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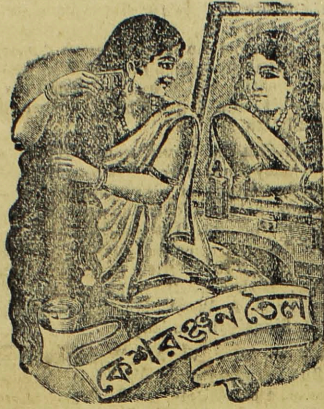
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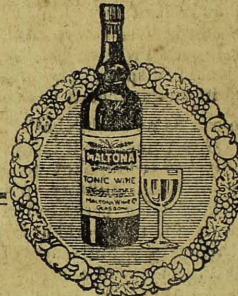
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NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3295.

Class I. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Meenachippillai wife of Kanapathiar Nagalingam of Vaddukkodai West Deceased. Arumugam Kartikesu of Vaddukkodai West Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Kanapathiar Nagalingam of Vaddukkodai West
2. Valliammai widow of Vairamuttu Kantappu of Moolay
3. Kartigesar Kathiravelu and his wife
4. Achchippillai of Vaddukkodai West
5. Vairamuttu Arumugam of Vaddukkodai East and wife
6. Mustachchi of Do
7. Murugar Kathiravelu of Vaddukkodai West
8. Kanapathipillai Tampu of Batticaloa
9. Nagamuttar Saravasmuttu and his wife
10. Annappillai of Vaddukkodai West
11. Chellachchi daughter of Kanapathipillai of Do
12. Ponnammamma daughter of Kanapathipillai of Do and
13. Kartigesar Sabapathipillai of Do. The 11th and 12th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 13th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Kartikesu of Vaddukkodai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Meenachippillai wife of Kanapathiar Nagalingam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris Esqr., District Judge, on November 16, 1916, in the presence of Mr. A. Modir Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated September 8, 1916, 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 December 12, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

November 20, 1916.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1916

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Britain is undergoing one of the greatest political crises which has ever taken place in the British Empire. The Coalition Government with Mr. Asquith, one of the greatest statesmen Britain has ever seen, as Premier, has tendered its resignation, and Mr. Lloyd George is forming another Coalition Government. It was hardly thought that the Asquith Government composed of matured and well-tried talents of all parties in Britain would be displaced by another, at any rate before the termination of the present terrible war. But it is the unexpected that happens. That Government has done all it could most successfully by vindicating international justice, by protecting British interests in all parts of the world, by rendering all parts of the British Empire immune from the attack of the enemy, and by thwarting the plans and ambitions of an unscrupulous, but most powerful and well-organised foe. That the Germans did not succeed in becoming the masters of Europe and for the matter of that of the world has been due to the foresight of Mr. Asquith and his colleagues, especially Sir Edward (now Lord) Grey. If Britain had not declared war and joined France and Russia in this titanic struggle, these two countries would have long ago become vassals of the central powers, and Germany would be bidding her time to turn her arms against Britain at a convenient opportunity. Not only all the desires of Germany have been frustrated, but she finds herself in an awkward position fully realising that in spite of momentary triumphs here and there, her fate is sealed and that the time of retributive justice will soon come for all the enormities she has committed and is still committing in defiance of all laws of civilized warfare.

It is the Asquith Government which has within two years increased the British army from a few hundred thousand to five million soldiers who are now proving more than a match to the Germans. It is that Government which has also organised the navy and kept it in such a pitch of efficiency as to maintain the

traditional position of Britain as the mistress of the seas. It is on account of the supremacy of the Navy even the remotest parts of the Empire enjoy perfect safety undisturbed by the horrors of the war. England was not adequately prepared before the war. But the Government of Mr. Asquith has done all it could to cope with the situation and Britain has made her power felt by the enemy who is now ready to sue for peace by surrendering all the territories he has conquered. Humanly speaking no other Government could have done better under such trying circumstances and there is no cause for alarm and the consequent political crisis which has been created.

