

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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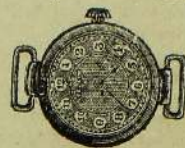
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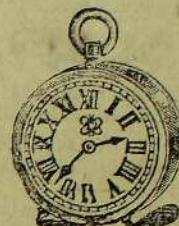
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P. Subbarayudu Esq., Head Draftsman, District Board Engineer's Office, Cocanada:—I am very much pleased with your medicine and I am sending these few lines to tell you what I think of your marvellous remedy "Lodhra". I consider there is nothing like it and I will tell you why. My wife was a great sufferer from a sort of pain in the abdomen on the left side. It used to come in fits say every two hours, pain extending up to her knee-cap. She tried all sorts of English medicines and obtained no relief. I had to take her to Rajahmundry Mission Hospital for treatment. There the lady apothecaries on examining the patient said that the case needs immediate operation. This my wife did not like and we had to return to Cocanada evidently with heavy hearts. Fortunately it struck me that I should give a trial to your "Lodhra" before going to Madras for operation. I at once wired to you for one phial of "Lodhra", and one phial of Madiphal Rasa-yanam. I got these medicines by next mail for which I must thank you very much. The very first dose showed sign of relief. With the second dose she fell asleep, and had a complete rest for 8 hours. The next dose in the morning stopped all pains and she looked quite refreshed. In fact "Lodhra" stopped all operations. God knows what happened inside and how the so-called derangement got rectified. She is keeping good health now.

For particulars about this medicine consult

"KESARI KUTEERAM"

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Egmore, MADRAS.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5701.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thankam wife of Ramalingam Appakuddy of Atchuvally North

Deceased.

Ramalingam Appakuddy of Atchuvally

Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors. {
1. Appakuddy Navaratnam
 2. Appakuddy Ponnuthurai
 3. Appakuddy Rasiah, all of Atchuvally North
 4. Amerasingam Chelliah of Atchuvally 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 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, Proctor, 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 Intervenor and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intervenor 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.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge,

February, 1925.

Time extended till the 24th instant.

O. 839.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

DESPATCH.

London Mails per the P. & O. "Malwa" close today (Thursday) and per P. & O. steamer from Bombay on Tuesday, March 24th.

Straits & China mails per the R. L. "Siamat" close today (Thursday) and per the P. & O. "Macedonia" on Saturday, March 21st.

Taticorin Mails per B. I. "Baroda" close on Friday, March 20th.

ARRIVAL.

London Mails per the P. & O. "Khiva" are expected on Friday, March 20th and per the P. & O. "Macedonia" on Saturday, March 21st.

Straits and China Mails per N. Y. K. "Akita Maru" and per the P. & O. "Malwa" were due yesterday.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1925.

STATE AID FOR AGRICULTURE IN OTHER LANDS.

Some people are under the impression that a good deal might be done by the Government towards the Waani Colonisation project. In this connection it will not be out of place to give here an idea of the facilities offered and the encouragement given to agriculturists in other lands. If it will not serve any other purpose, it will at least give us an idea as to how similar methods could be adopted here also.

In the neighbouring state of Travancore, a Land Acquisition Regulation has been enacted to prevent speculation on land, to bestow the benefit of improvement on the occupants and to equidistribute land among all classes. About one thousand five hundred acres of land had been assigned to the depressed classes where they had practically none before. To make Travancore self-sufficient in regard to food, two thousand three hundred and eighty four acres of forest had been disafforested to grow rice and a land colonisation scheme adopted to prevent the educated middle-class unemployment as well as to increase food resources. An improved practice in regard to agricultural loans has resulted in the advancing of three lakhs of rupees to the poorer classes at a low rate of interest during the last three years. Thus an active policy is being followed in regard to the development of agriculture even in a Native State like Travancore.

In a British Colony like Australia, the inducements offered appear to be extraordinarily tempting. In Western Australia, for example, free grants of land in 160 acre blocks are made, and grazing tracts can be conditionally purchased for 3s 9d per acre. Blocks of land for homesteads in 640-acre blocks can be obtained from 10s per acre and upwards. Agricultural instruction is given in one of the three Government experimental farms, but many of the students get a thorough training at the Hawkesbury College, New South Wales. Many young men from England, of good education but with only a small capital, do very well by first undergoing some preliminary training in England, then taking advantage of the education given at Hawkesbury, and finally going on to West Australia, where the Government officials meet him in every possible way.

In South Australia, homesteads of 640-acres can be had from 5s per acre upwards. Substantial Government advances on suitable property can be obtained for clearing, housebuilding and stocking.

In New South Wales crown land in 640-acre blocks is available at the rate of £1 per acre. Large areas still remain uncultivated, the amount being increased by irrigation in some parts of the State. Farmers with a little capital can find suitable openings up-country where they could take up land on the share system. An admirable system of agricultural education greatly furthers the progress of young men meaning to make a mark.

In Victoria, land can be obtained on the same terms as in New South Wales, and it is also possible to carry on farming on the share system. Abundant provision is also made for Agricultural education. There is a junior college at Langerhonn, a School of Horticulture, and a Viticultural College. Agricultural

high schools have been opened at ten centres and agriculture is a subject of instruction in the ordinary State schools.

