

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 ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.
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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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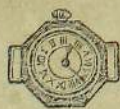
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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5111.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellachchi wife of Kathiravelu Kandiah of Alaveddy late of Anurachapuram.
Deceased.
Kathiravelu Kandiah of Alaveddy Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Thengammah daughter of Kandiah of do
2. Rasmamah daughter of Kandiah of do
3. Sinnappu Kathiravelu of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on March 6, 1924, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 23, 1924, having been read:
It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the moneys the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action, and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her husband, unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on March 27, 1924 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
March 11, 1924.
O. 685.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5163.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thajayemuttu wife of Selliah of Vannarponnai East.
Deceased.
Vaitilingam Selliah of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.
Vs.
(1) Selliah Kulaveerasingam
(2) Pavanesary daughter of Selliah and
(3) Thengammah widow of Selliah all of Vannarponnai East Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Thajayemuttu wife of Selliah of Vannarponnai East coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 12, 1924, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasanna Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 2, 1923, 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 March 25, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
February 15, 1924.
O. 697.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5281.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanthappa Vaitilingam of Karative.
Deceased.
Sangaraspillai Kanapathippillai of Karative Petitioner.
Vs.
(1) Kanapathippillai widow of Vaitilingam of Karative
(2) Thajayemuttu wife of Kanapathippillai of do
(3) Velupillai Iranganathan and
(4) Wife Vaitilingam of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Kanthappa Vaitilingam of Karative coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 12, 1924, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasanna Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 17, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son-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 25, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
February 12, 1924.
O. 698.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5270.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnasamy Vaitilingam of Vannarponnai West.
Deceased.
Va'riyar Ponnau of Vannarponnai West Petitioner.
Vs.
(1) Sinnasamy widow of Vaitilingam
(2) Kanagamma daughter of Vaitilingam
(3) Sinnasamy daughter of Vaitilingam and
(4) Vaitilingam Subramaniam all of Vannarponnai West Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Va'riyar Ponnau of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Sinnasamy Vaitilingam of Vannarponnai West, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 12, 1924, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasanna Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 17, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son-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 25, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
February 12, 1924.
O. 699.

hour, Esquire, District Judge, on October 15, 1923, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasanna Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 14, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father-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 27, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
February 12, 1924.
O. 699.

Order nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5383.
Class I
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nalliah Nagalingam of Palaly.
Deceased.
Valliammai widow of Nagalingam of Palaly Petitioner.
Vs.
Nagalingam Therasiamy of Palaly Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 7, 1924, in the presence of Mr. R. Nalliah Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 31, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 11, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
February 21, 1924.
This Order Nisi is extended to April 1, 1924.
G. W. W. D. J.
O. 616.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1924.

TRAINING IN AGRICULTURE FOR OUR STUDENTS.

The opinion has been freely and frequently expressed in the columns of many newspapers in Ceylon including this paper that one of the greatest problems of the present day in this country is to find suitable employment for the very large number of young men who pass out of our schools and colleges every year after receiving what is known as English education. There is a consensus of opinion among all intelligent men who can form right opinions concerning important questions of vital interest to the welfare of this country that the English education which our young men receive is of very little practical benefit to them. It is indeed, the sincere opinion of many that the English education imparted to our boys, so far from making them truly useful and honourable members of society and making them fit to take to some profession or occupation with the certainty of success, has the highly undesirable effect of making the vast majority of them practically useless to themselves, the families to which they belong and the country which has a right to be benefited by their services. Even the comparatively small number of them who study for the learned professions very often do so merely according to their predilections, and not in accordance with their respective tastes and faculties, or the scope there is for useful and remunerative service in the professions they choose. The inevitable evil consequence of the wrong education given to our students is the production of a very large number of unhappy, discontented young men by whom the country is flooded from year to year, and at least 95 per cent of whom, not finding any really useful or remunerative work to do, are never tired of applying for junior clerkships under Government or in firms, even which the great majority of them do not and cannot get owing to the extreme paucity of such positions compared with the very large number of candidates applying for them. It goes without saying that what is commonly spoken of as increasing English education involves a corresponding increase in the great difficulty we have shown above. It is very strange that so unhappy a situation has thus far not received the attention it deserves from the Government or from our men of light and leading. Is nothing to be done by the Government or by our patriotic men in the near future to improve the sad condition of our educated young men?

