

# The Hindu Organ.

"Atishai Anakel 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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One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2.

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### TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:— "Beej 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 Badshahs of Delhi who owned many wives. This is prepared according to the old Urdu Shastras with very great cost, risk and valuable ingredients and herbs, along with the essence of the well grown organs of the male bears as to cure impotency. The above PILLS have to be taken in, and the THAILA for external application. Full impotents 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.

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RAJBANSI OFFICE.

88, Genl. Muthia Mudali St., G. T., MADRAS.  
Y. 32.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5878.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Alagammah wife of Namasivayam Somasundaram of Kokkuvil

Namasivayam Somasundaram of Kokkuvil presently of Habelia

Deceased.  
Petitioner.  
Vs.  
1. Somasundaram Senathirajah, a minor 8 years old  
2. Maragesu Kandiah of Kokkuvil

Respondents.  
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 5, 1925, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 17, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 26, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
February 18, 1925.  
Order Nisi extended for April 2, 1925.  
G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

O. 847.

## Rolled gold Gilt

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Superior round shape Fancy Dial  
Wrist Watch very charming to look at. It is an excellent and perfect time-keeper even when riding on horse back or cycle. Complete with Rolled-gold Gilt Bracelet Spring Chain



RS. 6-8-0.

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Kanaga & Co.

Park Town Post,

Y. 42.

INDIA.

Ceylon Government Railway  
Notice.

TRAIN SERVICE, JAFFNA LINE.

On and from Wednesday, April 1, 1925, the 10.45 a.m. train from Kankesanthurai to Kodikamam, and the 12.20 p.m. train from Kodikamam to Kankesanthurai on Week Days will be altered to run as under between Kankesanthurai and Pallai:—

DOWN.			
Kankesanthurai	dep.	11-10	p. m.
Tallipallai	"	11-16	"
Chinnakam	"	11-30	"
Kokkuvil	"	11-39	"
Jaffna	arr.	11-45	"
UP.			
Navakuli	dep.	12-0	noon
Navakuli	"	12-14	p. m.
Chavakachcheri	"	12-23	"
Kodikamam	"	12-44	"
Mirrenvil	"	12-49	"
Eluthumattural	"	12-57	"
Pallai	arr.	1-10	"
UP.			
Pallai	dep.	1-30	p. m.
Eluthumattural	"	1-42	"
Mirrenvil	"	1-50	"
Kodikamam	"	2-0	"
Chavakachcheri	"	2-15	"
Navakuli	"	2-23	"
Jaffna	arr.	2-40	"
DOWN.			
Kokkuvil	dep.	3-0	"
Chinnakam	"	3-05	"
Tallipallai	"	3-24	"
Kankesanthurai	arr.	3-31	"
Kankesanthurai	arr.	3-38	"

General Manager's Office,  
Colombo, March 24, 1925.  
G. 489.

T. E. DUTTON,  
General Manager.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5877.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annammah wife of Kathirithamby Vairamuttu of Alaveddy

Nagammah Somasundaram of Kokkuvil

Deceased.  
Petitioner.  
Vs.  
1. Arunasalam Saravanamuttu of Alaveddy  
2. and wife Sinnammah of do, presently of House No. 21 of 118th Street, Kankesanthurai, Rangoon  
3. Chellammah wife of N. Sinnammah of Alaveddy  
4. Kathirithamby Vairamuttu of do.

Respondents.  
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Annammah wife of Kathirithamby Vairamuttu of Alaveddy, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 5, 1925, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 4, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother in law 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 31, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 9, 1924.  
O. 845.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.



## NOTICE.

**Cheap Sale! Cheap Sale!!**  
FOR THE FESTIVAL SEASON  
ONLY.  
From 1st April to 13th April.

A large stock of Coimbatore Lace Shawls Sarees, Dhavanies, Benares Gold Lace Sarees, Plain and Basket body, Fuji Silk, Arani Selaia etc. will be sold at cheap price.

Trial order solicited.

**The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.**  
Main Street,  
JAFFNA.

Y. 43.

## AUCTION SALE

The following ships' materials almost new and in good condition, belonging to the stranded Barge Yoon Lahur will be sold by public auction on Saturday the 4th April, 1925 at 9 a. m. at Mathagal Thurai for ready cash:—

Sails, Masts, Anchors, Chains, Pulleys, Coir and wire ropes, winches, water tanks, boats, compasses, ships lamps, life belts etc., etc.

P. J. Hudson Esqr, Assistant Collector and Reviver of Wrecks will preside at the sale.

Mis. 626

**The Jaffna**  
**Saiva Paripalana Sabai.**

The Annual General meeting of the Sabai will be held on Saturday 25th April 1925 and the members are earnestly requested to pay their subscription and arrears before 15th April 1925 so as to enable the auditors to audit the accounts.

V K. GNANASUNDRAM.

Hony. Secretary.

**The Hindu Organ.**

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1925.