The conditions in Ceylon, however, appear to be far from satisfactory. Though of late, the Ceylon Government has seriously set about to do something for agriculture, yet the condition of the peasant classes and their small holdings requires much attention to be paid to it than what has hitherto been done. Agricultural education in Ceylon should be directed not so much to improving the tilth of the land, as to giving the cultivator a wider outlook, and enabling him to improve his own position by helping to have access to more capital, better implements, better stock, and better organised market. The one thing needed in Ceylon is the modernisation of the methods and implements used in agriculture. But this is possible only by scientific training which the State alone can provide. The problem of labour, of water-supply, of the selection and improvement of seeds and of suitable soils and the like can be solved only by scientific agricultural education. But again scientific agricultural education will merely implant in the farmer, a desire to use modern methods and implements. It will not be economically possible for him to adopt them unless the Government designs various measures to give financial aid to him. Therefore the one thing needed in Ceylon is, ultimately financial aid which may be in the shape of free grants of land or lands on easy terms, loans through agricultural banks, guaranteed prices for agricultural produce, free water supply, State bounties, cheap transport and reduction of railway freights for agricultural produce and the like.

Sir William Henry Manning has been spoken of as an "Agricultural Governor." Perhaps no Governor ever before has done so much for agriculture. But the chief agricultural industry of the land, namely, paddy cultivation, is yet in the primitive stage. Much has been done for tea, rubber and even perhaps coconut but as regards paddy Government effort in this direction has been very little indeed. We ask our paternal Governor to make provision for our bread before he bids us good-bye. We know His Excellency's heart. We are therefore confident that he will do something for us before he leaves.

NOTES & COMMENTS

It is with the greatest pleasure that we welcome the happy gesture on the part of the European community to co-operate with us in matters relating to the general welfare of the Colony. We are being made

to understand that the Europeans are no longer going to govern this country as in the past but that they are going to stand aside to a far greater extent than ever before. We hope our people would realise what it means. The additional responsibility which is being thus thrust on us is going to try us more than ever before. The point is whether we are prepared for it. If not, it is needless to point out that we should immediately set our house in order. The most influential community in the Island has set an example which might be worthily followed by the other communities. It is now left for us to prove ourselves worthy of the trust imposed on us and do unto others as we would be done by.

The Colombo Vivekananda Society has suggested that Hindus and Buddhists should jointly manage all Kataragama shrines over which there are disputes. In our opinion this will not work well. The right way would be to hand over to Buddhists those shrines which are genuinely theirs and ask them to hand over to us those shrines which really belonged to us once. In the case of Kataragama, for example, there is absolutely no doubt that it is purely a Hindu shrine. If it is in Buddhist hands, it is because they are keeping it by force most unjustly. We hope the Saiva Paripalana Sabhas of Colombo, Batticaloa and Jaffna will not sleep over the matter but push their claims forward still more vigorously.

The progress which this institution has made during the last year is simply remarkable. We re-

THE KARAINAGAR HINDU ENGLISH INSTITUTE. We reiterate the advice before gave to the people of Karainagar to develop this institution into a first-grade institution. Provision has to be made for manual training, gardening, and organised athletic games. We see no reason why

the Karainagar Saiva Maha Sabai should not introduce its spinning and weaving activities into this institution also. In the meantime we hope that the Karai Union of Malaya, a great many of the members of which are old boys of the institution, will take early steps to provide for manual training, gardening and athletic games.

Notice to Correspondents:

A HINDU STUDENT:—Write on one side of the paper. Can you get some elderly gentleman of your place to rewrite your letter and subscribe his name under?

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER.—The skies are almost clear with occasional cloudiness. Any way from the atmospheric pressure we have to infer that more rain has to be expected or that there is rain in the vicinity of the Island.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. B. V. Gasperz, Office Asst. to the Colonial Secretary, has just gone on 3 months' leave preparatory to retirement after 41 years of service.

ROYAL VISITOR.—H. R. H. Prince George, who was to arrive in Colombo last month from England to join the cruiser "Hawkes" of the China Squadron at Hongkong for a period of service but was prevented from coming owing to indisposition will be arriving in Colombo on Saturday morning next at 8 o'clock by the P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia." His Royal Highness, who will be accompanied by Lieut. F. E. Halsey, has already embarked at Marseilles.

BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.—Heads of Government Departments have already been instructed that the estimates of expenditure for the financial year October, 1925 to September 30, 1926, should reach the office of the Colonial Secretary not later than May 1, particular attention being drawn to the necessity for sending them by that date. The rate of exchange for the preparation of the Budget is to be at 1s 4d. to the rupee.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—On Wednesday Boats and divers went to the banks and returned without a haul, due to unfavourable weather. There was heavy rain this morning which has made the camp a quagmire. 80 boats and 750 divers arrived from Kilakarai last evening and the men were subjected to a thorough medical examination before landing. The "Nautilus" brought mails from Colombo to the post office at the Pearl Fishery Camp. The health of the camp is good. Mr. S. Marothalingam, shroff of the Matsala Kachehri, found a pearl valued at Rs. 500. Mr. Shaik Ahmed, a wealthy Parajabi, has secured a pearl worth Rs. 2,000, beating all previous finds.

