

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

Chellatamby Alagakone of Rambaikkulam Petitioner

Vs.

1. Alagakone Emmanuel of Rambaikkulam
2. Thevarutnam daughter of Alagakone of Rambaikkulam
3. Saverimuttu Mudallyar Venderkone of do. The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors by their guardian *ad litem* the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed 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 abovenamed 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, Prosecutor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 16, 1924, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 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 the husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before February 25, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

January 28, 1925.

R. S. V. Poulter, District Judge.

25 2 25. O. 897.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5704.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thankam wife of Ramalingam Appakuddy of Atchevely North Deceased.

Ramalingam Appakuddy of Atchevely North Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Appakuddy Navaratnam
2. Appakuddy Ponnuthurai
3. Appakuddy Rasiab, all of Atchevely North
4. Amerasingam Chelliah of Atchevely North

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors the 1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 19, 1925, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathipillai, Prosecutor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 12, 1925, having been read, it is ordered that the said 4th Respondent be appointed such guardian *ad litem*, and it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful 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 February 17, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

February, 1925.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Time extended till the 24th instant, [O. 889.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

DESPATCHE.

London Mails per M. M. "Porthos" close today March 16th and per P. & O. "Malwa" close on Thursday, March 19th. Mails to India via Dhanushkodi close daily at 6 p. m.

ARRIVAL.

London Mails per O. L. "Ormuz" were due yesterday (Sunday morning) and per P. & O. Macedonia are due on Saturday March 21st.

Straits & China mails per M. M. "Porthos" and per N. Y. K. "Dakar Maru" are due today (Monday) and per N. Y. K. "Akita Maru" on Wednesday, March 18th.

Mails from India via Dhanushkodi are due every morning.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1925.

INDIAN DIARCHY AND THE MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Reforms Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the difficulties arising from, or defects inherent in, the working of the Government of India Act of 1919, has been published. The Act of 1919 did not exactly introduce a perfect system of diarchy in as much as the supreme power was not vested in two parties which were equally held responsible to the Government of India functioning on behalf of the British Parliament represented by the Secretary of State for India. The essential feature of the form of Diarchy under the Reforms introduced by the Government of India Act of 1919 was the bifurcation of the subjects of administration into transferred subjects and reserved subjects. The transferred subjects are in charge of Ministers with portfolios and are administered by Governors who are supposed to be guided by the advice of these Ministers; while the reserved subjects are directly administered by the Governors-in-Council. The chief defect in this system of Diarchy, however, lies in the supreme power being vested only in the Governor, who may, at his sweet will, accept or reject the advice of the Ministers. This fact coupled with the extraordinary powers of certification given to Governors has made the Reforms of 1919 extremely unpopular among all sections of the Indian people. That there are some inherent defects in the Reforms or that they require modification, appears to have been recognised even by the Government of India. Otherwise we do not see the necessity for an Enquiry Committee unless it be to satisfy the whims of a clamouring population.

So far, the intentions of the Government of India appear to be of a most gracious nature. We see an apparently innocent Government trying to find out wherein it has erred. A Committee of Enquiry was in the very nature of things. But unfortunately, the Government of India, with the very best of intentions, had limited the very scope of the Committee, firstly, by the Muddiman Memorandum which has very adroitly circumvented the legal and constitutional possibilities of advance within the Government of India Act and secondly, by the terms of reference made to the Committee which had thus to waste its energy within a prescribed area. The people of India had been clamouring for a definite advance. The Government of India is trying to improve and consolidate the present system of Diarchy which it has every reason to consider as being far from satisfactory. The Muddiman Committee had thus to labour under extraordinary difficulties and it reflects very great credit on the ingenuity of the personnel of the Committee, if they had been able to make out a case after all.

It is interesting to note that the members of this distinguished Committee themselves were divided in this opinion. Three European gentlemen, a Moslem knight and an Indian nobleman proceed to work within the terms of reference and draw up a Majority Report, while Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir P. S. Sivasamy Iyer, Mr. A. A. Jinnah and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye have felt at the very outset that, in the matter of remedial proposals

they were entitled to make, their scope was very much limited by being asked to propose only such remedies as would be consistent with the structure, policy, and purpose of the Government of India Act of 1919. When therefore, they found from evidence led before the Inquiry that such remedies will not lead to any substantial advance, they have been held enough to express their views to that effect, though theirs have been dubbed as the Minority Report. The latter tantamounts to a note of dissent and appears to us to be the more valuable of the two. The most interesting part of the Report, however, is the Note of Explanation by that privileged son of the soil, the Maharaja of Baroda, who appears to share the Imperialistic view that at present, partial Responsible Government is an inevitable necessity and that in a transitional stage no half-way house other than the present system of Dualism with all its inherent defects and irremediable consequences, could ever be possible. The Maharajah, as every one knows, is a Native Prince, and as such is likely to hold views which may not always be agreeable to the average British Indian subject.

As regards the findings, those of the Majority may be regarded as positive and those of the Minority as negative. Beyond certain proposals such as the relaxation of the powers of the Secretary of State, conferring of certain privileges on members of the Executive and the Legislatures, larger representation of labourers and depressed classes, removing of ban on Council—entry of convicted persons by modification of period of sentence, franchise for women, joint deliberation of the Cabinet and joint responsibility of the Ministers, revision of the Meston Award, the calling of Financial Secretary, as Financial Advisor, and the transfer of Forests in Provinces where it has not been transferred and of Excise and Fisheries in Assam, the Majority Report may be regarded as a white-washing report.