**SIR WILLIAM HENRY MANNING.**

The time has arrived at last for His Excellency, the Governor, Sir William Henry Manning, to bid farewell to us. Only the other day, His Excellency took leave of the representatives of the people in the Legislative Council. His Excellency has guided the destinies of this Island for a period of six and a half years. These six and a half years, though rather long, yet are unique on account of their eventfulness and perhaps their dramatically brilliant record. Perhaps no Governor ever before was faced with more serious problems than what Sir William Henry Manning had to face during his long term of service here. As was pointed out by Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan, when Sir William Henry Manning came into office in 1918, he was faced with a formidable array of most complicated questions in economic and political as a result of the Great War and its aftermath. We are now in a position to praise His Excellency not only for the wisdom and foresight he evinced in his masterly handling of those vexed problems, but also for having laid the foundations for the social, economic, and political advancement of the people of this country in more ways than one.

As we review His Excellency's administration, we are rather struck with its remarkable eventfulness and unprecedented success. It has been, to put it shortly, one vast progress from beginning to end. We hope, we may not be accused of partiality, if we single out two or three things of absorbing interest to the people of this country. It goes without saying that every event connected with His Excellency's administration was full of interest but we hope to be pardoned, if we raise above the ordinary, such things as the present Constitution of the Council, the Ceylon University, the Maho-Trinco and Batticaloa Light Railways and the Hydro-Electric Scheme. Some of these schemes have been the dream of successive Governors and the hope of many generations that have passed away. It appears as if Providence has been at work to single out Sir William Henry Manning for inaugurating them.

Perhaps our people have not yet had an opportunity to realise rather effectively what a definite advance it has been to

have the present Council constituted as it is. We have in it not only every interest properly and adequately represented but also the beginning of a parliament of people where the unofficials are clearly in the majority so as to have a certain amount of control over legislation and finance. Moreover, it is so constituted as to make the several communities represented on it to realise the value of unity by limiting the powers of individual communities and giving to minorities equal opportunities. In our generation, it has been possible for us to see a Ceylonese presiding over the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly. We have seen in India the failure of Diarchy and His Excellency has wisely avoided the fatal mistake which they made in India and in spite of adverse criticisms, has given, solely through his earnest efforts, a constitution which if worked, will eventually prove the capacity of the people for self-government and lead on, in the long run, to a more permanent Constitution.

The Ceylon University question, again, was in the air for a considerably long time. Almost dramatically, affairs began to take a definite shape when the Ceylon University College came into existence. Now thanks to His Excellency's efforts the prospect of a University is a thing already realised. How much His Excellency is concerned with the University can be gauged by the exhortation which he gave to the members of the Council in his farewell address to push on the work and never to stint whenever their vote was demanded in connection with it.

The Maho-Trinco and Batticaloa Light Railways and the Hydro-Electric Scheme are both bound to have far-reaching effects on the economic life of the people. By the Railways new areas are going to be opened for food production. Some of these areas are the most fertile in the Island. The Hydro-Electric Scheme is going to solve the problem of unemployment by opening up new industries and giving work to a large portion of the population, who, for want of opportunities, are now wasting their talents as ordinary unskilled labourers in different walks of life. It is the manufactures of England that have enabled the people of that country to get their wheat from North America and their meat from Australia. The Hydro-Electric Scheme offers splendid opportunities for developing many industries whose possibilities have been already investigated by the Industries Commission.

No less important is the creation of an Agricultural Department and Food Production Committees. The impetus given to agricultural research is a striking testimony of the deep concern which His Excellency has for the welfare of the people of this country. Side by side with the encouragement given to agriculture is the amelioration of the conditions of labour in the Island and the attempt to combat malaria, ankylostomiasis, parangi and kindred diseases which are tapping the very vitality of the rural population.

Among other things, for which His Excellency's administration has been fully or partially responsible for, may be mentioned the Badulla and Pattalam Railway Extensions, the Colombo Railway Extensions, the Kollonawa OI Extensions, the Colombo Lake Scheme and the Reclamation of Flood Areas and the great attention given to the repair of of village tanks and irrigation channels in rural areas.

It was during His Excellency's regime that Trincomalee has once more regained her old status in the Empire. Indeed His Excellency's Administration is remarkable in more ways than one. The visit of no less a personage than His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the visits of eminent men like Lord Parmoor and Dr. Rabin-dranath Tagore are landmarks in the history of Ceylon. To crown all, the long expected Pearl Fishery gives a finishing touch to His Excellency's extraordinarily eventful administration.

But the crucial test, however, is the admitted prosperity of the Colony by the increase in revenue. The most peculiar feature about it is that the Public Services have not been starved to achieve the artificial swelling of the Colony's Exchequer. Indeed, we do not in the least exaggerate things when we say that every part of the Island has met with equal treatment at His Excellency's hands. Whether it be an Irrigation Scheme in the North or a Bridge in the East or a Railway Extension in the South or a Drainage Scheme in the West—all have received the individual and personal attention of His Excellency.