But there have been in the Cabinet itself and in the country some ardent spirits forming a powerful and influential section who think that the war should be prosecuted more vigorously and that to do it the War Council should be a smaller body, invested with absolute powers, and that Mr. Asquith, the Premier, should be no member of it. Finding himself unable to accept these conditions, Mr. Asquith with the whole Cabinet resigned, and Mr. Lloyd George is engaged in the task of forming a Government. There can be no doubt that a new Cabinet with Mr. Lloyd George as Premier will soon be installed in office, with Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and other Unionists as colleagues, besides representatives of Labour and other sections. The new Premier, who occupied so many prominent positions in the Asquith Governments before the war and after the war and was War Secretary at the time of the resignation of the Cabinet, succeeding to that most important office the late Lord Kitchener, was the best hated man of the Unionists, on account of his revolutionary Budgets as Chancellor of the Exchequer, his attacks on the House of Lords, and his strong and pronounced views on the Irish Home Rule question. He is now the idol of that party and has proved himself an indispensable personage in British politics. Though he was once considered a Little Englander, on account of his opposition to the Boer war, yet the present war has shown him to be the embodiment of William Pitt of the Napoleonic wars. He was designated as a future Liberal Premier, but few thought that he would displace Mr. Asquith, so soon and in the manner it has been done.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Lloyd George's Government will bring the war to a speedy and triumphant termination, crushing German military power and including a lasting peace to the benefit of humanity and the world at large. Although there may be differences of opinion as to the expediency of a change of Government at this critical period, yet every Briton and every British subject would not only do everything in his power to prosecute the war to achieve the object for which it was undertaken but should pray to God to bring it to a speedy termination resulting in the success of British arms.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Mr. Ratna Mailvaganam, Advocate, son of the late Mr. A. Mailvaganam, J.P. & D.P.M., who was commonly known as the "Laird of Copay," has been appointed Maniagar of Valigamam East in succession to the late Mr. A. Kanagasabai, on the recommendation of our Government Agent. We congratulate Mr. Mailvaganam on his appointment to a post for which he is eminently qualified and the people of Valigamam East on securing the services, as Chief Headman, of a gentleman of spotless character, ancestral influence, and of other qualities which will make him a successful and popular official. We have no doubt, knowing him intimately for several years, that he will prove himself an exemplary Chief Headman and justify the choice of the Government. This is the first instance of an Advocate being appointed as Maniagar in this District and the new departure in the appointment of a gentleman of character and influence and belonging to one of the highest Tamil families cannot but prove a success. When this Maniagarship fell vacant the local press unanimously recommended Mr. Mailvaganam for the post, and we are glad that he has been appointed by Government.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—Rain is very much wanted for the paddy crop. Fields have not been flooded yet and the crop will be a great failure.

OURSELVES.—Mr. A. Sapapathy who was ill for some weeks and who on his recovery went to Colombo to give evidence before the Local Government Commission, has returned to Jaffna. For about two months he has not been in editorial charge of the paper and resumes its control from today.

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS AND VERNACULAR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS, 1916.—The names of the successful candidates at the above examinations are published in the last Gazette. It is noteworthy that no Tamil candidate has passed the Second Class Teachers' Certificate Examination either this year or last year. Only two males and one female have passed the Third Class Teachers' Certificate Examination this year.

VILLAGE SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—The Maniagar of Valigamam West has notified that meetings of the inhabitants of the sub-divisions of Valikamam West will be held at the following places for the election of Village School Committees for the respective sub-divisions:—At Manipay Hindu College on 22nd Dec. at 4 p.m., at Jaffna College on 23rd Dec. at 4 p.m., at Victoria College on 29th Dec. at 10 a.m., at Mathakal Anglo-Vernacular School on 29th Dec. at 4 p.m. It is hoped that gentlemen interested in Vernacular Education will attend in large numbers and elect suitable gentlemen to serve in the Committees.

DISTRICT SCHOOL COMMITTEE, JAFFNA.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased under section 6 (d) of Ordinance No 8 of 1907, to nominate the following gentlemen to be Members of the District School Committee, Jaffna, for a period of three years from January 1, 1917:—Rev. G. J. Trimmer, Very Rev. Father J. B. Poulain, Rev. J. Backus, Mr. A. A. Ward, Mr. A. Sapapathy and C. M. Sinnaiyah Mudaliyar.

