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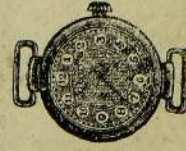
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Order Nisi.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5723.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnopillai wife of Vythialingam Sivapragasam of Elalai

Vythialingam Sivapragasam of Elalai

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivapragasam Rastom of Elalai
2. Sivapragasam Vythialingam of do.
3. Sivapragasam Kandasamy of do.
4. Sivapragasam Kumarasamy of do.
5. Thangarajam daughter of Sivapragasam of do.
6. Sivagunasundaram daughter of Sivapragasam of do.
7. Sivapragasam Pappalingam of do.
8. Kanapathiar Nanniar of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 5, 1925, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 4, 1925, having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 7th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and of protecting their interests and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 8, 1925, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

February 10, 1925.
O. 824.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5711.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellanattu wife of Muthaliamby Sittampalam of Udavi

Muthaliamby Sittampalam of Udavi

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sittampalam Rathamagan
2. Sittampalam Ramalingam
3. Kathirgamer Vyrampattu all of Udavi. The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Chellanattu wife of Muthaliamby Sittampalam of Udavi, and praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of this action, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on January 20, 1925, in the presence of Mr. K. Ethirayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 21, 1925, having been read:

It is declared that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him.

And it is further declared that the 3rd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the minor heirs the 1st and 2nd Respondents, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before February 24, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

February 5, 1925.
O. 822.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1925.

URGENT PUBLIC WORKS IN THE NORTH.

We are glad to note that a good number of the urgent public works suggested in the Administration Report for 1923 are fairly progressing, though none of them has been so far completed. A sum of Rs. 20,000/- has been voted in this year's estimate towards a permanent hospital for Kilinochchi. Rs. 19,000 was spent on the Chavakachcheri hospital last year and Rs. 40,000/- have been voted towards the same this year. Broken metal has been already heaped for the Paranthau-Kunchuparantham road and Rs. 10,900 have been voted in this year's estimate towards further improvements to Mullaitive old trace. There have been Rs. 50,700/- voted this year for the construction of the Pesalai-Talaimannar Road. The Karaiyur Reclamation Work is still going on with the assistance of prison labour. The work of remodelling the Jaffna Passenger Station is progressing and a sum of Rs 25,000 has been voted towards it this year.

As regards the Kondavil-Thaddatberu Drainage Scheme, some work had been done last year and very probably the same is progressing.

We regret however to note that some of the other equally urgent public works have not received that amount of attention which works recommended by administrative officers ought to receive. A Jaffna school for goldsmiths, for instance, was a pet-scheme of successive Government Agents. There are very few countries in the world that excel in the matter of hand filigree work in gold. Governors have spoken in praise of them. But the art is declining. With the change in fashion for more plain jewels among the educated section of the community, the poor village goldsmith had to abandon that art which requires much patience and considerable toil and take to the more congenial imitation work. If the art is to be revived again, a school has to be opened, and a market has to be found. Only by an organised effort can such a work of art be made to pay. The chief reason for the decline of the art is the want of encouragement locally there being no local demand. But it is found that there are foreign markets where such fancy articles are in great demand. Unfortunately among the goldsmiths themselves, there is not any one with a capital sufficient enough to finance an enterprise of this nature on a large scale. It is believed that a school will have a decided advantage over a commercial undertaking in as much as it will encourage art for art's sake. It is feared that when the present generation of experts pass away, the succeeding generation will not be able to follow the traditional methods. That is why we must urge on the Government the necessity for the establishment of the school in the immediate future.

As regards the Mannar cause-way, the people of Mannar themselves appear to be divided in their opinion. We understand that the Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam, their Member, is interesting himself in the matter. It is our earnest hope that he will not only arrive at a happy solution of the problem but will also eventually see that something of the sort is carried out.

We are very glad to note that nothing has been done in connection with the proposed consumptive hospital near Karakesanturai. To make a health resort a rendezvous for people suffering from a dangerous and contagious malady is not to our taste. That the patients would be isolated is not a good excuse. If Karakesanturai were on the top of a hill, there would be less danger, but Karakesanturai being what it is, a few feet above sea level, with the land behind gradually sloping up, the air will be carrying up the germs for miles inland. A hospital for infectious diseases should never face an open sea from which a monsoon wind proceeds towards the land with a population behind. We hope the authorities concerned will avoid this danger as much as possible.