The Minority Report appears to be more sensible and is nothing short of recommending for a permanent Constitution with an automatic progressive programme before it.

The findings of the Minority with regard to the inherent defects of Diarchy is worthy of the study of local politicians who appear to be afflicted with rosy hallucinations regarding ministerial appointments. It is our firm belief that we are much better off than the people of India. It is very clear that a well constituted Central Authority with clearly defined policy and powers is infinitely better than a system of Diarchy in which a Minister would be thrown into the unenviable position of trying to serve two masters—a feat not possible for any human being on earth, however much diplomatic he may be.

NOTES & COMMENTS

In our last issue, we stated that a College which lays so much emphasis on religion rightly deserved to be called "Parameshwara College."

THE PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE. Now the question arises as to, judging from the provisions in the Draft of the Ordinance to incorporate it, whether it is entitled to be called a public institution. On looking into the personnel of the proposed Directorate, we find that the majority of the Directors are members belonging to the Ponnampalam family or their nominees. Even the Principal of the College may sometimes be a member of the family. If we bar out the Government officer in the person of the Director of Education or his Divisional Representative, we have only two members from the public who may not have enough voice to shape the policy of the school. Another defect in the proposed constitution seems to lie in the fact that no provision has been made to remove a trustee from office if such an occasion should ever arise. We cannot help feeling that in regard to both these aspects, the College falls far short of an ideal public institution. It is at best an institution in which the proprietary rights of a particular family are much emphasised and its interests jealously guarded.

* * * The "Ceylon Patriot" appears to think that it is only after Temperance Education is well advanced that the proposed TOTAL PROHIBITION will be prepared for the adoption of the State Policy of the Island. Does the Patriot believe that the people of this country are not con-

vinced of the evils of drink and intemperance and that a special effort must be made to educate them? This is indeed news to us. We thought that the "Patriot" was capable of more genuine patriotism than this.

* * * In an editorial on the subject of Wannu Colonisation, the "Morning Leader" of the 11th inst. lays much emphasis on the problem of malaria. It is our belief that the fear of malaria is not such an insurmountable difficulty. Few places in the Island have not been subject to malaria at some time or other. With the clearing of jungle, suitable drainage and opening of cultivation, Malaria has been gradually driven out. It is therefore to be presumed that similar conditions in the Wannu will work out a similar cure.

Notice to Correspondents.

J. C. THAMOTHARAM.—General appeals other than from public institutions have to be paid for publication. We can attend only to letters directly addressed to us.

S. MANIAM.—Write only on one side of the paper.

V. NARAYANAPILLAI.—It is better to mind one's own business than to run down others.

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER.—The change of weather experiences in Jaffna and other outstations during the whole of last week was very disastrous. For about 3 days there were frequent showers accompanied with strong blowing which did considerable damage to the harvesting and the blossoming of trees. The rain-fall at Pallai was of a record. In several villages in the north-eastern part of Jaffna the rain-fall was very heavy. Two schooners, loaded with paddy from Akyab are said to have ran aground near Valvettilurai. Two other schooners have been drifted away to the Delfts from their moorings at Pt. Pedro. Two villagers of Pt. Pedro are said to have been drowned in a well which was under water.

KATHAPIRASANGAM.—Under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Brahma Sri Saugarabramaniya Sasthidasanda Raja Yokilai will deliver a Kathapirasangam at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on Friday the 20th inst. commencing from 7 p. m.

JUSTICE OUT OF COURT.—The formation of Associations to promote the welfare of the people has caught on in the various districts and towns of the Island. One of these, in Wilitara, has appointed a sub Committee for the purpose among other things, of settling local disputes out of Court. In view of the attraction which the Courts are generally acknowledged to have for the rural inhabitant, the experiment, which, if successful, should go a long way in eliminating this objectionable feature, may be expected to be watched with interest in other parts, from Galle to the Jaffna Peninsula, where Mr. Hatti's reference to the Sinhalese peasant's weakness is held to be equally applicable locally. —"Times of Ceylon".

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION, NAWALAPITIYA.—The Annual General Meeting of the above Association will take place at 6 p. m. on Wednesday the 18th instant at the Kathirasaan School Hall when the report for the years 1923 and 1924 and statements of accounts will be submitted. Swami Vipulananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will address the gathering on "The work before us." All are cordially invited.

RESERVOIR WATCHER'S SUICIDE.—A sensational case of suicide, which would have been attended with incalculable disaster in Colombo had it not been for a fortunate suspicion that led to its discovery, occurred in the early hours of Friday morning at Matigakanda Reservoir. There was every possibility of the case of suicide passing into oblivion and the water supply of the city being contaminated with the decomposed body of a human being had it not been for the timely discovery of a tall tale coat and hat that were found lying at the mouth of the tank. Early in the morning attached to the uniform coat was found a metal ticket which made it easily possible for the Chief Inspector of the Water-Works to identify the coat as one belonging to night watchman of the Water Works Office named I. M. Parumal. The pockets of the tall-tale coat was examined and a note in English which stated: "Please inform my son" and signed by the missing watchman was found. Suspicion was then confirmed and the search for the body was continued with more vigour and the water about 8 millions of gallons was being emptied. It was not till noon that the body was fished out with a large iron hook and it was easily identified as the night watchman I. M. Parumal.