DINNER TO MR W. A. WEERAKOON.—The Jaffna Bar entertained Mr. W. A. Weerakoon, Police Magistrate, on Thursday night last at dinner, at the Jaffna Rest House, on the eve of his departure to Ratnapura. Mr. Homer Vanniasingham, Advocate, presided. The toast of the guest of the evening was proposed by Mr. Advocate W. Duraiswamy, in a brilliant and feeling speech in the course of which he referred to the great satisfaction the departing Magistrate had given to the members of the Bar and to the public as Magistrate and Commissioner. While preserving the dignity of the Bench, he was jealous of the rights and privileges of the Bar. Court-teous to suitors, he dispensed even handed justice fearless and independent, he brought to bear on his work a calm and dispassionate judgment. In conclusion he said, that Jaffna is being deprived of a straight gentleman and an ideal judge. Mr. Weerakoon, who was visibly moved, replied appropriately, and thanked the members of the Bar for their cooperation and assistance and hoped that the relations which existed between him and the members of the Bar would continue to exist between his successor and them. Mr. Pieris, District Judge, in a happy and felicitous speech proposed the toast of the Bar to which Mr. Advocate Niles replied in a forcible speech thanking Mr. Pieris for his kind observations with regard to the legal practitioners in Jaffna. Mr. Proctor Chrysoptom in a humorous vein proposed the toast of the Chairman to which Mr. Vanniasingham replied, and finished off by presenting Mr. Weerakoon with a souvenir of the occasion. About forty members of the Bar sat, and great conviviality prevailed. The party broke up late at night.

THE NEERVEELY SAIVAPRAKASA VIDYASALAI, O B. A.—was formed on Saturday night last at a general meeting of the Old Boys of the Vidyasalai. Mr. N. Selvadurai, B.A., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College presided and explained in a neat speech in Tamil the usefulness of such an Association. Mr. V. T. Sambandhan and Mr. S. T. Sithamparapillai of the Jaffna Hindu College also spoke on the occasion.

PERSONAL.—Mr. K. Sivaprakasam, Head Clerk, Kacheheri, Mullaitivu, has come to Jaffna on leave and is staying at his residence at Vannarponnai West.

—Mr. R. Kanagasundram, Asst. Inspector of Schools, arrived from Colombo yesterday morning for assisting in the supervision of the Cambridge School Examinations in the Jaffna centre which begins today.

MATRIMONIAL.—As announced by us in a previous issue, the marriage of Mr. S. Navaratnam, the only son of Mudaliyar S. Sabaratnam, J.P., Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, with his cousin Srimathi Ratna Ammal was celebrated with much eclat on Saturday night last. The elite of Jaffna was present on the occasion and at the receptions held at the bridegroom's residence, testifying to the popularity of the Mudaliyar. We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Navaratnam and wish them long life, happiness and prosperity.

—The marriage of Miss Ratnamma Krishnapillai, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. O. Krishnapillai, Head Clerk of the Batticaloa Kacheheri, and granddaughter of the late Dr. M. Covington, Colonial Surgeon, Eastern Province, will Mr. J. J. Nalliah, of Irupalai, Jaffna, who is a Government Surveyor in Kuala Lumpur, was solemnised in Batticaloa on the 4th instant in the presence of a large and respectable gathering of friends and relations. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Nalliah all happiness and prosperity.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, OCTOBER, 1916.—The names of the candidates who have passed the above examination are published in the last Gazette.

THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.—Mr. Leigh Smith, Principal of the Training College has kindly consented to preside at the evening session of the congress, and to deliver the presidential address. THE GAMPOLA PERABERA.—Mr. T. B. Elikewela, Basnayaka Nilame, of Wallabagoda Devala, has issued invitations for the Gampola Perabera, at 2.30 P.M. on the 10th inst., in honour of the Diyakapana Ceremony which is to be held after an interval of several years. His Excellency the Governor has accepted an invitation to be present on the occasion.