SHIP WRECK.—News reaches us that a sailing vessel "Manir Vijayan" belonging to A. R. A. R. S. M. got wrecked off the coast of "Porto Novo" with a cargo of 3000 bags of paddy. The total bags of paddy that were either got submerged into water or spoilt amount to 11000, which calculated at Rs. 9 per bag amount to one lakh of Rupees. This amount, we presume, the Chetty Community would try to make good by enhancing the price of paddy.

STRANGE CASES OF DROWNING AT ALVAI.—It happened that an elderly woman who went to draw water from a well at Alvai, dropped the bucket into the well. A lad who was in the neighbourhood plunged into the well in search of the bucket, but to the astonishment of the woman neither the bucket nor the lad could be found. So she raised an alarm whereupon the lad's brother-in-law got into the well in search of the lad. The same fate happened to him. The other brother-in-law who followed him got into the well and was lost. The father of the two finders no trace of his sons and son-in-law, in dismay, went down the well and met with the same fate. By this time a crowd had gathered round the well and there were wild talks about the fates of these four victims. An expert swimmer was led down by means of a ladder and to the astonishment of the crowd up, he began to shout out that he could not proceed further and that he should be hauled up. So he was hauled up in a semi-conscious state. Later when he regained his consciousness he informed the crowd that when he was half way in the well, he felt a sort of giddiness and suffocation. The corpses of the four were hauled up with the greatest difficulty. It transpired later at an inquiry that the well was left for a number of months without being watered and that there formed a poisonous gas, which was the cause of the disaster.

THIRUKURAL PAITHY KALLAGAM, WELLA-WATTA.—The Kallagam celebrated the Guru Poojah of Saint Thiruvalluvar, the greatest Tamil poet, on Sunday the 15th inst. on a grand scale. In the name of the Saint the poor were fed and the members and friends dined at the Sammakodder Temple. At the Madalayam, a largely attended meeting was held at 4.30 p. m. with the Hon'ble Mr. A. Mahadeva in the chair. Two prizes were given by Mr. G. Sivaprasadam of the P. W.

Continued up.

D., for the best singers in Thevaram and Thiruvassagam, the sacred hymns of Saiva religion. Seven members of the Kallagam won competed and the Thevaram prize was won by Mr. T. Raghunathan and the Thiruvassagam prize by Mr. S. Nagaratham. An instructive lecture was delivered by Mr. Samy Rajah on "Thiruvalluvar & his religion." He proved with many research notes and other facts that the poet is a Saiva Siddhantist. The Secretary thanked the Chairman, the Prize giver, the Lecturer and others in a stirring speech and the meeting closed with the singing of Thevaram.—Cor.

KARAINAGAR HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL.—The annual inspection of the above school came off last month and we are glad to note that the Inspectors being highly pleased with the organisation & the work of the school have recommended the school for a higher rate of Grant. The school appears to be very promising and, if it is supported by the Karai Union at Malaya, it is bound to prove an acquisition to Karainagar. We hope that our friends of Karainagar employed in the Malay States will feel it their duty to see such a long standing institution as the Karainagar Hindu English school is soon turned into a first rate college comparing favourably with the other Colleges in Jaffna.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Sellappah, Landed Proprietor, Thalavali, the brother in law of the late Mr. A. Sabapathy, on Monday the 16th instant at 5.30 p. m. He leaves behind his widow, a son and two daughters, Mrs. N. Sabapathy of Thalavali and Mrs. K. Sabaretnam of Padukka, to bemoan his loss. Our sympathy with the bereaved family.

— It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. S. Kanapathypillai of the General Treasury, Batu Gajah, which took place on Tuesday the 3rd inst. at the E. M. S. He leaves behind his widow, four sons & two daughters to bemoan his loss. We tender our sympathy to the sorrowing family.

AN INTERESTING U. D. C. CASE.

ULTRA VIRES ACTION OF THE CHAIRMAN CONDEMNED AND ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. C. Mailvaganam, Clerk, Provincial Surgeon's Office, presented a Petition to the Chairman U. D. C. to order three of his neighbours of Kanthermadam, Jaffna (1) S. Subramaniam, (2) N. Subramaniam and (3) Parupathy widow of Tampoo to cut down a coconut tree standing on the compound of the accused and alleged to be overhanging the building of Mr. Mailvaganam. The Chairman U. D. C. inspected the place and ordered the accused to cut down the tree in question. The accused refused to do so. Then the Chairman U. D. C. ordered the Superintendent of Works to cut down the tree and recover costs of cutting in terms of Local Government Ordinance No. 11 of 1920. The accused refused to allow the Superintendent of Works to cut down the tree. The Chairman then authorized the Superintendent of Works to prosecute the accused for obstruction caused to the Superintendent of Works who filed this action. The Superintendent of Works obtained several postponements unnecessarily. The learned Police Magistrate of Jaffna after hearing arguments on both sides acquitted the accused. Mr. T. R. Nalliah instructed by Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, V. Ramalingam and R. Subramaniam appeared for the Complainant Council. Messrs. S. D. Tampoo, A. R. Subramaniam instructed by Messrs. S. James and S. Kumarasuriar for all the accused.

The following Judgment was made by the learned Police Magistrate on the 10th instant.