BATTICALOA-TRINCOMALEE RAILWAY.—With the opening of the railway to Trincomalee

before the close of this year a section of the Batticaloa Railway will also be opened. This section will be from Gal Oya junction to Topawawa, a distance of 12 miles and it contains four stations. There is not the least doubt that with the opening of this station there will be a rush of pilgrims to Polonnaruwa, which is 2 miles from Topawawa. The opening of the railway to Batticaloa itself will be considerably delayed owing to the construction of the huge bridge at Mahaganola across the Mahaweliganga and the other bridges at Valaichenai. Besides these two bridges there are several culverts which have to be constructed.

PROFESSOR AQUINO.—Justice E. J. de Silva, Chief Justice delivered his judgment on the 12th inst. in setting aside the conviction of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th accused but confirming the sentence of the 1st accused, from the Jaffna District Court in the case in which a woman named Parawathy was charged, with having on Oct. 15, 1925, at Pt. Pedro, intending to cause injury to one Sankar Gathiraveloo and one Muchaliyar Ganthab, instigated criminal proceedings against them at the Point Pedro Police Court, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such proceedings against them; and in which Saevastatam Coomaraswamy, Eliyatanby Sabapathy, Arunachalam Velummayum alias Somasundaram, and Velupillai Ohianish were charged with having abetted her in the commission of the offence.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT KALMUNAI.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday the 3rd instant at 5 p. m. in the Village Tribunal building to arrange for an Agricultural and an Industrial Show at Kalmunai. Mr. C. V. Brayne (Government Agent) presided. It was decided to hold an Agricultural and Industrial Show at the Kalmunai Tribunal on June 24 and 25. As this is the first regular Show to be held at Kalmunai, it is hoped that everybody who is interested in the progress and development of this important Pattu, will do his best to make it a success.

THE CYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE ORDINANCE, 1925.—The "Gazette of March 13th" notifies an amended rule. Candidates for the Apothecary Entrance and First and Second Apothecary Examinations must present themselves for all the subjects of an examination at one and the same time. Any candidate failing to satisfy the Examiners in any one subject of an examination shall be rejected in the whole examination. But at the Second Apothecary Examination a candidate who has obtained a pass mark (40 per cent) in two subjects out of the three following, namely, Materia Medica, Elementary Medicine and Hygiene, and Elementary Surgery and Midwifery, is allowed to complete the Examination in the other subject at a subsequent examination, and also in Hospital Forms if such candidate had not passed in that subject at the previous examination.

OBITUARY.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we record the death of Dr. K. K. Thamby, which had occurred at his residence in Telipallai on the 4th instant after a brief illness. Dr. Thamby served the F. M. S. Government for about 35 years in the Medical Department, and retired on a handsome pension about six years ago. Great was esteem in which the F. M. S. Government held him that it presented him with the Imperia Service medal when he retired from service. Dr. Thamby came of a very respectable family, and was universally esteemed and loved by all who knew him owing to his gentle and obliging nature and his genuine goodness of heart. The funeral which was held on the 5th instant, was largely attended. We tender our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Indian & Foreign News.

A PARLIAMENTARY AFFILIATION.—The Hon. Secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, London, Sir Howard D. Egville has taken into his head the affiliation of the Dominion Parliaments (Legislative Councils) to the parent Association. A proposed delegation to Ceylon has been suggested in connection with the above.

INDIANS IN THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked which of the British Dominions or Colonies prohibited or restricted the entry and domicile of Britishers. Mr. Amery gave particulars whereupon Colonel Wedgwood asked whether Kenya was the only Crown Colony which restricted the immigration of British Indians. Mr. Amery replied that Kenya did not impose any restrictions. Mr. Lansbury asked if Indians were refused the right of domicile in South Africa, Canada or Australia he contended that Indians should have equal rights with the Dominions to exclude whites, when the Speaker intervened saying it was impossible to debate the question.

BENBUL New Ministers.—Nawab Ali Chowdhury and the Raja of Sandip, a Mahomedan and a Hindu respectively, have been appointed as Ministers to Beagal posts which have been vacant for many months owing to the refusal of the Legislative Council to grant the salaries of the previous occupants.

HOBBS OF "MR. A" CASE.—Hobbs has been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud and receiving a cheque knowing it to be obtained as

the result of a conspiracy, but not guilty on the charge of storing cheques. He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

NEW GREEK PATRIARCH:—The Turkish Government has succeeded in inducing the members of the Holy Synod and the Oecumenical Patriarchate to elect a new Patriarch in place of Constantine. If so, the question of the expulsion of the Patriarch has been disposed of, so far as the League of Nations Council is concerned.

DR. SAN. YET SEN DEAD AGAIN:—Reuter reports the death of Dr. San Yet Sen again.

CORRESPONDENCE

WANNI COLONISATION SCHEME.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ,"
Jaffna.

Sir,
I have read letter No. 1 on this subject and in response to your request, I submit the following not as a scheme but as some thoughts of one to whom this was a dream for the last 5 years. I have considered some phases of this scheme and whenever opportunities offered I have consulted both the Wannu farmer and the possible Jaffna Colonist (both proprietary and labour). I address the promoters.