We are of opinion that there is a most urgent need for the taking of suitable steps both by the Government and our leading men, which will lead to the training of our educated young men to take to some definite, practical line of work which will benefit them and the country by reducing as much as possible the great evil of unemployment among them. And of the different lines of training which can be given to our students to bring about the highly desirable and absolutely necessary result, the most important as well as the most beneficial is training in agriculture for our students. We do not think it necessary to dwell here at length on the bad effects which English education has had on the agriculture of this country. We have pointed out in these columns on more than one occasion how our young men, many of whom are sons of the most successful farmers, are ashamed to take part in the agricultural work of their fathers, work which brings the wherewithal by which they are supported in schools and colleges. We are aware of the fact, and we are sure every keen observer of the ways of our so-called educated young men are aware of it, that the students receiving English education in our schools and colleges think it undignified to have anything to do with agricultural work. The aversion begins with their English education and grows and strengthens with the progress they make in their studies. So usual has become the tendency of our young men who receive English education to look down upon agriculture, that to see a young man who has passed the Senior Cambridge, or the London Matriculation Examination, taking an active part in agricultural work has come to be regarded not merely a very unusual thing, but an actual incongruity. We think that in order to bring about a highly desirable change in the attitude of our educated young men towards agriculture, the noblest and most important of all occupations, and so essential to the happiness and prosperity of the people of this country, a good training should be given to them in agriculture, especially in the practical side of it, while they are students in our schools and colleges. We reiterate here what we have said on previous occasions that such agricultural training, to be of real use, should be compulsory. Every school and college should have sufficient plots of land with wells for the training of the students in practical agricultural work, and the system according to which this training should be given may be determined by the Director of Agriculture with the advice of a board composed of competent men.

We are sure that if our suggestion is carried into effect, it will bring about changes of far-reaching importance in the agricultural condition of the people of this country. We, therefore, commend it to the careful and sympathetic consideration of the Government and our leading and patriotic men.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Mrs. Sarjini Naidu, who is now on a tour in South Africa in connection with the efforts made to remove the disabilities from which Indians are suffering in that country, is reported to have said to a representative of Reader that the human heart of South Africa was better than the political heart. She made this statement in view of the wonderful and cordial reception she received everywhere from all sections of the people. We are of opinion that the human heart is the natural heart which is more or less the same in all civilized peoples throughout the world. But the political heart is the artificial heart which people or sections of people in superior position learn to have with a view to safeguarding their own selfish interests at the expense of justice and righteousness. We do not think that in Africa or in any other country in which the human and political hearts of those in power or influence are not at least nearly the same in the great quality of graciousness, there can be any hope of justice being done to those who labour under disadvantages and disabilities.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER—Rain has fallen in some parts of Jaffna, but the showers have not been heavy enough to mitigate the great heat of the season.
HEALTH—Measles, chicken-pox and mumps are prevailing to a great extent in many places.
HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the

Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association will be held at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Saturday the 29th, inst. at 3.30 p.m. Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan of Ananda College, Colombo, will address the old boys on the occasion.
THE SUPREME COURT BENCH—We understand that Mr. Justice de Sampayo will be retiring during the course of this year and that the Hon. Mr. T. F. Garvin, the Solicitor-General, will fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench.
PERSONAL—The Hon. Sir. A. Kanagasabai, who was away at Newera Eliya to attend a meeting of the Executive Council held on the 17th instant, returned to Jaffna yesterday morning.
SIR. P. RAMANATHAN—We learn from extracts from a letter dated the 6th March at Singapore, published in the "Ceylon Morning Leader," that Sir. P. Ramanathan was far from well when he landed in Singapore. He had fever the whole of the night previous to his landing, and for a day or two after. All the arrangements—garden party, At Home and public lectures had to be postponed indefinitely on account of his illness. It is understood that the programme of arrangements in Singapore will be cut down to a great extent as Sir P. Ramanathan does not intend staying in Malaya for a long time, and is anxious to return to Ceylon as early as possible to attend the next meeting of the Legislative Council.
LOW COUNTRY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of this Association was held in the Association Rooms in Colombo on Saturday the 15th instant under the Presidency of Mr. C. E. A. Das.
JUDICIAL—A COMMUNIQUE issued by the Secretariat, on Saturday the 15th instant states that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir. Henry Gollan, K. C., C. B. E., as Chief Justice of Hong Kong. The vacancy in Hong Kong occurs in September 1924. Sir Henry Gollan has been in Ceylon as Attorney General for about six years. He came out to Ceylon in 1918 and succeeded Sir Anton Bertram as Attorney General when the latter was made Chief Justice.
SERIOUS ILLNESS OF SHAKAT ALI—It is reported that Mr. Shakat Ali, the Khilafat leader, who had lately been to Ceylon, is seriously ill.
PRIEST CHARGED WITH FORGERY—A Buddhist Priest named Sudhamma has been charged by the C. I. D. with forging the signature of another Buddhist Priest named Saddhassara and withdrawing Rs. 155 which stood to the credit of the latter at the Post Office Savings Bank.
BATTICALOA AGRI HORTICULTURAL SHOW—The Batticaloa Agri-Horticultural Show was opened on the 15th inst. There were exhibits from several parts of the District. There was a separate Department dealing with exhibits connected with infants and mothers. The Government Agent of the Eastern Province is greatly responsible for the success of this show.
CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—The Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. J. P. E. Bridger, has called for applications for admission to the Training Class for Sanitary Inspectors to be started in April 1924. The applications are to be sent to the Commissioner not later than the 22nd instant. A number of candidates will be selected from the applications received, and they will be trained for a period of six months.
STORY OF A FATAL ASSAULT—The sudden death of David Henry, a peon of the D.R.C. about which we reported some time back is said to have been caused by two Borghers of Jaffna. One of these was identified by five women of Chivaltharu as one of the assassins. He was arrested on Monday the 10th instant and produced before the Police Magistrate of Jaffna.
JAFFNA INTER-SCHOOL VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT—This year's tournament will commence on the 29th instant. St. Henry's School, Ravalai, and Mann's School, Ulavil, are entering this year for the first time, and probably there will be a few more new entries. The teams being more equally balanced this year than in previous years. A keen contest for the Champion ship is certain. A list of the fixtures will be published later.—Cor.
MATRIMONIAL—The marriage of Mr. C. Somasundaram, Apothecary, Dambulla, with the eldest daughter of Mr. S. Muttanabai, Government Apothecary, Muliyaivalai, took place yesterday morning according to Hindu rites at the house of the bride at Neraiviya. Our sincere congratulations and good wishes to the newly married couple.

MATRIMONIAL.—The marriage of Mr. J. M. Thermanyagam Cooke, the fourth son of Mr. C. H. Cooke of Vaddukkoddi, with Miss Isabel C. Sorram, second daughter of Mr. S. D. Tamboe, Advocate, was solemnized at the Uduvil Church on the 19th instant. A large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of Jaffna was present at the Church and at the superbly decorated pandal in the house of the bride where a reception was held.

—On Friday the 21st instant the marriage of Mr. W. T. J. Alagaratnam, Assistant Irrigation Engineer Trincomalee, with Miss Daisy Danamma, daughter of Mr. D. C. Ackettel, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central India, was solemnized at the Uduvil Church at 4 p. m. Large numbers of friends and well-wishers from all parts of Jaffna graced the festive occasion both at the Church and at the reception which was held at the residence of the bride, who has the distinction of being a graduate with honours of the Madras University.

We offer our sincere congratulations and best wishes to the two newly wedded couples.

MABA SHIVA RATHITHIRI OBSERVANCE AT POINT PEDRO.