Last but not least, there is one thing which perhaps does not figure so largely in the last Administration Report because it was not completed then, but has since become an accomplished fact—we mean the Karachchi Scheme. All that a good Government could possibly do—sufficient irrigation facilities, a permanent hospital,

network of roads, railway facilities, etc, have been done but the people themselves are as apathetic as ever before. Spoon-feeding for generations has ruined our race. Only response from the people could encourage the Government to undertake further responsibilities. The working of the scheme entirely rests with the people. Our race is on their trial and on the success or otherwise of our undertakings in connection with this scheme depends whether we will ever maintain our traditional reputation for farming, sturdiness and independence, or not. Even now it is not too late. If only our people would shake off their lethargy and cooperate willingly with a most sympathetic Government, we can yet make the ancient Wannu once more the granary of Ceylon. May we hope that something will be done and that too almost immediately?

NOTES & COMMENTS

We are very glad to find that some of the most prominent temperance workers in the South are in favour of total prohibition. The object of it is that some people have become so inured to the evils of drink that they see no harm in it. The Devil can cite scripture for his purpose. So could some drunkards quote the oft repeated phrase 'liberty of the subject'. The man who takes one peg a day is as much a drunkard as the man who drinks by bottles. The former is a drunkard in embryo and soon develops into the latter. At any rate no one will be so foolish as to deny that traffic in liquor is as much to be condemned as traffic in any other dangerous drugs such as opium or ganja.

We have sometimes heard it said that the authorised Tamil version of the Christian Bible is the most remarkable piece of literary work that was ever attempted by Tamil scholars in recent times. We have now received a very pretty little book entitled *Dhyanakalam* purporting to be a Tamil translation of the well-known work in English known as "In the Hours of Meditation" published by the Advaita Ashrama, Mayavat, Himalayas. We are not informed in any part of the book as to whom we are indebted for this work, but whoever he is, the book is a most wonderful production. No one could go through the book without feeling that it is an inspired work. That is the least that we could say about the book. For the rest, we would advise our readers to own a copy and go through it themselves. The book may be had of the printer, Mr. S. S. Sanmugam, Vannarponnai, or from Mr. K. Navaratnam, Teacher, Vannarponnai. The price, we understand, is only Rs. 2.

A MOST REMARKABLE LITERARY PRODUCTION.

H. M. THE KING'S HEALTH.

(Times of Ceylon—Cable.)

H. M. the King's condition on the night of February 18th shows a distinct and considerable improvement. An official bulletin states that H. M. the King had a fair night. The bronchitis has not yet changed, but His Majesty's general condition has improved. The fact that His Majesty's three doctors did not see the King together this afternoon is a good sign. They have postponed their visit till this evening, and it is uncertain whether any further official bulletin will then be issued. Sir Stanley Hewatt visited His Majesty in the afternoon and stated that he is progressing very favourably.

A bulletin issued at 9.30 a.m. on Feb. 19th states that His Majesty the King passed a better night, and that his progress, though slow, is satisfactory. No further announcement will be made today.

A bulletin issued at 9.45 a.m. on February 20th states: "Despite a somewhat restless night, His Majesty is making slow progress."

The doctors were somewhat longer with the King this morning, and a bulletin was not issued officially until after 10 o'clock, the lateness of the issue causing anxiety lest progress was not as favourable as yesterday. Happily, there is no ground for anxiety, as the only unfavourable feature is restlessness on account of the bronchial trouble.

LOCAL & GENERAL

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE C.G.R.—The administration of the Ceylon Government Railway will undergo a transformation from March 1st when the Dalton re-organisation

scheme will come into full operation. The present Traffic Manager's Office and the three District Traffic Superintendents' Offices at Colombo, Nawalapitiya and Anuradhapura will cease to exist, and in the place of these four offices there will be instituted the new office of the Deputy General Manager (Mechanical) and three Divisional Transportation Superintendents' Offices. The present Locomotive, Carriage and Waggon Superintendent's Office, and several District Locomotive Superintendents' Offices also will be abolished, and they will be absorbed in the new four offices.

A NEW ROAD.—The Jaffna Urban Council is making the necessary arrangements to construct a new road to connect the Junction of the Manipay-Chamma Streets with the Junction of the Goods Shed—Chernia Streets, through the Grand Bazaar fields (Northern portion.)

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. Valliammal, Senior Apothecary Kandy Hospital has been transferred to Mankulam N.R. as Apothecary in charge of the Out Door Dispensary there. His transfer to Veraval Dispensary, Ponnakary has been cancelled.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SURVEYORS.—An Examination for admission to the Departmental Training School for Surveyors will be held at the following centres:—Colombo, Kandy, Jaffna, Galle, Kurunegala, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura, Ratnapura and Batticaloa, on 30th and 31st March, 1925. Candidates must not be less than 19 or more than 25 years of age. Application for admission to the examination will not be accepted after midday on 2nd March, 1925. For further particulars regarding prospects, etc., application should be made to the Surveyor General. The examination will be for about 27 places.