I have faith in small beginnings without much fuss about it especially so in a case where the people are not interested. I am therefore opposed to the scheme being called "The Wannu Colonisation Scheme". Call it if you will "The Karachchi Cultivation Scheme" for, I take it, your object is to increase paddy cultivation and find employment for some of our Jaffna people rather than to find an outlet for any possible surplus population and thus to found a Colony. The fault of the Jaffna man is always to begin things on a grand scale, and when his enthusiasm ebbs away the whole projects crumbles down. Therefore my plea is for a small beginning.

Your Scheme suggests united effort. If it is going to be a syndicate business, excuses me for saying that, the earlier you drop the matter, the better. For, experience of similar undertakings by companies will show that either we are temperamentally and by nature unfit for what is called the "Co-operative Competition" or there must be something inherently wrong about the past organisations.

I would rather like this scheme to depend entirely or at least, as much as possible, on individual efforts—of course, backed up by influence of men of position. Please give up ideas. Look at the practical side of things. If you like, some 10 or 15 may join and send their applications to the G. A. and then most certainly should divide the property and cultivate in as divided shares. Incidentally I might mention that I happened to meet and talk to a prominent Government Official who knows every inch of Karachchi and who has perhaps the knowledge of the scheme under review. He told me that he has found "syndicate business" has totally failed at Karachchi and exhorted those who have conceived this noble idea to try and make it an individual business. I hope you will agree. If you don't agree or if any of your correspondents question the truth of my statement, I shall then demonstrate to you with the help of facts and figures.

Another matter is this:—We hold public meetings, vote some gentlemen to the chair, pass solemn resolutions and then go to sleep. We are sick of this. Let it be our endeavour to see that the resolutions are carried out in action before they are carried in words. Now I say, if you really want to cultivate and encourage cultivation at Karachchi, please do it yourself first, ask your friend to follow you and then your neighbour. When you are there at Karachchi, when you have cleared your land and cultivated it for three seasons and faced the perils and deprivations of the elephant, the bear, and the buffalo, when you have settled, brought your bags of paddy home, then it is time for you to say to your fellow villagers "Look here, the produce of my Karachchi fields—my outlay was so much—proceeds so much—net profit so much—advantages these—disadvantages these. Then he will follow you and certainly not till then.

Another matter, the Official I referred to, stated in all sincerity and love for your project is that many go there under the delusion that small capital is sufficient. They go ruin themselves, and return pure emptied and heart broken.

And then what about the scourge of Malaria? I know and feel for the men in the Wannu. I don't suppose the oft-repeated charmed Dispensaries will set. For don't our people question the efficacy of quinine as radical cure of Malaria? What alternative have our cultivators to keep themselves healthy? Year by year a large labour force go from Jaffna to Karachchi for only the reaping season and a large majority return Malaria stricken and rendered unfit for any useful occupation. If a fortnight's stay will do this, what about continued residence in that and where they fall victims to Malaria with all its debilitating influences? Is this not a factor to be considered?

Perhaps, Sir, my criticisms have been destructive! No, all honour to you for the grand

idea. Let the clarion call "Back to the land" be sounded from every house top. By all means spread any amount of literature on this subject. Unfortunately I was not present at the Meeting held last week on this subject and I am therefore unaware of any progress made—I hope, Sir, out of the remarks I have submitted, it may be possible for those great men who have conceived this noble Scheme to find some material for a "half and deliberate" policy. Perhaps I have been anticipated by some correspondent. Even then, repetition does not make them less valuable. I am aware, Sir, you personally have been at this grand scheme for many years past. May I also suggest that, before the Scheme is thrashed out in detail, a party of the organisers tour the Wannu and go to Karachchi ones. They will gather lot of materials. In fact a virtue of fresh knowledge will be before them. That knowledge will be extremely useful to them.

In conclusion, I should like to suggest that we arrange for the following gentlemen to address some mass meetings here on the subject. I hope they will not fail us Hon'ble Mr. H. R. Freeman, Mudaliyar C Arumugam, J. P. U. P. M. of Mullaitivu, and the Maniagar of Karachchi and if possible Hon'ble Dr. W. A. de Silva.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Necraviady,
Jaffna, 12 3 '25. C. Arumugam.

THE MANNAR CAUSEWAY.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ"
Jaffna.