An event, which His Excellency will throughout his life remember, is a most memorable event in his own life—we mean the celebration of his marriage in Ceylon. He is thus not only wedded to Ceylon but also wedded in Ceylon—a unique precedence. His Excellency leaves the Island with great regret which is deepened by the thought that he has won the love and esteem of all the communities in the Island. No better tribute could be paid to a Governor. We join with others in expressing our warmest gratitude for all that His Excellency has done for us and wish His Excellency, Lady Manning, and the pretty little Miss Manning a safe and speedy voyage home, health, happiness, and prosperity for years to come. We pray to Ishwara, the Giver of all blessings to spare long His Excellency's life so that he might continue to watch our interests even at home in the British Parliament which is our dearest wish that he should enter.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS

The Patriot admits that we are expected to voice the sentiments of the Hindu Community which is, by far, the largest community in the North. If the ranks of the Patriot that community be strengthened by the addition of those of the Muslim and Protestant Christian communities who believe in Total Prohibition, we may safely state that the majority of the people in the North are on our side. As for the other things, to which the Patriot draws our attention, in an editorial note which appeared in its issue of the 25th inst, our only answer is "Wait and see."

We yield to none in the matter of reverence for the robe which the learned Swami Vipulananda wears and for the UNPALATABLE TRUTH distinguished Order to which he belongs.

But when he tries to justify himself in a matter in which he expresses an opinion which is directly contrary to the injunctions laid down by our great Teachers, we shall be failing in our duty to God and to our religion if we do not point it out. We need not give the sources of our information which the Swami himself does not very much contradict in his letter which we publish elsewhere. We admit that the Swami is a reputed scholar but that should not make us blind to the fact that nowhere in Saiva literature have we come across a single instance where the rules with regard to meat-eating have been even slightly relaxed. We must, of course, entirely repudiate the assertion of the Swami that it is the false notions of the Jains that have made present day Hinduism into a bundle of effete negations. We further question the right and authority for the Swami to characterise present day Hinduism as a bundle of effete negations. This is the unkindest out of all and it is, to say the least, the most gratuitous insult to that most ancient Faith of which, we thought up to this time, that the Swami himself was a follower. This is a type of hysterics which will not cause a mere sensation but a terrible shock to the whole Hindu Community.

It is now eight years since the promulgation of a rule requiring carts to carry two lights but because of FARMERS' WAGGONS the hardship experienced by carters, the LIGHTS REGULATION was not enforced in the district except in

the town of Jaffna. We are told that since the departure of that efficient and popular Police-officer, Captain Brindley, the local Police are trying to enforce the rule in certain parts of the district. The rule was no doubt framed to protect the public from dangers arising from fast moving mechanically propelled vehicles like the motor-car. Up to this time, though only a single light was carried by carts, there appears to have been no unforeseen danger arising therefrom. Why, all of a sudden the Police should take it into their head to insist on two lights passes our comprehension. There is a peculiar danger arising out of farmers' waggons, loaded with straw or possessing hoods constructed out of inflammable material, using lights on the sides. We hope therefore that the Police will relax the enforcement of this rule a bit in the case of such conveyances. It is the duty of the Police to avoid unnecessary annoyance as much as possible.

## F. M. S. &amp; S. S. Subscribers.

As there is a good number of amounts in Suspense Account will those remitters inform the Manager their names, addresses and the Post Office of origin with dates to enable the manager to credit the legitimate and rightful owners.

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

**VANNAI VAIDEEZHARAN TEMPLE:**—The festival of this well known temple is now being conducted on a grand scale as usual. The car festival will take place on the 6th prox. and the Theertham ceremony the following day.

**CONSIGNMENT OF PADDY:**—The B. I. Steamer S. S. Oom from Rangoon brought 50,000 bags of paddy to Rakkesanturai.

**OFFICIAL:**—The Government Gazette of the 27th inst. notifies the appointment of Mr A. G. Gottlieb to the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police G. I. D. from Oct. 10, 1924 and that Messrs. N. W. Morgappah (Jr.) and C. Sittampalam are attached to the Kullara and Kandy Kachcheries respectively from March 20, 1925.

**PERSONAL:**—Mr. R. A. M. Thuralappah District Engineer, P. W. D. has recently undergone an operation for appendicitis.

—Mr W. J. Brindley who is leaving Jaffna for England on leave was entertained at a farewell function by the Jaffna Sports Club.

**REDUCTION OF A TEACHER:**—Last Gazette notifies that K. Pethambaram, holder of a Second Class Teacher's certificate (Trained) and employed in J/Mallakam Vernacular Mixed school under Rev. J. K. Sionatambay has been reduced for falsifying the Register to Assistant for five years.

**THE JAFFNA ORIENTAL STUDIES SOCIETY:**—The same Gazette publishes the Rules and Syllabus (1926-27) of the Pravasa, Bala Pandit and the Pandit, examinations, conducted by the above society, to be held at Batticaloa, Chunnakam, Colombo and Jaffna on April 5, 1926 and the following three days.