TRAINING CLASS FOR THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S LICENSE.—An Examination for admission to the Training Class for the Surveyor General's License in Surveying and Levelling will be held at Colombo on Monday, March 30, 1925, and the following day, commencing at 9 a.m. Application forms and prospectus can be obtained from the Surveyor General. The number of students admitted to the class shall be limited to 10. No application will be accepted after March 15, 1925.

DEPARTURE OF SIR ANTON AND LADY BERTRAM.—Sir Anton and Lady Bertram, who left Ceylon on Wednesday evening by the O. L. "Osterley," consequent on the retirement of Sir Anton from the Chief Justiceship of the Island bade an affectionate farewell to Ceylon's fair shores and were given a hearty send-off at the Passenger Jetty by a very large number of their friends.

MATRIMONIAL.—The Marriage of Mr. S. Arumugam, Clerk of Works, F.M.S. Blye, Central Work-shops, with Miss Nava Ratnam Annamathu Ammal was solemnised on Wednesday the 11th inst at Sentul Kuala Lumpur. We wish the couple all happiness, prosperity and long life.

G. P. O. NOTIFICATIONS.—The Postal authorities state that the Indian Post Office notices that considerable delay in delivery of parcels sent from Ceylon is caused owing to the contents being insufficiently declared. Parcels are, therefore, frequently required to be opened before being assessed to duty and are frequently disturbed or even damaged while being repacked. Senders of parcels for India are therefore strongly recommended to furnish not only the value but also the description of the materials of which the contents of the parcels are made. Further the Postal Authorities state that considerable delay is caused by the public not adhering to the request of the P. M. G. as to the way stamps should be affixed viz on the right side top corner of the envelope. Adherence to this request will considerably help the the Postal Authorities, especially the Colombo G. P. O. where electrical mechanisms are used for office stamping and dating.

Indian & Foreign News.

REVERSE FOR THE SWARAJISTS.—The Bengal Legislative Council has adopted a resolution by 75 votes to 51 recommending Government to make provision for the salaries of Ministers in the Budget, thus reversing the vote secured by the Swarajists' majority a year ago, since when the duties of Ministers have been carried on by the Governor.

CHILD SACRIFICE.—A one year old child has been sacrificed at Bombay by a woman who had kidnapped her to propitiate evil spirits who were guarding a treasure which the woman believed to be hidden in her house. The child was burned alive and the body discovered two days later. The woman has been arraigned.

UNREST IN AN INDIAN NATIVE STATE.—In the House of Commons, Colonel Wedgwood drew attention to the agrarian riots which have recently occurred in the native state of Suket. He asked for information with regard to the reasons for the peasants demonstrating against their landlord and Rajah, and why British troops had been sent into this independent Native State to protect the Rajah. The Hon. W. Ormsby Gore, replying for Earl Winterton, said that it appeared from the Government of India's reports that the people of the State in question had submitted various grievances, of which the new land revenue assessment was one of very great importance. The British Political Officer, who proceeded to the State in the

first instance with a police escort, reported a further disturbance and found himself faced with a large and truculent mob. The British authorities, who had assumed control of the administration, owing to the departure of the Rajah, announced that the new settlement would be held in abeyance until it had been thoroughly checked.

FLU IN LONDON.—The influenza epidemic has not abated and is accompanied by bronchitis, although the deathroll is not alarming. Many M. P.'s are in bed, including thirty Conservatives. There were poor attendances at office, works, mines and schools which were closed down in many districts. Many teachers and doctors are victims. A London policeman collapsed on duty. The hospitals are full.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN PERSIA.—The Shah, who a few days ago was reported as Prince Abbas, has been staying for the past week at San Remo. It is understood that the object of his visit is to consult his brother, Prince Ali, regarding recent events in Persia, as certain political circles are demanding the Shah's abdication. The Shah conferred at length with Prince Ali and several other important personages, who arrived from London and Persia. It is reported that the Shah has decided to resist pressure to abdicate and has telegraphed definite instructions to the Regent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HINDOO TEMPLE AND INDECENT FIGURES.

The Editor, "The Hindu Organ" Jaffna

Sir, About two or three years ago the manager of Karaitivu Murugamoorthy Kovil employed Indian Artisans to repair and rebuild his temple at Karungaly. These artisans in ornamenting the Tupti has placed in it several indecent figures.