Sir,
In a recent issue of your esteemed paper, commenting on the Northern Province Administration Report, you said that opinion in the Mannar District, was divided as to what her the above causeway should be blocked or be bridged over. I am extremely sorry to say that there is no such division of opinion in the Mannar District. All are agreed that a bridge and nothing else is wanted. When the Hon'ble Mr. C. Clementi, Colonial Secretary, visited Mannar recently, a deputation waited on him to press on his attention the urgency of this public work. Mr. Clementi said that successive Assst. Government Agents reported that the sanitary conditions of the district required urgent and immediate attention as there was appalling heavy death rate while the birth rate was on the decline. Infantile mortality also, the Colonial Secretary said was very heavy. Consequently the Colonial Secretary wanted to know from the deputation whether Mannar District wanted money to be spent on the bridge or on its sanitary improvement. The deputation which lacked in diplomacy state craft and presence of mind said that they wanted the bridge. One or two of those who formed the deputation, through sheer desperation, as they were not prepared to meet the arguments of the Colonial Secretary, said that they (Mannar people) did not mind even if the strip of water was blocked. The person or persons who said this had not the mandate of the public nor did they consult the public opinion of the country before committing themselves to this mischievous and dangerous statement. These gentlemen were under the impression that the passage in the causeway was wanted only by the boatmen of Jaffna and not by the Mannar people.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary went to Colombo and there, informed the Hon'ble Mr. Canagaratnam that, so far as the people of Mannar were concerned, they would be satisfied with the blocking of the causeway. On hearing this Mr. Canagaratnam sent a circular letter to those who formed the deputation and others interested in the question. The reply from everyone was that want nothing short of a bridge was wanted and that the blocking of the causeway would result in dangerous and fearful consequences.

The Hon'ble Mr. Canagaratnam paid a visit to Mannar in January last and Mr. Anantham who was the leader of the deputation assured the former that that there was no division of opinion, that everyone wanted a bridge and that it was through sheer desperation the deputation suggested the idea of the blocking of the causeway.

I accompanied the Hon'ble Mr. Canagaratnam to Passalai, Erukampiddy, Pallimnall, Vankalai, Murunka, and Ullankulam. Everywhere the demand was for a bridge. The idea of the blocking of the passage was condemned by one and all.

The Jaffna boats which carry thousands of the wage earners of Jaffna who cannot afford to travel by train, to Marichobukaddy, shall find no passage to cross to the South Bay sea. This would work considerable hardships on the poor Jaffna labourers. What about the large number of the Jaffna boats employed at Marichobukaddy (pearl tow) which carry the divers for the fishing operations? Can the fishery be successfully held without the Jaffna boats and Jaffna labourers?

There may be certain ill-informed persons who may suggest the route by the Talaimannar "Thesalai". This is a long and circuitous one full of perils. The large number of the boats which attempted to sail by that route were wrecked.

It would be a calamity for the people both of Jaffna and Mannar if the passage is blocked.

I trust that each and every member of the Council who has the prosperity of the Colony will see that an adequate vote is earmarked for a bridge out of the surplus revenues now available.

Yours etc,
11 3 25 A. P. THAMBYAH.

"URUMPIRAI GIVES UP MEAT AND DRINK.

To the Editor,
"Hindu Organ"

Dear Sir,
In your leaderette on the above subject in your issue of the 2nd instant, you contrast what you call the present good state of Urumpirai with its "notorious" past to show its advance as an example to the other villages in regard to drink and meat. This village at one time according to the Portuguese and other ancient records had as many as thirty high class Brahmin families bearing direct connection with the Tallaimoovarayar fraternity of Chithamparam S. India. The general mass here was then composed of very many devotees, orthodox Hindus and vegetarians. This need not be doubted at all by the fact that there even today a large number of Hindu temples and shrines than in the adjacent villages. The number of arrack drinkers too was comparatively a smaller one, the quantity of arrack turned out therein of course secretly—as part of their means of livelihood being sold off in other places. It would appear that there used to be a series of friction and criminal law-suits between the local Government and the people of Urumpirai about this secret policy, because the latter imbued, as they were, with a martial spirit could not be reconciled to giving it up as a *vice* owing to the existence of licensed taverns all over. We had no temperance workers of the type we have at present. Between what the Christian Missionaries and parents enjoined on us the danger of getting used to intoxicants and the Government policy of trafficking on contract system, the arrack habit could not be totally eradicated by the influence of the non-drinking section of the people.

The worshippers at the local Caddu Vairavar Temple have been very earnest in their offerings of animal sacrifice, which they think is nearer to their heroic God Vairavar. The old Urumpirai's type of undaunted physical strength together with their strong fondness for the propitiation to their guardian God have carried the practice of animal sacrifices through to this day, in the wake of some Yasha practices recorded in the Puranas. But it is not out of the desire to use up the slaughtered goats themselves. Why, those were educated to comprehend the deity in the spirit of higher form have since given up this sort of sacrifice, unasked.

Now with the importation into us of some of the most unsuitable and costly trans-Atlantic habits of life, which woefully undermine the fabric of our time honoured Hindu National Society, abstinence from meat and drink, fasting on holy days, temple worship in vetty and shawl, prostration before altar and respect to the holy head, have become *infra dig.* This wicked thought is allowed to grow by men of no character coming forward to preach religion and blessing society. Where then is the better state of affairs at Urumpirai?

The temperance workers happily backed up by the Urumpirai Malay Union and Bwami Sachithananda Rasa Yeki has had an easy "walk over" the arrack taverns, supported only by a few die-hards. But this band of social workers will, I am sure, have their duty undone if they do not warn the people to rigorously shut out foreign liquor as well.

The promise of the people for giving up animal sacrifice still remain to be fulfilled. No threats will induce the people to a satisfactory settlement. Proper religious persuasion by men of real character showing them the best way to please Vairavar Swamy will reconcile the people. I have given you and those interested in the uplift of the land an idea as to how and where reform should proceed with regard to the formation of true Hindu religious character, as the safest basis of all improvements of the people.