**OBITUARY:**—We regret to record the death of Rasmama wife of Mr. A. M. Pillai the popular merchant and contractor of Rangoon. The deceased was on a visit to Calcutta to see her daughter whose husband holds a very high appointment in the Bengal Railway Department. While in Calcutta he seems to have contracted fever to which she eventually succumbed. Mrs. Pillai was a popular figure in Indian Society at Rangoon and her death will be mourned by all sections of that community. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

**HIS EXCELLENCY'S FAREWELL MEET IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on Thursday last His Excellency Sir William Manning presided. After the preliminaries the new members viz, Messrs. F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture, W. A. de Silva (Urban C. P.), T. B. Rambukwelle (Rural C. P.), and T. M. Sabaratnam (Eastern Division N. P.) took their oaths as Members of the Council. Mr. J. Maybin also took his oath as Clerk of the Council. His Excellency then delivered his farewell address. He began his address by expressing to the new Council his appreciation of its achievements during the time it had been sitting and that it is possessed of the desirable and necessary qualities for the most careful & effective dealing with the unprecedentedly large Budget of expenditure and other important matters. He counselled the members to co-operate and to have good-will. "Let there be a generous regard for one another between all communities and a clear desire amongst all to co-operate for the welfare and advancement of your common interests and then from this there will spring that feeling of good will which will make for the overcoming of difficulties and the efficient and smooth working of the machinery of this Assembly." Though he could not remain to see the further developments of this Council, the constitution of which was wrought under his own hands yet he would watch its performances with jealous regard, presumably from the House of Parliament. The political development of Ceylon, in the future he said, lies in the hands of this Council and that the Members should bear this in their minds in all their debates & decisions.

Touching on his administration, he said, that his tenure of office, though a long one, had been full of incident and interest. He assured the Council that the regards he has for this Island are greater than those of any other he had administered. He commended to the Council the project—so dear to his heart—of the University of Ceylon and asked it to provide for it. Before closing his address he thanked the Council for its courtesy in all its dealings to him and the assistance rendered him and blessed it with every good wish for the future.

The Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan on behalf of his unofficial colleagues expressed the sentiments of the Council. In doing so he said that they were glad to meet him there that day and to hear from him his best wishes for the prosperity of Ceylon combined with his (Excellency's) thanks for the co-operation which this Council had been able to offer to him. He began to detail a retrospective history of the Council under the several Governors from the year 1870. He stated that the revenue of the Colony from the year he entered the Council has been steadily rising from 14 millions of rupees to 102 millions of rupees for 1925 with a formidable expenditure of 111 millions of rupees. Then he went on to touch on the new undertakings such as the Colombo Lake Scheme and other works of development. He



made particular stress on Education and the sympathetic manner in which His Excellency had handled the subject. Another subject for which His Excellency's sympathy, he said, was extended to the efforts he made to bring harmony among the different communities and forming the constitution of this Council with only 12 officials and 37 non-officials of whom 31 are elected by the people. In concluding his address, Sir P. Ramanathan said "You have laboured for six and a half years for his Majesty the King and the people of this country, where you and Lady Manning were pleased to be joined in Holy Matrimony, and where your child was born, will never forget Ceylon. We wish you all good health, long life and prosperity, and hope that, upon your return to England, you will be elected a Member of the House of Commons, and do everything in your power to promote the best interests of this country."

His Excellency acknowledged the tribute paid him, and thanked Sir P. Ramanathan on behalf of the Council for the kind remarks made. He said that the 6½ years he had spent in the Colony was full of incident & interest and that he had the best of intentions in whatever he did. He expressed his thanks for the members of the Government Service—second to none in the Empire—and asserted that Ceylon is fortunate in having secured the services of such members. His Excellency took his departure and the Vice-President, Hon. Mr. James Petrie, assumed the chair and conducted the rest of the proceedings.

## CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE RESULTS MARCH, 1925.

The following are among the successful candidates:—

**SECOND APOTHECARIES EXAMINATION:**  
Hind class Mr. S. Krishnapillai, Mr. V. Elhatbamby has passed in Mat. Medica, El: Mid and Surgery, and Hospital Forms.

**PRE. MEDICAL EXAMINATION:**  
Mr. W. T. Chinniah has passed in Physics and Mr. S. M. Olegasagaram in Physics and Biology.

**SECOND PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION:**  
1st class. Mr. S. Ariaratnam, 2nd class: A. F. J. Casie Obetty. Mr. S. Thirunavukarasu has completed the examination. Mr. R. Thiruvilingam has passed in Anatomy.

**THIRD PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION:**  
Messrs. G. Jeremiah, S. O. Thuraiyiah, D. D. N. Seivadurai, S. Poniah and K. Kanagasabapathy have completed the examination. Messrs. R. Somasundaram, M. J. A. Sandrasegaram, C. T. Chelliah, R. B. Arunaschalam and J. M. Chittambalam have passed in Pathology, Med. Juris and Hygiene. Mr. V. Sivagnanam has passed in Hygiene.

**FINAL EXAMINATION:**  
Messrs. S. C. Manickavasagar and G. R. Mutthumani have completed the examination and have fulfilled the requirements for the License in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

Mr. A. C. Caratasigam has passed in Surgery and Midwifery.

## YOUNG MENS HINDU ASSOCIATION, NAWALAPITIYA.

The 6th Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on Wednesday the 18th instant at 6.30 p.m. in the Kathiresan School Hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. There was a good gathering of members and visitors in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

Before the commencement of the meeting refreshments were lavishly served.

In the absence of the President Mr. C. Canagasabai, the Vice President Mr. K. Canagasabandam presided.

After the recitation of Sacred Hymns by the school Children prizes were distributed by Swami Vipulananda of the Ramakrishna Mission to the students who came out successfully in the religious test held for the purpose.

The minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting having been read and confirmed the adoption of the Annual Report and the statement of accounts for the years 1923 and 1924 followed.

A vote of thanks for the retiring Office Bearer was passed by Mr. Rameshchandra who was elected to the Chair temporarily and the election of office bearers for 1925 resulted as follows:

President: Mr. C. Canagasabai Vice President: Messrs. T. A. Periyasampillai, S. N. S. Letchumanan Chettiyar, P. N. Kovindasamy and K. Canagasabandam; Secretary Mr. S. Sambandam; Asst. Secretary: Mr. N. T. Sandirasekaram; Treasurer: Mr. O. Velaidam; Asst. Treasurer: Mr. T. Shivagurunathan, and Mr. R. Velupillai; Librarian: Mr. K. Thirunavukarasu; Auditors: Mr. G. Thirumayagam, and Mr. N. N. P. Kuppam Chettiyar; Committee Members: Mr. K. P. L. K. A. Palaniyappan Chettiyar, Mr. S. N. V. Valliyappan Chettiyar, Mr. N. S. R. M. Sangalab Chettiyar, Mr. K. Subramaniam, Mr. M. Vethavanam, Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Mr. K. Rameshchandra, Mr. N. Visuvanagam, Mr. K. Muttakumarpu Sarvai, and Mr. K. R. M. Muttakumarpu Chettiyar.

After a welcome song composed and sung by Mr. S. Alavipillai the Head Master, to the Swami Vipulananda, the Swami delivered his most attractive and interesting lecture on "the work before us" to the audience. At the conclusion of the meeting terminated at 9.30 p.m. with the singing of "Pogvaran."

## Times and Days of Note for the Hindus

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1925.

(FROM THE 19th DAY OF PUNJUNTI TO THE 18th DAY OF CHITHIRAI, of Kalyanatham 5027.)

### RAHAU KALAM

Monday	7.30 to 9.0 a.m.
Saturday	9.0 to 10.30 a.m.
Friday	10.30 to 12 noon
Wednesday	12.0 to 1.30 p.m.
Thursday	1.30 to 3.0 p.m.
Tuesday	3.0 to 4.30 p.m.
Sunday	4.30 to 6.0 p.m.

The Dragon's Head (Rahau) eclipses the Sun causing loss of light and vitality and therefore important undertakings should not be commenced at the hours stated above.

Prathosam (Vannai Vaitheeswarar Car Festival)	6th
Pungkuzi Olthirai (Vannai Vaitheeswarar Theertha Festival)	7th
Full Moon Day Karaikal Ammal's Kurupusai	8th
Vatusha Antham (Kali: 5026)	10th
Vatusha Pirappu (Nallur Kandaswamy Tishapa Festival)	13th at 5.37 a.m.
Manipay Pillaiar (Colombo "Sea St. Car")	13th
Tiru-Navuk-Karasi Nayanar Kurupusai	10th
Pirathosam	20th
New Moon Day	22nd
Karthikai (Neervely Kandaswamy Temple Festival)	24th
(Galle, Kaluvela, Meenadhi Sunthe Reshar) (Serany Nagammal Festival).	29th

## CORRESPONDENCE

### THE UNPALATABLE TRUTH.

The Editor,  
"Hindu Organ",  
Jaffna.

Sir,  
In one of your recent issues you credit me with some opinions for which I claim no sponsorship. If I had said that the ancient Hindus did certain things in a certain way, it does not necessarily follow that their descendants of today should do the same things in the same way. The verdict of history is by no means a principle of ethics. If you had waited for a synopsis of my lecture at Galle, you would have saved the credulous section of your readers from the mild shock to which you have subjected them by your over-hasty conclusions. You are perhaps unaware of the fact that men in your line do not make personal remarks such as you have made except upon authenticated reports sent to them for publication and which have been duly published in their columns. No report of my lecture at Galle appears in your paper or in any other paper for a matter of that; and you do not vouch-safe to your readers, wherefrom you got your precious information. The Colombo daily from which I presume you drew your inspiration does not give any account of my lecture; it only gives a very imperfect version of the reply which I gave to a question put to me at the end of the lecture. You give a consorted view of that imperfect version and your contemporary, the Tamil *Inthu Sathanam* evidently drawing its inspiration from your comments goes into hysterics. The more thoughtful of your readers who refuse to be shocked by vague newspaper reports founded upon half truths and misunderstandings may desire to know my considered opinion on the question discussed. I would fain place my facts before them. Before I do so I commend for their perusal the following anecdote and the moral appended to it.

One morning I was passing along the highway. A grand mother pointed her finger towards me and said to her crying babe, "Look here, there goes a Sadhu who eats two babies for his breakfast and two more for his dinner; if you keep on crying like this, I shall give you over to the Sadhu." The poor babe stopped crying and was staring at me with its terror-stricken innocent eyes. I do not know what thoughts of horror passed through that silent inarticulate infant mind. The birds were merrily chirping and all around was joy. The poor babe stopped crying and was staring at me as I passed along the highway. I passed on; for I knew that it was needless for me to remonstrate with the babe and its grand mother. I am a sojourner in this world and have enough experience to know that scribes like grandmothers now and then manufacture shocks and thrills to please the morbid taste of scandalous tongues. It is not a bad thing either to be the cause of a little mild sensation and as for being misunderstood it is the common lot of all public workers of all ages and all climes.