In this case three accused are charged at the instance of the Chairman U. D. C. Jaffna with failing to cut down a tree of which the accused are joint owners and which is alleged to be overhanging a building occupied by one Mr. Mailvaganam and is likely to injure the said building. It appears that the Chairman of the U. D. C. Jaffna inspected the tree and found it to be dangerous and likely to injure the building of Mr. Mailvaganam and ordered accused by serving notice on them to cut it down. The accused have failed to cut it and hence the present prosecution.

Mr. Subramaniam for the accused contends that such an order is ultra vires and comes outside the scope of the Local Government Ordinance.

It is clear that the offence complained of comes under the category of nuisances. In fact it must be borne in mind that it is a private nuisance and not a public one. The overhanging tree if it will cause danger will damage a private building the property of a private individual. Therefore the person aggrieved, if at all is an individual and not the public at large.

The duties of a District Council and its powers are defined in Sections 46 and 47 of the Ordinance II of 1920. A careful perusal of these two Sections show that the District Council have been constituted to carry out certain public duty. The only Section under which this offence comes is Sub Section (d) of Section 46. There it states that

of the duties of a District Council is to abate all nuisances. The abatement of nuisances by a District Council would mean the abatement of public nuisances which are injurious to the public at large and not to particular individuals. In fact when an Ordinance like the Local Government Ordinance was passed I do not think that the legislature intended that the Council should take upon itself the duties of protecting or considering the rights of private individuals. This is indeed contrary to the object of this Ordinance.

Mr. Nalliah contends that as there is a Rule (Rule 10) under Section 56 (21) of Ordinance 13 of 1898 which refer to nuisance of this nature, Sub-Section 3 of Section 245 of Ordinance No 11 of 1920 and Section 247 of the same Ordinance confers the same powers to the Chairman U. D. C.

In my opinion the Rule No 10 framed under Section 56 (21) of the Local Board Ordinance is also ultra vires. I do not think that ever the Local Board Ordinance at the time it was passed gave any powers or intended to give any powers to the Chairman Local Board to set right any private right or wrong. Even if the Local Board framed such a bye-law, I think it went outside the powers vested on the Board by Ordinance 13 of 1898.

But in this case I can find nowhere any authority given to the Chairman U. D. C. to abate a private nuisance. My view is fully supported by the Judgment quoted on page 347 of 2 N. L. R. It will be vesting too much if it is asked to inquire into and abate a private nuisance of this type which will affect only one of the rate payers and not the public within the U. D. C. area. The only remedy is for Mr. Maitavagannam to bring a private action against the accused. The accused are acquitted.

EUROPEANS AND POLITICS.

At the general meeting of the European Association of Ceylon held at Kandy on March 14th. Mr B. W. Leefe, the retiring President, in the course of his address, referred to the present political aspect of Ceylon in relation to the European community and their position. The year 1924 would stand out as a distinct landmark in the political history, as it marked the transfer of power from the hands of European to the hands of the people of this country, and the Council of the European Association had endeavoured to make it clear to their Ceylonese friends that together with the transference of this power went the best and most cordial wishes of the European Association, that they might be able to carry this heavy burden with success and for the good of Ceylon. The change of constitution was a distinct challenge to European residents of the country to take a greater interest in the public life of the Island than had been considered necessary in the past. For the past century the responsibility of Government rested in European hands and it should be a matter of no small gratification to all who desired the progress of the indigenous population of the Colony that His Majesty's Government had felt that the time was now ripe to make a great constitutional change. But this meant that the cooperation of Europeans must be shown by willingness to take an intelligent interest in and study matters which the average European in the past was content to leave in the hands of Government. This was no longer possible if European influences in the public life of the Colony was not to be allowed to wane. "We Europeans must realise what I think some of us have not yet realised, and that is that we are no longer going to govern this country as in the past, but that we are going to stand aside to a far greater extent than ever before, and we must adjust ourselves to this new standpoint and be studying conditions as they develop, with a view of helpful criticism."

Concluding the eloquent address Mr. Leefe said: "Politics and all that is implied in that term may be considered tiresome and irksome unless we can inoculate ourselves with some vision and get the right point of view on the subject, so carry your minds back 400 years to those days when the great men of the Elizabethan era were getting out in their tiny ships from the then little ports of England to wrest the world from the tyranny of the Spaniard and were all unconsciously laying the foundations of the British Empire, which you and I have inherited. History proclaims that that Empire has brought freedom and not tyranny to those countries on the map marked red, that peace and security have followed in our footsteps and that the very difficulties we are now facing so widely in our Colonial Empire are due to those very difficulties which are inseparably linked up with the extension of freedom and spread of education, possibly ill digested, but which we are responsible for, and I would urge you to let your thoughts dwell on these things and consider how far each one of us owes it to his race. To contribute something of unpaid service towards the development of that corner of the Empire in which I live for lot and privilege. I am confident that, as the years pass, and another generation composed of Europeans and Ceylonese in friendly cooperation and pulling together as a team in a long and arduous task, the difficulties of our time stand out to take from the hands of a general the torch of Empire, those of us who are

sworn will live to watch Ceylon and let us believe the other portions of our Colonial Empire are also remaining loyal and not unhappy units of that great confederation on which the sun never sets, and which is known to the world of our day as the British Commonwealth of nations."

Indian & Foreign News.