Colombo, Yours Truly,
6th March 1925. S. Thambiah.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Minutes of the forty-fifth meeting of the Local Government Board held at the Colombo Kachecheri on Thursday, March 5th, 1925, at 9.30. p. m.

1. Tabled among other.
2. Circulations Paper No. 3 regarding a recent audit inspection of the Jaffna Council Colonial Auditor's letter No. 182 of 19th January, 1925.
3. Considered an application from the Kalutara Council for a cadastral survey of the town. The Board resolved to communicate to the Council the views of the Surveyor General and to suggest to it the advisability of its applying for a 2 chain sketch survey of the town similar to that recommended for Jaffna and Chilaw.
4. The Board decided to defer to a subsequent meeting consideration of the question of the order of priority to which certain applications for water supply schemes should be placed.

TUBE-WELLS.

Tube wells are drawing considerable attention just now, and readers of newspapers are being fed up with all sorts of schemes, possible and impossible, for solving the problem of water supply. The bamboo well, said to cost only five rupees, has just sprung up; but as the inventor modestly acknowledges that there are still some defects in his system, the thirsty but thrifty public must yet possess their souls in patience.

Every new invention has the risk of degenerating into a fad and thereby coming into disrepute. There was an enthusiastic amateur who having learnt that reinforced concrete is the latest thing, built his roof by stretching a tangle of wire from wall to wall and damping concrete thereon. The enthusiast became a pessimist and assured his friends that his reinforced concrete was *top*. It seems

that a similar calamity awaits that useful but highly technical appliance,—the tube-well.

Most people seem to have the idea that all that is necessary is to insert into the ground, by whatever means, a pipe having a few holes at the bottom wrapped round with wire gauze; and that, greater the depth to which the pipe is sunk, greater will be the output of water; and conversely, for a small supply, one need not bother to go down much below the ground level. In what follows, an attempt will be made to show how much of the popular conception is correct and what the essentials of a workable tube-well are.

THE SUBSOIL: During the rains, a tremendous quantity of water is absorbed by the soil. This water finds its way through the porous upper layers (mostly loamy in deltaic Bengal) until its progress downwards is arrested by some layer of hard impervious material like clay or rock. This water is called subsoil water, and is the source of supply of all ordinary wells. During the dry season, much of the subsoil water evaporates away through the porous upper layers and a still larger amount drains underground into adjoining lower levels. The level of subsoil water therefore tends to sink lower and lower, and in the dry season, may vanish altogether in places where the retentive capacity of the soil is small. The range through which the level of subsoil water fluctuates varies widely in different parts of Bengal, even within a few miles. It may be 5 to 30 feet in some locality and 10 to 100 feet in another. All ordinary wells show this fluctuation in varying degrees.

BELOW SUBSOIL: Below the impervious lining at the bottom of the subsoil water, occur various strata of different degrees of porosity. Some of these lower strata consist of vast beds of sand permeated with water. Such water is often very different in quality from the upper subsoil water. Geologists are not quite agreed as to the origin of these waters occurring at great depths. They may be pre-historic rivers once flowing over the surface and now buried under deposit of silt, but still pursuing a sluggish course through beds of sand. They may be getting their supply through an underground connection with some existing river or its off-catchment basin. Whatever the explanation, the fact is, that water, and often plenty of it, occurs at various depths below subsoil. The quantity of water available from some of these low-lying strata is to all appearances inexhaustible; and the level to which such water will rise when tapped out from its underground prison is often very much higher than that of the subsoil water in the same locality. In certain favoured regions, the water may gush up like a fountain and form an artesian well. Such a phenomenon is possible when the stratum that is tapped has its underlying portions at elevated levels and holds water under pressure like a water-main. It is however too much to expect that any tube-well in the plains of Bengal will behave so obligingly.

Now about tube-wells:—

THE ABYSSINIAN WELL:—This is the cheapest type and consists of a pipe, 1 to 1½ inch in bore, having a number of holes at the lower end over a length of 3 or 4 feet which is wrapped round with wire gauze, and terminating in a solid conical foot. The pipe is pushed down into the earth by means of blows from a "monkey" or heavy weight suspended from shears just as a pile is driven. Lengths of pipe are screwed on, piece by piece, and driven down until the whole appliance reaches down to the desired depth, generally 20 to 30 feet, where the perforated end of the pipe is expected to reach a suitable water-bearing stratum. It will be seen that the well-sinker has no means of ascertaining the nature of the strata passed through. All that he can do is to feel for water during the process of sinking. This he generally tries to do by dipping every now and then, a thin pipe through the well-pipe and noticing whether the end of the feeler pipe gets wet. When water is supposed to be struck a small hand pump is attached to the top end of the well pipe and the tube well is ready. If the bottom of the tube well reaches a water bearing layer with sand-grains or gravel coarser than the mesh of the wire gauze, things go on well. If water be scanty, the pump gives out a dribble which ultimately ceases altogether. If the sand be fine or mixed with clay, the gauze offers no protection, and gradually the well becomes choked. During the driving process, the wire gauze may get torn by friction, an event which is only discovered too late. The strainer, i.e., the perforated end-piece is the weakest portion of the tube well and very often gives way under the heavy blows and enormous friction encountered during the sinking process. The pipe sockets may also burst. If the foot strikes a rock or impervious clay, the well is a failure. The Abyssinian well is thus a hit or miss affair with a large element of uncertainty. It cannot be driven very deep and relies for its supply on the subsoil water only. Such water is generally contaminated and likely to fail during the dry season. It is however not intended to discourage the sinking of this type of well. It often gives good results, is cheap and may be installed with fair expectations in places where such wells have already been found to work satisfactorily. But it is well to remember its limitations and fickle nature.