Srimat Swami Raddirakodeswarar of Mylapore, Madras, residing at present in Jaffna, Srimat Swami Arulanda Sivam of Elialai Sabhu Sanga Madam and Mr. Thambiab, Supreme Court Proctor, of Telippalai, were, at the request of Srimat Swami Vedhavaram of Point Pedro, kind enough to spend Shiva Rathithiri Observance at the Point Pedro Siththi Vannayagar Temple where special pujas were performed during the 4 Samams (சாமம்) and a grand festival (சன்திருவிழா) was also conducted during the latter part of the important and Sacred night of 3rd March, as was usually done every year. Besides most of the Town people many devotees from adjoining places and villages were present at the temple throughout the night chanting their mantras and prayers and observing their penance. During the intervals of the first three Samams of this sacred night Srimat Swami Raddirakodeswarar and Srimat Swami Arulanda Sivam and Mr. Thambiab, Proctor by turn delivered their interesting and impressive lectures at the Vasanthi Mandapam of the above temple under the auspices of the "Point Pedro Salva Paripalana Sabha" and kept the audience awake and spell bound throughout the night. Swami Raddirakodeswarar spoke very fluently and untingly on the subject of "Hinduism", and said that to call our religion "Hinduism" is a great mistake on our part. He emphasized the fact that in no Vedas, Sastras, Itihasa or Puranas has it been said that a religion by the name "Hinduism" existed in this Tamil Nadu—Great Saints such as திருஞானசம்பந்தருள் தீசன் and others have explained that our religion is "Saiva Samayam" as explained in the following sacred songs:—

- 1. "சகலசமயமே சமயம் சமயாதிசயமுமொருது".....
2. "பரந்தேவர்த சகலம் முதலாம் பரசமய இறும் சீவ சிவந்தருயு கைவருவி திரு சித்தி தேவநிவின்கை".....
3. "சகலதெரி தனமுத்தேவன் சமயபரம் பரவநினை".....

He further said that the term "Hindus" means natives of India and Ceylon and that no particular religion is meant by the term "Hindu". Among Hindus there are several religions such as Sivalism, Vishnuism, Buddhism, Mohomedanism, etc. He concluded by saying that many Salva Associations in India and Ceylon wrongly call themselves 'Y. M. H. A.' and they would do better to call themselves 'Y. M. S. A.' in future.

Srimat Swami Arulanda Sivam spoke very highly on the subject of "Sivarahithi Mahimai" and "Thiruthondin Perumai", and said that every Sivite's essential duty is to observe the "Sivarahithi Viratham" in its true sense, and by doing so, one can attain Sivapatham very easily, and that any man who intends to do actual "Thiruthodu" should not expect in turn a name or fame in this world, nor should he tell others that he has done such and such Thiruthodu, as such advertisements take away all the good effects of his charitable acts or deeds.

Mr. Thambiab, Proctor, spoke very eloquently and explained about the importance of the religion "Saiva Samayam" and impressed that it is the only religion through which one can easily obtain Muthi (முத்தி). —Cor.

A NEW SAIVITE SCHOOL AT POINT PEDRO.

A new Saivite school under the name "Siththivannayagar Viththiyalayam" was opened at Point Pedro on Monday the 17th March, 1924, by the Point Pedro Salva Paripalana Sabha. The new boys and girls with their parents and teachers assembled first at the Siththivannayagar Temple about 1 p. m. When a special Pooja was performed to Sri Siththivannayagar for the beginning of the new school, and from there they

were taken in procession with native music to the building vacated by the late "Vivekananda Vidyasaalai" which is temporarily engaged for the use of the new school. Most of the members of the above Sabha were present there, and received the children and their parents most cordially. The Teachers then performed at the school Vignaswarar Pooja followed by the chanting of Thevarams and Thiruvannams after which the school was formally opened amidst the cheers of all present. The children were then taught the first Tamil Alphabets written in Palmyrah class. Light refreshments and Pan Supari were lavishly served and rose-water sprinkled, when the function terminated with the singing of Thevaram. —Cor.

RECEPTION TO MR. AND MRS. W. D. BARRON.

The members of the Lipis Recreation Club entertained Mr. Barron, a District Officer, Lipis, and Ex-Officio President of the Club, and Mrs. Barron, at a tea party on the eve of their departure to Europe. The Club was very tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, evergreens, etc. Invitations were issued to all European ladies and gentlemen and representatives of Chinese and Malay nationalities. There was a large and distinguished gathering including Hon. Mr. H. W. Thomson, British Resident, Pahang, and Mrs. Thomson, Major, H. S. Paterson, B. A. District Officer, Lipis, Mrs. Paterson, Mr. N. F. H. Mather, B. A. Secretary to Resident and Mrs. Mather, Mr. E. J. King-Bull, Mr. H. J. Mackenzie, Supr. Revenue Surveys, and Mr. Mackenzie.