NOVEL TAXATION IN INDIA.—Novel suggestions for widening the sources of taxation were suggested before the Taxation Enquiry Committee by a Bengali economist, who proposed taxation on dowries, jewellery, aerated waters, patent medicines, and musical instruments, and the introduction of death duties, super-tax and a tax on unearned income.

KING'S MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.—H. M. the King on the 17th inst. held a Privy Council for the appointment of a Commission to exercise, if necessary, certain functions of the Crown during His Majesty's absence from England. The King's Commission is now gazetted, and consists of Prince Henry, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Cave, and Mr. Baldwin, any two of whom are jointly empowered to act on behalf of His Majesty except in the case of dissolution of Parliament, the bestowal of honours, and other matters which require the King's authority. The installation of Prince Henry as Privy Councillor is also gazetted.

SWARAJISTS BEATEN AGAIN.—In spite of a most vigorous attack on the Finance Minister's exchange policy and opposition on the ground that India is "under military occupation," the Legislative Assembly today routed the Swarajists by admitting the Finance Bill by a majority of 36 votes. Speaker after speaker took advantage of the freedom of the occasion to speak of political grievances, without touching on the issues raised by the Bill. A feature of the debate was the attitude of Mr. Jinnah, leader of the Bombay Swarajists, who warned unofficial members, that, even if a constitutional protest were repeated too often, it would lose its effect.

THE AFGHANISTAN PRESS.—A "Statesman" correspondent says that a new Press law has been inaugurated in Afghanistan, which lays down that the proprietor and responsible Editor of a paper must be Afghan subjects. The Editor must be over twenty-one years of age, must not have been punished for crime, and "must be sufficiently acquainted with literature." All official notifications must be published at the earliest date without any sort of payment. Similarly a newspaper or journal which publishes a personal allegation against an official or non-official is under an obligation to publish in its earliest following issue and in the same column in which the allegation appeared the latter's reply to it without any charge, provided the reply does not exceed twice the original article.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE GETS TO GRIPS.—Though President Coolidge has barely begun his term of Presidency, he has early come to grips with the Senate, and trouble has arisen over the Senate's rejection by 11 votes to 3 of President Coolidge's nomination of Mr. Warren as Attorney General. President Coolidge submitted the name with the explicit declaration that if it is again rejected he will grant Mr. Warren a recess appointment under which he will hold office until the next session of Congress, but the Senate today reiterated its previous verdict with an increased majority. The next step rests with Mr. Coolidge.

SINGAPORE BASE.—Mr. MacDonald will suggest in the House of Commons that a special day be devoted to the Singapore decision in view of the fact that the Labour Party had decided to abandon the base as a gesture to the world of Britain's desire for peace.

"MR. A" CASE APPEAL.—The Court of appeal heard the appeal of Robinson against the judgment in favour of the Midland Bank in the Mr. "A" case, and recorded the opinion that Robinson's case against the Bank had failed.

WANNI COLONISATION SCHEME.

(A study by Mr. V. Rajagopal M. A.)

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF JAFFNA TODAY.

According to last census report the population of Jaffna Tamils in the island is about 44 lakhs. The Jaffnese are a highly industrious, shrewd and business-like people. For purposes of earning they have gone out to all places. A saint of Jaffna often is in the habit of humorously admonishing his disciples "Earn and learn." The retired Chief Justice Sir Anton Bertram compared the Jaffnese aptly in point of practical sagacity to the Scotch. Wherever they may be found in employment in Burma, the F. M. S. or the Straits, the lure for them all is Jaffna. Every Jaffnese hopes to return to his native land with his earnings.

In the Jaffna Peninsula extending about 128 sq miles all the available land has been occupied in the form of dwellings, paddy-field and garden-land. By means of rain-water paddy is being cultivated and garden produce is being turned out by hard application. All agricultural resources in the Northern Province which are not very much, have been made use of.

What is the economic position of Jaffna today? All the land in Jaffna has been either occupied or brought under cultivation. There is no room for expansion, land in Jaffna owing to its scarcity and well distributed population is commanding more and more prohibitive prices. The demand for land for settlement is greater than the supply.

Owing to economic and other causes of sentiment and ceremony the price of land has increased far beyond its economic value. As a matter of fact in Jaffna the price of land cannot be judged by its value as land.

The staple industry is agricultural produce, Paddy, grains, yams, vegetables, and tobacco are grown. Tobacco till recently was an article of very large export from Jaffna to India. Many grew rich by such a trade. But for the past few years there has been a slump in the tobacco industry owing to successful competition on the part of tobacco growers in India. Jaffna is not earning all the crores of rupees (8 or 9 crores) per annum as it has been doing for the past many years. This slump in tobacco trade has indeed hit hard many tobacco growers. Cigar manufacture is the chief and conspicuous industry of Jaffna. There are no other industries worth the name. There is little banking enterprise of a character which reaches all people. All the available savings are invested with the Chetties who are the chief money-lenders of the place who deal also in cloth trade brought out from India. This element in Jaffna commerce is not very conducive to indigenous economic initiative.

Besides the preponderantly agricultural community in Jaffna there are the various professional classes. It has been noticed in the latest Ceylon Administration Report for 1923 under the Section, Education that the largest school going population is to be found in the Northern Province among the Jaffnese. Boys studying in schools prepare themselves to enter one form or other of professional service at home or abroad.