Now to come to the facts concerning my lecture at the Galle Y. M. B. A. I spoke under the auspices of the Galle Vegetarian League and in the course of my discourse laid emphasis upon the highest ideal which all religions teach; the ideal of Ahimsa. At the close of the lecture someone put a question about the restoration of Buddha-Gaya and abstention from beef. I said that many Muslims in India have given up beef-eating in deference to the wishes of their Hindu brethren and that the followers of the Blessed One would do well to abstain from cow's flesh for no Hindu would bear to see any beef enter a temple into the holy shrine of Buddha Gaya. Then another gen-

leman present wanted to know why ancient Hindus who were partial to the "palatable" mutton abstained from beef-eating. This is a fact of history and you Mr. Editor cannot ask it aside by opinions and prejudices. In answer to this question I pointed out that the highest ideal of Hinduism was complete abstinence from all carnalities such as lust and meat-eating and that there was a lower ideal followed by those who were not strong enough to free themselves from all carnal desires, who were therefore allowed to indulge in them under certain restrictions carefully formulated by the ancient Rishis for the preservation and progress of society. Continuing, I said, that reverence for the cow is enjoined even on those who follow a purely social ideal for the cow is indispensable to the welfare of society. I laid emphasis on cow protection and exhorted my Buddhist brethren to endeavour to give up beef-eating. I think I have made myself clear.

In this connection I may also say that all great teachers of Ahimsa including Mahatma Gandhi are agreed on the point that Brahmacharya should go hand in hand with Ahimsa and that one is fruitless without the other. The Shastras are also quite definite on this point, in the *Nivritti Marga* complete abstention from lust and meat-eating is enjoined, in the *Pravritti Marga* householders are allowed to indulge in them under certain restrictions. St. Thiruvalluvar also lays down non-killing (*Qashalaram*) as a vow (*Shradhu*) for the aspirant who has freed himself from the pursuit of wealth and pleasure and has turned his eyes towards Moksha and not as a rule in life (*Shidhu*) for the household who is still after *Artha* and *Kama*. The two fold ideal of life expounded by the Vedic Religion if carefully studied will clear up the false Jain notions which have made present-day Hinduism into a bundle of effete negations. If time permits I shall, on a future occasion, develop this interesting theme as an article for the *Hindu Organ*.

Within the last fortnight, that is since the time I left Galle I had to visit Colombo, Kandy, Matale, Nawalapitiya, and Hatton and deliver as many as twelve lectures and it was only at the last-mentioned place that a friend of mine handed over to me a copy of the Colombo paper in which the paragraph which inspired you first appeared. Had it not been for my many engagements this letter might have been sent earlier.

Hatton, Yours etc,  
23-3-25. VIPULANANDA.

### BATTICALOA'S NEEDS.

Dear Editor

Would you wish the co-operation of pious and beneficent Jaffna Gentlemen help this our district in the spiritual and literary education of our boys and girls who would be the future men and women of business of the district.

For the last century or more the missionaries both Catholic and Protestant did educate a few who entered their schools in literary sciences and also imparted to them Christianity.

Not only are they shallow in the knowledge of the religion they were taught to profess but do not know anything of the "Great Religion" a word about which they never did bear or dream.

On the other hand there are the masses of "Nominal Hindus" who when they are questioned by any missionary why Hindus could only say "because parents are Hindus."

Regarding the great spiritual Literature one in a thousand knows but even that one may not act accordingly.

The organization of association to disseminate the truths of the Vedas, the divine Sastras, and Puranas and spiritual hymns of saints Manikavassakar, Tiruvalluvarayanar, Tirugnanasampanthar, Santharar, Tiruvallukarayan, Thayumanasa Swamykal and others are very indispensable.

The Hindus of the district except a handful follow the "Kiriya markam" i.e. pujas to Kali and many other goddesses and gods such as Veerapathiran, Viravan, Vathanan etc and genuine idolatry and devil dancing are existing.

These give room to the Christian missionary for interrogation and they gain ground when the masses cannot give reason.

If the real Salvation is taught to them they would stand the test and then only know that the great Hindu religion is not based upon materials as they think but upon the one true Omnipotent and almighty God.

To attain this Hindu schools, one for boys and one for girls have to be established in the town to impart English knowledge and Hindu catechism and scriptures have to be daily taught now as the children attending Christian schools only Christian scriptures are taught to them.

One or two Swamies and a few Brahmanas of the Ramakrishna mission should be stationed in the town and regular preaching should be carried on and pious vigorous and enthusiastic young men should be trained and there should hold meetings in the different villages and various other kinds of work could be carried on.

This organization would require vast sums of money. But love of God and love of Brethren would make every man to do his mite.

A few of the gentlemen of the Eastern shore of Batticaloa could attain this end had they thought that souls are many times more valuable than all their wealth looked up in their wooden safes "poddakams".

Rat this weakness also has to be attributed to ignorance of Religion.