BORING BY SLUGGER:—To get positive results from a tube-well, one must know by actual inspection the various strata passed through. This is only possible by boring and examining the samples of strata withdrawn. There are various methods of doing this, one of the commonest being drilling or dredging within the tube of the well. As in all systems, the tube well is made in sections, the lowest section consisting of the strainer. A hole is first dug and the strainer section is fixed into it, the bottom of the strainer remaining open. In the case of soft strata like clay or sand, boring is conducted by means of a "slugger" attached to a rope passing over a pulley suspended from a derrick or shaft-peg.

The slugger is a heavy hollow cylindrical chisel and is worked by alternately pulling the rope and letting it go. By repeated blows, the strata underneath the tube is cut through, and the debris is caught into the hollow of the slugger and prevented from falling off by a sort of valve. At intervals the slugger is hauled up and the samples of strata withdrawn and inspected. Various kinds of cutting tools are used for breaking up different strata and water is often poured through the tube to soften hard material. The tube is gradually forced down into the hole underneath by means of loads or jack screws. Progress is necessarily slow under this system and

Continued on page 4.

Continued from page 8.

A great deal of perseverance is required in tackling obstinate strata and remedying break down.

BORING BY WATER-JET:—Recently a new system has been introduced which is particularly suitable for alluvial strata occurring in most parts of Bengal. Boring is conducted by means of a cutter attached to the end of a hollow shaft which is inserted within the tube well and rotated like a drill. The hollow shaft is connected with a pump and a powerful jet of water is brought to bear upon the strata occurring underneath the cutter. The jet of water combined with the action of the cutter, rapidly bores a hole and the detritus is automatically discharged up the annular space around the cutter shaft. Progress is very quick, and a 200 feet bore can often be finished within two or three days.

It will be seen that in the system described above, boring is conducted within the pipe forming the tube well. The strainer section is sunk first and further lengths of pipe are screwed on as the bore progresses. When the necessary depth has been reached the cutter shaft is withdrawn and a plug is let down to close the bottom of the well to prevent uprush of sand. It will be evident that in such systems there is the same risk of damaging the strainer as in the Abyssinian system. The friction that the strainer has to overcome in forcing its way through sand is enormous, and accidents are frequent. The strainer cannot be made as long as may be desired. It is after all a perforated piece of pipe, and its weakness increases with its length. The size of the strainer has therefore to be greatly restricted and its filtering capacity sacrificed for the sake of rigidity. Such a tube well, however carefully laid can never take full advantage of the water-bearing stratum.

IMPROVED METHODS:—In order to get best results, boring must be conducted within a separate tube, larger in diameter than the tube well. The boring tubes are sunk section by section and an accurate record is kept of the location of the samples of strata dredged out. The expert well sinker should be able to visualise the exact condition occurring under-ground. He rejects layer after layer of undesirable strata until he arrives at a bed of coarse sand or gravel permeated with water and cut off from contaminated surface water by a thick partition of impervious material. He then gently lowers the tube well fitted with a strainer of suitable length often 40 feet or more, within the bore and finally draws up the boring tube, taking care to seal the gap left by the latter. It will be evident that under this system there is no risk of damaging the strainer or the joints of the well pipe. The strainer need not be restricted in length. If a single stratum be not deep enough for the requisite water supply, water may be tapped from several strata and the intervening clay beds may be looked out by introducing plain pipes between the lengths of strainer pipe at the points where the clay beds occur.

THE STRAINER AND CRITICAL VELOCITY:—Next to the selection of a proper water bearing stratum, the design of the strainer is of the greatest importance. It must offer free passage to water and yet exclude sand, and its dimensions must be correctly proportioned to the rate at which water is pumped out. It must be remembered that the real filtering medium is the sand outside the strainer, and the latter should be so designed that the sand grains are not disturbed and sucked in when water is pumped. When water flows slowly through a bed of sand, there is no disturbance. But if the water exceeds a certain velocity, it carries sand grains bodily with it. This velocity at which disturbance commences is known as the 'critical velocity' and it varies according to the texture of the sand. In designing the strainer for a tube well of a required output, it is of great importance to give proper consideration to critical velocity. We shall try to make this clear by an example.

Suppose it is determined by experiment that the critical velocity of a watering stratum is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch per second, i.e., 150 feet per hour. This means that if water be drawn out beyond this rate, the sand grains will be disturbed and move along with the water. Now suppose that a tube well is sunk within such a stratum and the strainer is 3 inches in diameter and 10 feet in length. The strainer therefore presents a surface of roughly 8 square feet. But the whole of this surface is not open to water. Suppose the perforations in the strainer amount to 2 square feet only. To keep within the critical velocity, water must not be drawn through this surface beyond the rate of 150 feet per hour. Therefore the highest rate at which water can be pumped with safety through the strainer is 2 square feet x 150 feet or 300 cubic feet per hour, or roughly, 1860 gallons per hour. If such a well be wrongly regarded as adequate for 3000 gallons per hour and worked at that rate, the strainer will certainly give way and sand grains will be forcibly drawn in, resulting in choking. The failure of many tube wells is due to such inadequate design of the strainer.