(To be Continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONIZATION OF THE WANNI.

The Editor,

"Hindu Organ," Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your invitation for public opinion on the above subject, I wish to submit the following, for what it is worth:—

Colonization of the Wanni by a people like the Jaffnese seems to me an impossibility, for what Jaffna man is hard up for a home? Who would prefer the wilderness to his sweet home? Then the question arises what are we to do? And the answer is "Go on develop and cultivate the land, and show some attractive results, and colonization would follow in due course." Paddy cultivation alone will not attract people to go and find a home in the Wanni permanently; they must have other produce also, such as tobacco, curry stuffs, spices, and cotton, if possible.

Development and cultivation of the Wanni must be carried out with a business interest by a corporation constituted for the purpose. The company could be floated in the ordinary way by shares. The idea put forward by another correspondent that every village should have a representative to watch the interests of the stock holders in the respective villages does not look feasible; for if every village were to return a representative to the committee of the organization, there would be no less than 200 representatives in the committee, and this would mean big a number to be of any service to the concern.

Business must start by small attempts and shares may be sold just enough for the beginning in other words if the company is to be formed by 50,000 shares of Rs 10/- each, and they want only Rs. 75,000/- to start work and carry out their first attempt, they may call for only Rs 1/50 in the share, the balance being payable when called for.

Arrangements must be made for labour from India also, on the same terms as the Tea estate.

The company must be a pure business concern, and must do all it can to maintain itself and show profit to stockholders. Development of the Wanni, from a business point of view, cannot be confined to paddy cultivation alone. A good timber trade also is possible as a side line, besides breeding of cattle for sale.

Wishing every success to the prospective enterprise.

Yours truly,
S. Somasundaram

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The following is the full text of the Report of Hindu Board of Education for the year beginning 1st January 1924 to 28th February 1925, as read by the Honorary Acting Secretary at the last Annual General Meeting held on the 28th ultimo:—

In a paper that was laid on the table of the Legislative Council in November 1910 entitled the policy of Government with regard to vernacular education, it was pointed out by the Government; that 90 per cent of the population of the island was non-Christian; that 82 per cent of the Christian population was Roman Catholic; that it was not advisable for Roman Catholic or other Christian Missionaries to work as the agents of the Government under the scheme of grant-in-aid for providing secular education for non-Christian communities; that there was something anomalous in a system under which funds raised by taxation were used to support a movement for changing the religion of those taxed; that the question of the Government introducing a system of state education in areas other than

those where the large majority of the inhabitants are Christians was worthy of the consideration of the Legislative Council; that if Christian Managers were allowed to conduct the schools for the benefit of the Christian children only, the children of the non-Christian communities might well be educated in Government Schools; that qualified teachers working in non-Christian private schools could be employed on probation in Government Schools that many of the non-Christian schools would be handed over voluntarily to the state; that pretensions building schemes for private schools were neither necessary nor desirable; that Government possessed machinery for the training of teachers male and female for vernacular schools; that the Government hoped that as regard this measure of reform it would have the co-operation of all concerned.

The policy formulated by the Government in regard to vernacular education was vehemently opposed by the Roman Catholic authorities for certain reasons. One of their contentions was that a Catholic parent has the right to educate his children in Catholic schools having a Catholic atmosphere. The Government admitted this principle and conceded the right of Hindu and Buddhist schools respectively having its own atmosphere.

In this state of things the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rajaratnam and Mr. S. R. Rajaratnam approached our revered President who had done more than any other man within living memory for the educational uplift not only of the Hindus but also of the other religious groups with him at an informal meeting held at the Ramanathan College in the month of October 1923, the course of action to be taken by the Hindus for safeguarding their educational interests. It was there agreed that a public meeting of the Hindus should be held at Paramashvara College, Thirunelveli, on the 28th October 1923 to consider the educational needs of the Hindus in the District of Jaffna. A notice signed by the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rajaratnam and Messrs. W. Wijaratnam and S. R. Rajaratnam was widely circulated and on the 28th October 1923 the leading and representative Hindus of Jaffna assembled at Paramashvara College and the Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan presided. Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy opened the discussion on the educational policy of the Government and the educational needs of the Hindu community. The late Mr. A. Sabapathy and Messrs. S. Kandiah, Proctor S. C. and S. R. Rajaratnam also stated their views thereon. Then the chairman after making his own comments on the discussion suggested a committee to carefully consider and report on the question of the educational needs of the Hindus and to frame suitable resolutions for the consideration of the next public meeting.

A committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Mr. A. Sabapathy, Mr. S. V. Veeraraghavan, Mr. S. Shivapathasantharam, Mr. S. Kandiah, Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah Pillai, Mr. M. Swaminathan with Mr. S. R. Rajaratnam as Secretary was appointed. This committee met first on the 23rd October 1923, and having fully discussed the educational situation, came to the conclusion that the Government memorandum of 1919, while it afforded some protection against the Missionaries who entertained intolerant and hostile views about other religions, did not sufficiently safeguard the spiritual and educational needs of the Hindus. The strengthening of existing Hindu schools and opening of a larger number additional Hindu schools were considered the most urgent needs. For this purpose it was resolved to organize the Hindu community throughout the Peninsula first and then in other parts of the Island.