After a group photo was taken with Mr. and Mrs. Barron as central figures, tea was served.

Mr. S. Sinnadural (Secretariat, Pahang) rising amidst applause said:— We are very thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Barron for having accepted our invitation and thus given us an opportunity to express our appreciation of the work they have done for us. Mr. Barron has been President of this Club for about 15 months, and during that period he has done his best to bring it to good footing. He has encouraged sports amongst members, and the Tennis Ground which will come into being shortly will be a living monument of his work. In his capacity as District Officer, he has endeavoured to hold the scales of justice evenly. We look upon the British Empire as a Fountain of Justice ennobled with Righteousness, Firmness and Sympathy and held on Sacred Trust by the members of the Great Empire with His Majesty King and Emperor as its Head. The maintenance of this sacred trust in this country is placed in the hands of the members of that Exalted Service. I mean the Malayan Civil Service to which our worthy guest has the honour to belong whose responsibility is great, whose every word is a bond and whose every sentence is a decree and whose conduct is an inspiration and guide to the people. List it be said to their eternal credit that they have by their great sacrifices and devotion to duty, truth and tradition made this country what it is today. It is the burden duty of every citizen to assist loyally and faithfully in the matter of the maintenance of this Great Trust and to be prepared to make every sacrifice at the Altar of Common Good, remembering that he is an equal partner and custodian of the Fair Name of the Great Empire and that any deviation he makes from the right path of his duty towards God, his King and country, sets back the hands of the clock of progress. We belong to that school of thought which holds that the Divine Message of the West to the East is to enlighten and educate us in all that is best in them and in turn to learn all that is best in us so that we may all by mutual exchange work for the common Good of Mankind. There are people who say that East is East and West is West. We do not subscribe to that view. We hold that God is one, the Universe is One, and except for geographical purposes, the East and the West are one. The seemingly existing gulf is a question of time and will disappear with the progress of true education and real civilisation when man would have realised from the true plane of humanity that we are all children of the same Father and that our ultimate aim in life is to realise the divinity already in us. We all agree in essentials. We disagree in non-essentials owing to the surroundings and environments in which we live. The more we come in contact with each other the more we understand each other and appreciate each other's difficulties and thus pave the way for the strength and unity of the Great Empire in which the sun never sets. Love and love alone can bind humanity, and it is men of Mr. Barron's type who are the true connecting links between the East and the West until the day comes for the realisation of Universal Brotherhood. The presence of the Hon. Mr. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson is very encouraging and we are very grateful to them. We thank you all for having responded to our invitation and beg to excuse us for any shortcomings. Mr. Barron who was visibly moved thanked the members for the honour they had done to him and to his wife. He said he was always interested in their welfare and will

continue to do so. He thanked Mr. Sinnadural for the compliments paid to the service to which he belonged and said he was very grateful.

With the singing of the National Anthem the function came to a close. Three Cheers were called for Mr. and Mrs. Barron which were heartily responded.

The function was pronounced a great success and great credit is due to Messrs. S. J. Cyril (Honorary Secretary of the Club) and Mr. V. Thambipillai for the excellent arrangements. Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"OPEN LETTER TO MR. A. MAHADEVA."

REPLY TO Mr. C. CHELLIAPIILLAI OF TRICHY.

Sir, In your letter appearing in the "Hindu Organ" of the 13th instant, you inform the public that your signature to the Open Letter was obtained on a "blank paper" and under "false pretences." I repeat very much that you have made such statements in the press, which are quite opposed to facts. I am quite prepared to prove before a number of respectable men desirous of finding out the truth that you read the contents of the letter carefully, before signing it. No sensible person will believe that an educated man of your position would ever give his signature to a letter without reading its contents, much less on a blank paper. If you do not substantiate your assertions, the public will have reason to conclude that you made them with an improper motive. Yours faithfully, S. Selliahpillai.

WHAT JOY DOES FOR THE YOUNG.