No one contemplates for a minute how the Christian Missionaries are sent from England and elsewhere at the expense of even the poorest person of Christendom to propagate a religion founded in the Orient to which they themselves are only converts.

Why should not Hinduism which holds about 50 times Hindus as there are Christians in England, contribute funds (such his mite) towards the propagation and promotion of Hindu knowledge. And why should not some benevolent gentlemen arise and take up the responsibility and form an association?

When for instance a muslim seed comes in one muslim gentleman does it.  
Rs 5000/- contributed by one muslim gentleman for the Latin college.

Are there no benevolent or charitable gentleman among Hindus.

Weeds among the paddy plants are getting more roots day by day and are choking the plants. Awake therefore from the slumber and come to the rescue of our people.

Batticaloa,  
19.3.25.

[We regret that this did not appear in our last issue due to an oversight. —Ed. H. O.]

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Q. 57 A

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5686.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnacheppillai wife of Thuraiappah of Kockavil

Deceased.  
Subramaniam Salliah of Nallor  
Petitioner.

Va.  
1. Kanapathipillai Thuraiappah of Paranthan  
2. Thampapillai Adigar Kanagasapathy of Kockavil presently of H.M. Customs, Colombo and  
3. Ponnappillai daughter of Velanthar of Kockavil

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Subramaniam Salliah of Nallor praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the above-named deceased Ponnacheppillai, wife of Thuraiappah of Kockavil, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge on January 3, 1925, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 4, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father-in-law of the sole heir 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 31, 1925, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
March 11, 1925, District Judge.  
O. 850.

## COLONISATION OF THE WANNI.

### CHAPTER II.

A STUDY BY V. RAJAGOPAL M. A.

(Continued from our last issue)

### THE ECONOMICS OF THE JAFFNA STUDENT.

The economics of the Jaffna student is of an alarming kind. The system of English education as at present meted out to him is increasing his enslavement towards present political environment and is also gradually impoverishing his assets in the economic sense. All the best savings otherwise available for productive purposes are being thrown away and gambled on a system of education which does not yield at all for all of them a Government or any other adequate remunerative professional employment. Even if all of them succeed in getting employments they are of a character which would not increase the permanent assets of the people or of their families, the incomes from the professions being barely sufficient to keep them and their families going. There is perceptible a gradual but sure deterioration in the economic stability of such individuals. If all such young men of brilliant parts rush into the professions they can never be able to elevate themselves, economically speaking, or their nation whose elevation depends altogether on several expansive pursuits taken up by its young men. A mania for services kills out the economic initiative in a country as it has been seen in India where young men wash and stake their all to get into the services. Besides, the doors of the professions are no longer wide open in Ceylon. The legal, medical, engineering and edu-

(Continued from p. 4.)



educational professions etc. are already overcrowded here as in other countries. The opening of the F. M. S. which gave thousands of young Jaffnese employment is now closed. The part in comes that used to be sent over from the F. M. S. to Ceylon, going up to nearly 2 lakhs of rupees a month, we are told, now amounts to only 1/2 of the old sum. For about 15 vacancies, that were recently announced in the clerical service, there were more than 1000 candidates in the field. Important towns like Colombo, Galle and Kandy are now being crowded by unemployed youths who knock at each office door for preferment. Thus, while the possibilities for employment being so bad, yet, more and more youths are rushing to receive an imprudent system of education which can give professional employment to only a small minority of school going children. We take a few statistics from Administration Reports.

#### Boys for Senior Cambridge Exam. presented.

In 1918	—	383
1919	—	587
1920	—	654
1921	—	741
1922	—	836
1923	—	881

Total 4082

It would be thus seen that the number of boys presented for this system of education is increasing year after year. The increase is also particularly noticeable in figures taken after the War when retrenchment committees for Government employment are sitting tight over the paper. Retrenchment is severer in the case of those appointments generally filled in by the Ceylonese! In the face of such clear evidence are we not gambling away our resources which we ought to invest in the better interests of our boys? A few more statistics regarding our educated youths would be enough.

There have been the following number of successful candidates in the Senior Cambridge Examination.

In 1921	—	278
1922	—	290
1923	—	304

Total number of boys passed 872

In the above statistical evidence we exclude the number of those boys who have passed the Junior Cambridge and the E. S. L. C. Examinations who are also seeking employment on the basis of these certificates. In 1923, 2,224 candidates took up the E. S. L. C. Examination. Can Government or public bodies give employment for all the successful candidates? The authorities themselves are alive to the evil side of the problem and have suggested as a remedy the opening of vocational pursuits in the school curriculum. We doubt very much whether the opening of vocational side of school activity can really prove practically successful with the present divided aims of professional employment and the taking up of hereditary occupations. The Divisional Inspection Report on Education for the Northern Province for the year 1923 strikes a note of alarm to the effect that the young men today despise their ancestral occupations. The present stress for employment ought to give them an awakening to pursue intensely and extensively the occupations of their parents. The only direction that could possibly be given to these young men is to ask them to expand agriculturally, to bring under cultivation new and rich lands under organized, co-operative capital. This ought not to be impossible especially to an agricultural Community.