The second meeting of the committee was held on the 10th November 1923. It was there resolved that another public meeting of the Hindus should be held at Paramashvara College to consider the desirability of forming a Hindu Board of Education for the purpose of promoting the secular and religious education of the Hindus residing in the District of Jaffna. Further the committee settled the broad principles of the constitution of the Board and its personnel.

On the 9th December 1923 at 3 p.m. a second public meeting of the Hindus was held at Paramashvara College to consider the report of the committee. The Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan presided. The Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy proposed and Mr. S. Kandiah seconded the first resolution which ran as follows. That the public meeting of the Hindus residing in the District of Jaffna views with anxiety the present state of the Hindu Tamil and Anglo Tamil schools in the district and the want of greater facilities for the education of Hindu children on Hindu lines and considers it necessary to establish a society to be known as the Hindu Board of Education (ஹிந்து வகுப்புவாரியம்) for the purpose of promoting and maintaining religious and secular education of the Hindus residing in Jaffna. This was carried unanimously. It was further resolved that the Board shall consist of 80 members of whom 9 shall represent the Jaffna Manager's division, Poonakari, Thirunelkai, 4 Valligamam West, 4 Valligamam North, 3 Valligamam East, 4 Vadamaratchchi, and 3 Thennaratchchi Pachilaipalai and Karachchi, and 8 the Islands division and Delft. The minimum annual subscription for the members of the Board was fixed at Rs. 50-00, while anyone paying Rs. 1000-00 in one lump will be elected life member of the Board. Then the Officers, bearers and the members of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year was elected. The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board was held on the 23rd December 1923 and in all we were able to hold 11 meetings of the committee during the period under review. The committee's work was chiefly directed in informing the Hindu Public of the Educational needs of the Hindus and the establishment of Hindu schools in some places where they are most urgently needed.

The first meeting of the Board was held on the 24th December 1923 at 4 p.m. at Paramashvara College. The Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan presided. The rules of the Board were considered and adopted with some modifications.

The first public meeting under the auspices of the Board was held at Polykandy at Kalyana Velayar Temple on the 25th December 1923. A strong local committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a school at Polykandy.

Continued on page 4.

Continued from page 3.

The second public meeting was held at Velanai West on the 31st December 1923. There were representatives from Velanai, Saravani and Naranthanal. Two local committees were appointed to establish two schools, one at Naranthanal and the other at Velanai West. The building for the school at Naranthanal has been put up and the school has now been opened for instruction. The work in connection of the Velanai East school will commence after the local committee has secured a suitable site.

The third meeting was held at Point Pedro on the 1st January 1924. A local committee was appointed to take the necessary steps for opening a school at Point Pedro. The committee set to work in right earnest. They have now put up a spacious school building at a cost of Rs. 5000 00. Nearly 250 children are attending this school. It has now been registered for examination which will take place in April next. The next step will be to get it registered for grant. It is our hope that the Shaiva public of Point Pedro town will put forth their best efforts to develop it into an Anglo-Tamil School.

The fourth meeting was held at Sanguvelli where there is already a Shaiva Tamil School. The President examined the records of the school and expressed satisfaction at the work done there.

The fifth meeting was held at Vaddukodai Hindu English School on the 27th January 1924. A strong local committee was appointed to start a school at a suitable centre at Vaddukodai West. This committee met twice and Rs. 1100 00 have been promised for the building and twenty four gentlemen have guaranteed payment of Rs. 2 and cents 50 monthly until the school is registered for grant. The difficulty of finding a suitable and convenient site had been the cause of the delay in proceeding with the work.

The sixth meeting was held at Kodikamam on the 4th February 1924. Mr. Vaidiallogam, the public spirited citizen of Usan has promised to finance a school in his native village and he has placed a certain sum of money in the hands of the President. The building materials have been collected and the President and Lady Ramanathan visited the place on the 9th February 1925, and had laid the foundation stone for the building. In a few months the building will be ready for opening the school.

At the earnest appeal of the inhabitants of Delhi West who have been maintaining a private school amidst great difficulties, the committee appointed a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the Hon'ble Mr. S. Rajaratnam and Messrs. W. Wijaratnam and S. R. Rajaratnam to go to the island and to report on the work of the school. The deputation visited the island on the 17th February 1924, held a public meeting in the school and promised to persuade the committee to render such assistance as it could afford. The people also undertook to put up a new and substantial building. The people expressed great satisfaction at the visit of the deputation and stated for several centuries this was the first Hindu Mission which visited the island on a religious work. The masonry work of the building is now complete and with the loan of Rs. 200 00 which you have sanctioned to be paid to them at the last special meeting of the Board the roof work is in progress and the building will be fit for occupation in a month or two. The committee also paid a sum of Rs. 70 00 for the equipment of the school. With the completion of the building we are certain that aid from the Government will be forthcoming.

The seventh public meeting was held at Mathakal on the 11th February 1924. Lady Ramanathan graced the meeting with her presence. A strong local committee was appointed to take the necessary steps to establish a school there. Within a month the local committee collected nearly Rs. 2000 00 and acquired a land for the school. The foundation stone for the building was laid by the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy on the 24th April 1924. The school was opened for teaching on the 14th April in a private building and the Head Master whose salary is being paid by the Board took charge of it on the 1st of May. The new building was opened by the President on the 1st September 1924. The school has now been registered for examination in April 1925.

Availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the visit of the President to the F. M. S. and the Straits Settlements the committee passed the following resolutions for the information of her brethren in the F. M. S. and the Straits Settlements: (1) that our countrymen residing in the F. M. S. and the Straits Settlements be informed of the founding of the Hindu Board of Education in Jaffna under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir P. Ramanathan, K. C. S. M. G., for the purpose of improving the state of education among the Hindus in the District of Jaffna by opening new Tamil and Tamil English Schools and strengthening weak schools in various parts of the district and of the necessity of this organisation being heartily supported by them, (2) that the constitution of the Hindu Board of Education and of its Executive Committee be submitted in full to them, (3) that the Hindu Board of Education fully trust that their countrymen in the F. M. S. and the Straits Settlements will do their best to enroll as quickly as possible for successfully carrying out the objects of the Hindu Board of Education.

Mr. Wijaratnam who followed the President to the F. M. S. had published an appeal with the authority of the committee on behalf of the Board. The copies of the appeal have been widely circulated among our countrymen there. 785 gentlemen have enrolled and of those 68 gentlemen are life-electors. As the class of the electors in certain lists is not mentioned, we believe, that the number of the life electors may be little more. The full list of the electors and life electors will be soon published in the "Hindu Organ".

Gentlemen whose subscriptions have been received before the 30th January 1925 had been registered by the Committee to vote by proxy for the election of members of section A who are retiring to-day. The Committee and the Board are greatly indebted to our countrymen in the F. M. S. for the admirable response they have made for the call of Hindu education in Jaffna. Further we express our gratitude for Messrs. W. Wijaratnam, S. Pannathipillai for the troubles they have taken in doing the arduous work and to the gentlemen in the F. M. S. who have rendered assistance to their work. The success of our work greatly depends on the sympathy, support and co-operation of our countrymen in the F. M. S. and the Straits Settlements. (To be continued.)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5749.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanapati Pillai Paramu of Vaththirayan Deceased.

Sivagami Pillai widow of Kanapati Pillai Paramu of Vaththirayan Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Valli Pillai daughter of Paramu
2. Kanthappan Murekku, both of Vaththirayan Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of her late husband Kanapati Pillai Paramu be issued to her, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 24, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 21, 1925, having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed as Guardian *ad litem* over the 1st Respondents for the purpose of representing her in this testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration for the Estate of the late Kanapati Pillai Paramu be issued to the Petitioner as the widow unless the intestate unless the Respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before March 24, 1925.

G. W. Woodhouse,

March 10, 1925. District Judge.
O. 843.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 222.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mailvagan Madalar Cuttytamby, District Mudaliar, Vavuniya North Deceased.

Velu Pillai Supramaniam of Mollaitivu Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Meenadchi Pillai wife of Supramaniam of do.
2. Velu Pillai Kanapati Pillai of do.
3. His wife Sivakkolanthu of do.
4. Valli Pillai daughter of Cuttytamby of do.
5. Cuttytamby Mailvaganam of do.
6. Koner Sinnatamby, P. V. of Wattapalai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 4th and 5th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Mailvagan Madalar Cuttytamby of Vavuniya be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before R. Jones Bateman Esquire, District Judge, Mullaitivu, on March 3, 1925, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 2, 1925, having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 4th and 5th 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 unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 28, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. J. Bateman,

March 3, 1925. District Judge.
O. 842.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5746.

Class I.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Kanapathy of Vannarponnai East Deceased.

Kanapathy Chellish of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanapathy Kanagaratnam of Vannarponnai East and
2. Ponnu widow of Kanapathy of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 23, 1925, in the presence of Mr. R. E. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 16, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 26, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

March 4, 1925. District Judge.
O. 841.

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. Dawespey, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Bee Bond" 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 Bادهه 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 Thila ... " 5 0

V. P. Charges Extra.

Full directions follow on each phial.

All correspondence treated as confidential.

RAJBANSI OFFICE

38, Genl. Mathia Madal St., G. T., MADRAS, Y. 32.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5618.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Sironmany, wife of Sellappa Velanthapilly of Udavil Deceased.

1. Govindar Nagalingam and
2. wife Sionmany both of Udavil Petitioners.

Vs.

Sellappah Velanthapilly of Udavil, presently of Colombo Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioners abovenamed coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 3, 1925, in the presence of Mr. K. Ethirayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the 2nd Petitioner dated October 21, 1924 and of the attesting witness dated January 16, 1925, having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of Sironmany, wife of Sellappah Velanthapilly, deceased, of which the original has been produced and is now deposited in Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, and it is further declared that the 2nd Petitioner is the executrix named in the Last Will, and that she is entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before March 24, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

March 17, 1925. District Judge.
O. 840.

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 without 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

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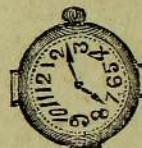
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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5751.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammal alias Sinnachy wife of Arumugam Sithamparapillai of Thumpalai Deceased.

Arumugam Sithamparapillai of Thumpalai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Seethavan widow of Pillaiyenar of Thumpalai
2. Sithamparapillai Arumugam of do.
3. Sithamparapillai Namasiyayam 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 23, 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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