(By EDMOND HOLMES.) I used at one time to wonder why Pestalozzi was so highly esteemed by educationists. I could not see that he had made any notable contribution to the philosophy of education, or that he had been conspicuously successful as a practical teacher. But when I read his own account of his work in the orphan asylum at Stanz, I discovered the secret of his fame. For I saw that, following the dictates of his heart rather than his head, he had gone, directly and unerringly, to what is really the root of the whole matter in education. The orphans in the asylum were poor, ignorant and ill-cared for. He had not a single assistant. What could he do for them? 'I was convinced,' he says, 'that my heart would change the condition of my children just as promptly as the sun of spring would reanimate the earth benumbed by the winter.' It was necessary that my children should observe, from dawn to evening, at every moment of the day, upon my brow and on my lips, that my affections were fixed on them, that their happiness was my happiness, and that their pleasures were my pleasures. Love and sympathy—he gave these freely and lavishly to his pupils, feeling sure that they were the most potent of all educative influences. This was his method. How did it work? Without plan [says Compayre in his History of Pedagogy], without apparent order, merely by the action and incessant communication of his ardent soul with children ignorant and perverted by misery; reduced to his own resources in a house where he was himself ignorant, accountant, factman and almost servant all in one, Pestalozzi obtained surprising results. And they were the best of all results. Pestalozzi himself has told us what they were. I saw at Stanz the power of the human faculties. My pupils developed rapidly; it was another race. The children very soon felt that there existed in them forces which they did not know, and in particular they acquired a general sentiment of order and beauty. They were self-conscious, and the impression of wariness which habitually reigns in schools vanished like a shadow from my classroom. They wiled, they had power, they preserved, they succeeded, and they were happy. They were not schoolboys who were learning, but children who felt unknown forces awakening in them, and who understood where those forces could and would lead them, and this feeling gave elevation to their mind and heart. The results which Pestalozzi achieved, in spite of all discouragements and difficulties, were not of the kind which crammers aim at producing and which exultators measure and record. They were inward results, fruits of the spirit, changes for the better in mind and heart and soul. With the development of the latent powers of the children came that sense of general well-being which accompanies healthy and harmonious growth; and another name for the sense of general well-being is happiness. We see, then, that Pestalozzi grasped—consciously or subconsciously, intuitively or instinctively—the vital truth that education is at its highest and its best when unselfish love on the part of the teacher awakes unselfish happiness in the child. Because he did this, if for no other reason, he deserves his fame.

Why does unselfish love on the part of the teacher awake unselfish happiness in the child? Let me go back to the title of the paper. My theme is 'what joy does for the young.' Joy is another name for unselfish happiness. We must distinguish joy from pleasure. Pleasure is generated by the well-being, real or apparent, of a part of one, by the satisfaction of a particular desire, by the gratification of a particular sense, by the fulfilment of a particular duty. A sense of well-being in an element of selfishness which may easily corrupt the pleasure-seeking soul. For when a particular part of one regards his own well-being, real or apparent, as an end in itself, it will naturally seek to gratify itself even at the expense of the well-being of other parts of one, and therefore of one's self as a whole. Then we have selfishness in what may call the internal economy of the man who lives for pleasure. And we have selfishness in his dealings with others. He who pursues pleasure at the expense of his own health and true happiness will not hesitate to pursue it at the expense of the well-being of others. But joy is generated by the well-being of one's self as a whole. And if one's self as a whole is to achieve well-being, all the parts of it must work together, harmoniously and self-forgetfully, to produce this result. Selfishness in the internal economy of one's being is therefore incompatible with joy. So is selfishness in one's dealings with others. For, in the first place, the self-seeking which makes a man heedless of the interests of others has its counter-part in a desire for pleasure, which tends to upset the internal harmony of the soul and therefore to ruin its joy. And, in the second place, the pursuit of joy and therefore the more perfect the spiritual health of a man, the more he will be willing and the better he will be able to serve his fellow-men. On the physical plane of one's being the equivalent of joy is 'high spirits', and we may perhaps define joy as the high spirits of the soul. If a man is what we call good natured, as most men are, physical high spirits will move him to share his happiness with others; he must have an evil heart whose high spirits overflow, as in the case of Sir Ralph the Rover in Scott's 'Rob Roy', into the channel of mischief and spite. But the high spirits of the soul are always and of their necessity unselfish, and the only channel into which they can overflow is, as we shall presently see, that of sympathy and goodwill.