INDIAN LABOUR COMMISSIONERS.—Mr. N. E. Majoribanks, of the Indian Civil Service, and the Hon. Mr. Ahmed Tambi Marakkayar, who have been studying the conditions of Indian labour in Ceylon in connection with a Madras Government scheme to replace indentured labour in other Colonies, have nearly concluded their mission. They are in Colombo just now after visiting a number of estates in Dimbala, Kandy, Kurunegalle, Ratnapura, the Kelani Valley and Kalutara. On Thursday evening last they visited the headquarters of the Ceylon Social Service League at Maradana and had a conference with Sir P. Arunachalam (President of the League) and Mr. C. H. Z. Fernando, (Hony. Secretary) on the subject of labour conditions in Ceylon.

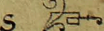
KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The weekly meeting of the above Association was held at the Tamil Home, Kandy, on Saturday the 2nd instant with Mr. S. Sivagoondasundram in the chair. Modir. S. Soosapillai was enrolled as a member. The chief business for the day was a debate. Mr. C. Jnanaprakasam proposed that war is more beneficial to a country than peace, and Mr. P. Kandiash opposed. Messrs S. Nagaratham, V. Kathirithambiy, S. Sabaratnam, S. Subramaniam, V. Nadarajah, A. Vijayaratham, A. Sebastiampillai, M. Ramalingam and Masters S. Selvaratnam and S. Ariyaratnam also contributed towards the discussion. When the subject was put to the vote, the opposition carried the day.

THE AVANASHI BRAHADAMBIKA SAIVA SABHA (COIMBATORE DISTRICT).—The second anniversary commenced on the 1st instant. Mahamahopadyaye Swaminatha Aiyar arrived by mail escorted in procession. In the morning, there were performed abishekam and prayer for British success. The proceedings commenced at 10 A.M., with a welcome address, which the Secretary Gurukkal read. Different distinguished pundits were present. The audience numbered a thousand.

A BOOKING CLERK DROPS DEAD.—A sad fatality occurred at the Fort Railway Station about 1 P.M. on Wednesday last when Mr. W. P. A. de Alwis, booking-clerk, fell dead while taking his breakfast. The deceased, who joined the Railway as a booking clerk four years ago, was transferred to Colombo from Talaimannar five months ago, owing to ill health. He contracted malarial fever while in the North, and had been in poor health since then. He was on three week's sick leave, and returned to his duties at the Fort only three days ago.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. M. Arunasalam of "Arunasala Vasa", Manipay, which occurred at his residence last week. He was generally known as "Thaneserparthali Arunasalam of Manipay". He was a charitable and unassuming gentleman. He leaves behind three sons and one daughter. Mr. M. A. Tampoe and Chelliah of Messrs. M. A. Tampoe & Bros., Colombo, and Mr. Saravamuuttu of the Agricultural Department, F. M. S. are the sons of the deceased. The funeral took place on Thursday last and was largely attended. Our condolences to the bereaved.

SUBSCRIBERS



PLEASE NOTE

The annual subscription to the "Hindu Organ" is payable before 31st December of each year—July to June. Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions yet for the current year (July 1916-June 1917) are earnestly requested to remit their dues before

31st December 1916.

We are obliged, owing to unavoidable circumstances caused by the War, to cease forwarding the Paper to such of our subscribers who fail to remit their subscriptions before the aforesaid date.

THE MANAGER, "Hindu Organ."

THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The following appears in the last Gazette:—It is hereby notified that the following alterations have been made in the designations of offices in Schedule A of the list of pensionable appointments:—

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. The designation Traffic Superintendent has been altered to Traffic Manager.

The designation Assistant Traffic Superintendent has been altered to Assistant Traffic Manager.

BACK TO HINDUISM.

Shuddhi Sabha, Madras, received the following letter... Egmore, Nov. 22.

THE CEREMONY.

There will be a Shuddhi ceremony at the Progressive Union School Hall, to-morrow, at 9 A.M.

THE FUTURE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE ASSURED.

To be re-established on its old footing. Training College School to be amalgamated.