LIFE OF A TUBE WELL:—Tube wells are of comparatively recent origin and it is impossible to predict their life with certainty. A great deal depends on the selection of proper water bearing stratum and the correct design of the well. Failure may be due to the depletion of the underground supply of water, natural corrosion of the strainer or the pipes and also due to some initial defect. Several deep tube wells sunk in the neighbourhood of Calcutta have been working for over ten years without any loss in efficiency. It may be safely assumed that a tube well sunk under the best conditions will give at least twenty years' satisfactory service.

PURITY OF WATER:—The water yielded by deep tube wells is remarkably free from bacteria. This cannot be said of shallow tube wells of the Abyssinian type. The essential condition for bacteriological purity is, that polluted surface water should find no access to the strainer of the well. This is ensured when a thick layer of hard clay or other impervious material intervenes between the upper porous layers and the stratum from which water is drawn. It is also necessary to see that the tube well in such a manner that no crevices are left along its sides through which surface water may trickle down. In localities where a continuous layer of porous material extends to great depth, contamination can be avoided by sinking the well low enough, so that even surface water may be filtered in passing through deep layers of sand.

The chemical purity of water varies according to locality; often widely within a few miles. Water drawn from a depth of 200 to 300 feet in the south of Calcutta is distinctly inferior to that in

the northern parts. Many tube wells in the northern parts of 24 Parganas, Nadia and North Bengal yield water that is chemically purer than Calcutta filtered water.

CONCLUSION:—The alluvial plains of Bengal are particularly adapted for sinking tube wells. Considerable prejudice has unfortunately been created owing to the unreliability of Abyssinian and other badly designed tube wells, and it is time for the public to learn the broad principles so as to be able to discriminate. The tube well is essentially an expert's job and does not admit of dabbling if best results are to be obtained. Properly designed and sunk, it offers the easiest and cheapest solution of the water problem of municipalities and industrial concerns. A 5 inch well generally yields over 6000 gallons per hour. Two such wells should be quite sufficient for the water works of a small municipality consuming say 100 000 gallons daily, and will cost much less than the usual system of pumping water from a river and filtering same before distribution. A single 2 1/2 inch well yielding over 3000 gallons per hour will meet the needs of many small towns. Still smaller wells, 1 1/2 or 1 inch, with hand pumps, are very suitable for domestic purpose and for municipalities which cannot afford the expense of a central distributory system. Such wells, deep sunk, are quite as reliable as the bigger ones and yield 500 to 1000 gallons per hour. They cost a little more than *pat kuas* or small ordinary wells with earthenware curbs, but are considerably cheaper than *indaras* or brickwork wells and give a purer supply which is also much less subject to seasonal variation.

A tube well, properly sunk, needs no repair. In the case of small tube wells, the only item likely to frighten the public is the hand pump which has a knack of getting out of order quite frequently. But the unreliability of the pump will disappear when it comes more into use and when people become more familiar with its simple working principle. The bicycle and the sewing machine have been mastered by the villager, and the hand pump is surely not a more difficult machine to manage.—The "Modern Review."

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.
Ladchmipillai widow of Tambippillai of Karadivu East Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Kanapathipillai Murugesu of Karadivu East
(2. Sinnachchi daughter of Tambippillai of do.
3. Tambippillai Kanakasabai of do.
4. Tambippillai Veluppillai of do, and
5. Tambippillai Tambiapah 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,
February 20, 1925. District Judge.
O. 825.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

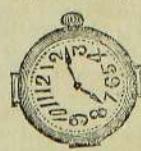
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5668.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Tambippillai of Chulipuram Deceased.
Tambippillai Kulasegaresampillai of Chulipuram Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Tambippillai Podogesundrampillai now of Madras
2. Tambippillai Appudurai
3. Tambippillai Kandasamy and
4. Tangamata widow of Arumugam Tambippillai all of Chulipuram
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed 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. K. 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 heirs 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,
February 19, 1925. District Judge.
Time to show cause extended to March 24, 1925.
O. 830.

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A new stone built house standing on 9 lachams and 4 Kulies V. C. adjoining the road at Annaipanthiaddy junction close to Mr Assaipillai's house will be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 4th April 1925 at 3 p. m. at the spot. Private offers will be entertained before date of sale.

Particulars from Edward Mather & CO., Jaffna.
(Mis. 619)

REWARD OF RS. 10.

To anyone giving the whereabouts of two Singhalese girls Uku and Rosaline aged 16 and 9 respectively, who bolted away from Manipay on 14th January 1925, to the undersigned.

T. Vanniasingam
Manipay
(Mis. 621)

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Mis. 620.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5751.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Walliammal alias Simnacy wife of Arumugam Sithamparapillai of Thumpalai Deceased.
Arumugam Sithamparapillai of Thumpalai Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Seethavan widow of Pillaiyanar of Thumpalai
2. Sithamparapillai Arumugam of do.
3. Sithamparapillai Namasivayam 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 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 February 9, 1925, in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 20, 1925, having been read.
It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him as her lawful husband unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 31, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse,
March 7, 1925. District Judge.
O. 838.

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