For agricultural expansion the large area of cultivable land known as the Wannai, once under Hindu Kings a famous place for agriculture, must be once again brought under cultivation. The Wannai is nearest to Jaffna. For settlement of place is to be utilized. There is the dread of Malaria at the Wannai. Was not Jaffna once Malarial before settlement? Now places before settlement are Malarial. South Africa before settlement was a hot bed for malaria. Now, it is one of the healthiest of places Wannai enjoys the same climate as Jaffna. If Wannai is colonized the fear of malaria would vanish.

Public opinion has been created for the colonization of the Wannai and as a perfect cure for chronic unemployment among the educated middle class youths. While there is a well formed opinion as regards the colonization of the Wannai, still a well-planned, stable comprehensive scheme for settlement and agricultural purposes, in our humble opinion, is not yet thought of. There are three schemes that can be thought of in regard to the question of the colonization of the Wannai. What those schemes are should be examined in the next chapter.

To be continued.

#### WANNI COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The Editor  
"Hindu Organ"  
Jaffna.

Sir,

I have read with interest the valuable contribution of Mr. C. Arumugam on the above subject published in your issue of the 16th inst. It is not however known why we attempt to restrict the extent and the scope of the scheme. The Topographical area of the Wannai embraces the large tract of jungle land lying between Anuradhapura and Elephant Pass, including Karachehi.

2. Any reader of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the leading residents of Jaffna would note with satisfaction that the purpose was for the "Colonization of the Wannai", a more comprehensive scheme than any "Cultivation Scheme" not to speak of Karachehi. I believe your editorial No 1 was also to that effect. Even if it be otherwise I would emphatically say and others experienced in paddy cultivation would admit that cultivation by non-resident villagers is less successful than by the residents. Colonization includes settlement besides cultivation. Cultivation without colonization is fraught with great difficulties owing to scarcity of labour.

3. What has engaged the attention of the Government and the public since the time of Sir Henry Ward was the more important question of the settlement of the extensive unoccupied areas of the Wannai than its cultivation. Cultivation after settlement will be more permanent and paying than without it. There are instances of fields under several "Thavadi" (no village) tanks being left uncultivated owing to want of men to cultivate.

4. In addition to the "Karachehi Cultivation Scheme" mentioned by your correspondent there are lands irrigable under more than 800 abandoned Crown tanks buried in the jungle and scattered throughout the Wannai. The settlement of the Wannai will not only mean the clearing up of the jungle but also increase Food Production.

5. I believe that your correspondent has little faith in Syndicate business. Though paddy cultivation by syndicates has been found to be failures yet you would agree that it is only syndicates which could induce the poor families of Jaffna to migrate and settle in the Wannai. A strong and powerful syndicate which feels for the suffering poor of Jaffna could do much to colonize the Wannai and consequently increase food production by rendering immense assistance to the new settlers in the Wannai.

6. I may state that we have had enough writing in papers on this much spoken subject but none appeared to have come out with any practical suggestions or sound constructive proposals for the long pending colonization of the Wannai.

Yours etc.

Mullaitivu,  
25/3/25. T. E. SELVADURAI.

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5675.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupathippillai wife of Nagar Vallipuram of Thavady

Deceased.  
Nagar Vallipuram of Thavady Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sienalanby Fonniah and
2. wife Kanagammah of Thavady
3. Vallipuram Alayadurai of do.
4. Pekkiam daughter of Vallipuram of do.
5. Rasmah daughter of Vallipuram of do. and
6. Vallipuram Vytlingam of do. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors and appear by their Guardian ad litem the 1st and 2nd Respondents

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Parupathippillai wife of Nagar Vallipuram, late of Thavady, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 11, 1925, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 11, 1924, having been read, It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 2, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.

March 20, 1925.  
O. 849.

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S. VEESAGATTIPILLAI,

Sole Agent,

H. 23

JAFFNA.

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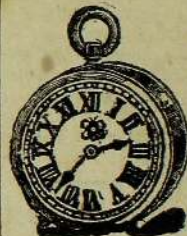
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#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5673.

In the Matter of the intestate estate of the late Ramanyammal wife of Ramupillai Mylvaganam of Kokkui

Deceased.  
Ramupillai Mylvaganam of Kokkui Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mylvaganam Saraswathy
2. Mylvaganam Nagarethnam
3. Mylvaganam Gunaretnam
4. Mylvaganam Sockanathapillai
5. Mylvaganam Sivachandramani
6. Sangarappillai Sadyapillai all of Kokkui

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovesaid 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 22, 1924, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Ganadasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 4, 1924, having been read:

It is ordered that the said 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovesaid 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents and that the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents shall, on or before April 2, 1925, appear before Court and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

March 12, 1925.

O 848.

#### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5734.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kurunather Ramalingam of Urumpiray

Deceased.  
Kaddippillai widow of Kurunather Ramalingam of Urumpiray Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ramalingam Sivalingam of Urumpiray
2. Ramalingam Kandiah of do.
3. Kurunather Vallipuram of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to her coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 17, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 12, 1925, having been read,

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents shall on or before March 17, 1925, appear before this court and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

February 25, 1925.

The returnable date of the Order Nisi is extended to March 31, 1925.

O. 846.

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