The announcement that the Royal College is to be retained and run in its original form will be welcomed by all 'old boys' of that historic institution.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

The University Scheme is still under consideration, and there is little doubt that with such an energetic official as Mr. Denham at the head of the Education Department a decision as regards this long contemplated scheme will be arrived at soon and an announcement made in the near future.

THE TRAINING COLLEGE.

As regards the Training College, it will continue for the object for which it was originally intended, and Mr. Leigh Smith and his assistant, Mr. Harding, will have enough to do in looking after something like 160 training students.

SIR K. G. GUPTA ON INDIAN REFORMS.

Sir Krishna Geviada Gupta who arrived in Calcutta comes to this country after an absence of about four years in England, the last occasion he left Calcutta for England being in February 1913.

France and Flanders entitled the sons of India to greater administrative privileges and to a real and effective voice in the administration of their country.

Asked whether the Colonials also were similarly disposed towards Indians at the present moment, he said that individual Colonists in high places were really sympathetic but personally speaking, he was very suspicious of the attitude of the Colonists as a body.

Asked whether the memorandum of reform submitted by the 19 elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council, was received favourably at Home, he said he did not know much about the memorandum except the fact that a scheme of reform had been submitted—and this he came to know from a telegram published in the "Times."

What India would get after the war depended largely on the strength and influence of the agitation carried on by United India. It was essential that a joint deputation of Congress and Moslem League representatives should go to England backed by enough funds to carry on a vigorous agitation.

Asked about the Home Rule movement in India he thought that it was somewhat premature. In the first place just at the present time many influential Englishmen did not like the phrase "Home Rule."

Asked about his personal movements, he said his present intention was to go back to England after 4 or 5 months. His idea was that he would be able to do better service to his country from England than from India.

DR. GILBERT SLATER ON THE SUPERIORITY OF ANCIENT TAMIL CIVILIZATION.

On the evening of the 2nd instant at the Madura College Hall before a very large audience and under the auspices of the Madura Economic Association, Dr. Gilbert Slater, University Professor of Economics, delivered an instructive lecture on "The meaning of the City."

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. NATHAN IN REPLY.

I hope that Mr. Nathan will not stray from the main point which he, inspired by the most correct good manners and good breeding, has thought necessary to bring to the notice of the world.

I do not want to say anything against anybody on mere suspicion and hearsay. I have never hesitated to bring flagrant wrongs and injustices to public notice whenever they were based, to the best of my knowledge, on direct and ample evidence.

Laws exist controlling Christian Church property. What is Mr. Nathan's inference regarding the existence of such laws? Is it that "such and such" Christians are robbing the Churches of their property?

[In our foot-note to the communication of "A Hindu" which appeared in the "Hindu Organ" of the 27th ultimo we asked the "Morning Star" Correspondent Mr. S. A. Nathan to state "what he is and what he was" meaning thereby his position in society, so that the public may know what value to attach to his views and opinions as to men and things in Jaffia.

THE CASTE SYSTEM AND THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

It is really gratifying to note that the above subject is engaging the attention of persons interested in the study of the history of the ancient Tamils. The absence of a real history of this most interesting people has been the cause of many a seeker after truth stumbling upon theories as unreal as the mirage of an African desert.

The contributions of Mr. Sabaravina Mudaliyar on the Religion of the ancient Tamils which appear in your valuable journal from time to time are remarkable additions to the literature on the subject. His views on certain questions based on sound materials though they are, have not yet become correct among the English educated classes whose ideas have been nurtured by already existing literature of an entirely different type, and have naturally called forth criticism from Pundit S. Mylvaganam who contributes a long article on the subject of the caste system and the ancient Tamils in your issue of the 27th November, 1916.