We have not yet traced the connection between the love which emanates from the teacher and the joy or unselfish happiness of the child. But Pestalozzi has done this for us. He felt sure that the love which he lavished on his pupils would act on them as the sun of spring acts on the frozen earth. What the sun of spring does to earth is to awake it to life and to growth. And this is what the sunshine of his love did to the orphans at Stanz. 'My pupils developed rapidly; it was another race...they felt unknown forces awakening in them...they wiled, they had power, they preserved, they succeeded, and they were happy.' They were happy because, in the sunshine of their teacher's love, they awoke to newness of life and to vigor and luxuriance of growth. It is pleasant to feel what one is loved. But what is not the only reason why one who is loved is happy. In love, such love, as a teacher might feel for a child, there are other elements than that of affection. There is the element of sympathy, which both presupposes and begets understanding, and there is the element of trust. To feel that he is understood and trusted is an incentive to a man to make the most of himself, to do and to be his best. It is an incentive to any one, young or old. But on a child it acts like April sunshine on a growing plant. Under its influence the child discovers and develops his latent powers, and begins to find himself. In other words, he grows, and his that he is growing vigorously and healthily; and in the consequent sense of uplift and expansion he finds happiness, the high happiness of joy. Thus the sunshine of love makes for happiness in the child whom it warms and cheers, partly because the sensation of being warmed and cheered is pleasant, but chiefly because, through the medium of understanding and trust, it tends to foster the child's mental and spiritual growth. Can the teacher do anything to supplement the benevolent tendency? I think he can. He can give the child freedom—freedom for self-development, space to grow in, release from the pressure which arrests or distorts growth. This, if he has the heart of a Pestalozzi, he will find it easy to do. There is a vital connection between the giving of freedom and the giving of love. If the soul of the child is to expand in the sunshine of love it must be allowed room for expansion; it must also be given the trust and the sympathetic understanding which, as we have just seen, are essential elements in love. That the denial of freedom to the young is a rule accompanied by the denial of love, experience has amply proved. For thousands of years education has been dogmatic, distasteful, coercive and repressive, and through all those years its systematic denial of freedom to the child has been accompanied, in the treatment of the child, by an attitude on the part of the teacher of distrust, suspicion, latent harshness, impatient disapproval; by reliance on brute force by a constant appeal to fear; by an all pervading atmosphere of depression and gloom. (To be continued.) (The Nineteenth Century)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5372. In the matter of the Estate of the late Makeupary daughter of Sinnappu Sathasivam of Araly North Deceased. Sinnacuddy widow of Sinnathamby of Changavely Petitioner.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 4866. In the Matter of the estate of Polkudipillai daughter of S. neppu Apputurai of Vaddukoddai East in Jaffna late of Klang Deceased. Sinnatamby Kandiah of Vaddukoddai West Petitioner.

NOTICE.

(G) A Priest who was ordered home on account of Malaria after having tried all other treatments and Doctors was cured by two bottles of Dr. McCoy's Fever and Ague Killer. Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED. Y. 28.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5412. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamthi widow of Veeresan Ithianian of Changani Deceased. Nagamah widow of Murugar of Changani Petitioner. Murugar Karthy do Respondent.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. Time to show cause Extended to 27 8 24. G. W. Woodhouse, D. J. O. 646.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5334. In the Matter of the estate of the late Sivaganam widow of Arumugam of Anakkoddai Deceased. Arumugam Mootalamby of Anakkoddai Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Annamthi, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on March 4, 1924, in the presence of Mr. S. Sittampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 1, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 27, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5197. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Ponnampalam of Korative West Deceased. Paramor Kandiah of Korative West Petitioner.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. Time extended to March 27, 1924. G. W. Woodhouse, D. J. O. 644.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5209. In the Matter of the late will and Testament of Veeramuttu Kadigamar of Vaddukoddai East Deceased. Theivanaipillai widow of Veeramuttu Kadigamar of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5281. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanthappu Vaitilingam of Korative Deceased. Sangarappillai Kanapathipillai of Korative Petitioner.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Annamthi, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 17, 1924, in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 17, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is 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 Respondent or any other person shall, on or before August 16, 1923, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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