our Pundit speaks of the Brahmanical principle, whatever that may mean, of keeping the Vedas away from the Sudras. In the injunctions of the law givers have provoked him I fear they have been misunderstood, the practice of mentioning Adikaris (i.e. persons qualified for the study of any work on literature or on religion) and has been followed for a long time and is due not to any jealousy that none but the Adikaris should try to understand it but to the anxiety that they should not misunderstand it, and it is no need saying that misunderstandings of religious truths may lead to serious evils so much so that severe penalties have been imposed by some law givers for the breach of this Adikari rule. However, the principle in Hindu religious literature is to the religious truths of the Vedas nearer to the ras and not to keep them away from them. This is only by the way. The main question raised by the Pundit is whether the vedas and the fourfold distinction of Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra were in vogue among the Dravidians, before these people were admitted into the fold of the Aryans. This alleged admission of the Dravidians into the Aryan fold is an assumption commonly made but not warranted by evidence; on the contrary there is evidence to suppose that the Dravidians were of the same stock as that of the Aryans and being separated from them have become to be considered a different people owing to lapse of time. But this point need not detain us as it is too important to be dealt with under the subject of this article. The main argument of our critic against the existence of the fourfold divisions of Society among the Ancient Tamils, appears to be that the ancient authors divided the Tamil lands into four or five divisions and the people inhabiting them into as many or more classes. It is true that these divisions of lands and their inhabitants are mentioned in ancient Tamil literature, but they are in no way inconsistent with the existence of the main fourfold divisions of society. Is the existence, for example, of divisions such as Up-country people, Low-country people, Jaffnese, Batticalonians, Colombo people, Jaffnese, inconsistent with the main divisions of Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, Burghers? Does our Pundit think that in Mullai Nilam there were none else but up-country farmers and that in Neithal only fishermen and salt manufacturers? Where then is the room for the other elements of a co-operative national life? Does not Tholkappiar himself expressly mention the fourfold divisions of the Society and is it not more proper to say that the fourfold divisions were distributed over all the lands named as Mullai, Kurinchi, Maccatham, Neithal and Palai.

Further the gran nati al works which mention the divisions of lands and their inhabitants were not intended to serve the purpose of a geography or history of the present day. They are literary works of poetical merits and the divisions, again, Param, Thinal, and the numerous subdivisions of Thurai were intended to classify literary compositions rather than the actual lands and peoples though these were adapted with modifications for the poets purpose. The difficulty of the historian who wants to collect and collaborate the facts of history, from such poetical works is greatly increased by the fact that the dramatic art and literature also come within the purview of such works and this gives the poet freedom enough to travel beyond hi-torical data. Generally in such works more facts are implied than are directly mentioned. Not only is the existence of the fourfold divisions directly mentioned by Tholkappiar as pointed out before but he also gives us to understand by implication that the Tamils were so divided.

The critic makes out that there were intermarriage among the people of the different Nilams, and that the Gandarva form of marriage was prevalent; though this will not at all affect the point at issue, it may be said with truth that there were intermarriages among the fourfold divisions as well as evidenced by the numerous sub-castes that were formed in course of time, with the provision that a woman should not be married to one of a lower grade of society. To say that the Gandarva marriage was prevalent is not to express the fact. It is only one of the eight kinds of marriage that were prevalent and was considered of mediocre merit, and the fact that this was not considered by ancient law givers as praiseworthy as Bramya marriage is proof positive of the opinions of great men bear any relation to contemporary state of affairs, that the latter form of marriage was the most prevalent one. The prominence given in literature to Gandarva is due to the fact that it is more sentimental than all other forms of marriage and is therefore more adapted for dramatic literature.

To say that the Aryan ceremonial rites or marriages were a later introduction is another wrong inference drawn from verses 144 and 145 of Tholkappiar. The two verses bearing on the point quoted by the Pundit are

144. மென்றோடு மரங்கும்புனர் தாரணம் தீதுர்ச்சாசியகாலமுமுனட்டு

145. பெய்யும்புமுடிதோன்றியபின்னர் ஐயர்யாத் தணர்ச்சாணடுமன்பு

The meaning of the 2nd verse is not that the rites were for the first time introduced by Iyer but that the rites were restricted in their application and that different rites were introduced for the தீதுர் and மென்றோடு mentioned in the previous verse which makes out that all had the same rites previous to the differentiation Nachchakkiniar the reputed commentator is of the same opinion as is evident from his notes on this verse, and this interpretation corresponds with the meaning of the word யாத் தணர்.