Some residents of Karaitivu, particularly the manager's son, objected to this and as a result the indecent figures were obliterated. At present a Car (*Garai*) is being built for the use of the Variwalya Pillayar Kovil at Karaitivu. The artisans employed here too had from India and these men have carved and placed in the car several indecent figures.

Can you or any of your numerous readers let me know through the medium of your Journal whether these indecent descriptions have the sanction of the shastras. If so, what are the shastras? Are they right in giving sanction to these acts?

I was told that the manager of the temple remonstrated with the artisans, but the chief artisan threatened to stop work if he was not allowed to have his way.

This Car will be ready for the festival this year and will be used on April 13th. The people of Karaitivu are looking forward to the day when the best Rathum in Ceylon will be taken round. But few are aware of the fact that the best Rathum is already defigured.

Yours truly A. Kanapatipillai.

[Note by Ed:—We hope the Karainagar Saiva Maha Sabai will interfere in this matter.]

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

To The Editor "Hindu Organ", Vannarponnai.

Sir, The management of schools by single individuals has long been felt to be undesirable owing to various reasons. It is indeed regrettable that even in the twentieth century, the Government and the public tolerate the existence of schools under private management. It is not my purpose to deal exhaustively with the iniquities perpetrated by the managers of some private schools under the pretence of imparting education to the young. I am inclined to set forth as briefly as possible the true position of teachers in private schools. When I say "teachers in private schools", I do not mean the favoured few in every private school who are kept there for the sake of collecting pupils and who have mastered thoroughly the art of dancing exactly to the tune of the almighty private manager. The position of these teachers is not, of course, very shaky, and hence it is not necessary for us to sympathise with their lot. It is the other unfortunate set of teachers in private schools who are completely at the mercy of our all-powerful private managers that I wish to say something about.

We cannot, of course, expect those who are connected with schools and colleges which are under the management of boards or of Government to have a correct notion of the treatment meted out to their unfortunate brethren in a good number of private schools. The manager of a private school is extremely careful in the selection of his teachers. The capacity of the teacher to teach is perhaps the last qualification he takes into consideration. The manager wants first to see whether the teacher will be "agreeable" to him. The word, "agreeable", has a peculiar connotation here which is beyond the comprehension of the generality of mankind. By the term, "agreeable", the manager means "capable of satisfying the manager in every

respect for being salary, self-respect and all one has to make up individuality." The position of the teacher is not secure even though he satisfies all the requirements of the manager needed for the appointment. The slightest attempt or the remotest idea on the part of the teacher to change his well defined policy towards the manager will cause his dismissal, in many cases, most unceremoniously. The great favour which is shown to a teacher by his solitary superior is to give him one month's notice. These are days when a month's notice, may even a year's notice, cannot enable a teacher to secure for himself a suitable place. What a pity it is for an educated human being to be at the mercy of a single individual to satisfy whose whims and fancies, it is not possible for all.

One of the chief points in which the manager and the teacher are at variance a year or two after the appointment is the question of salary. From the point of view of the manager the teacher ought to be grateful and thankful to him eternally for having given him a place in his school, and should be careful not to subject himself to the charge of impertinence by applying for any increments to his salary. The giving of increments, especially in schools under private management, is entirely in the hands of the manager. The amount of increase and the time when it is to be given are generally proportionate to the impression the teacher creates in the mind of the manager. That teacher who clamours for an increment is, in the opinion of the manager, the person who deserves it least. As a rule teachers especially those who are unambitious do not make up their minds to contest themselves for over with the salary fixed, when they first take up work in a school. If ever they have a "feeling attitude" to ask for an increase they may safely think that their period of work in the particular school will soon come to a close. The Department has set down a scheme of salaries for teachers with an incremental scale. Schools and colleges managed by the Government and by various missionary bodies and boards adhere more or less to this scheme. But the Manager of a private school believes only in cheapness. He is fully aware of the fact that there are a good number of teachers without work always willing to assume duties in any school, on any salary.

Who is responsible for this sad state of affairs? Whom is the poor teacher in a private school to blame for this great injustice? It is undoubtedly the Department that has given unlimited power to private school managers in regard to the appointment and dismissal of teachers. If the proprietor of a school dies, the school automatically becomes the property of one of his children, and that person becomes in nine cases out of ten the manager of the school in reality, although in some cases another person is appointed as the nominal manager. The real manager may happen to be an utter stranger to education, yet he has the distinction of being the manager from which position he takes pride in being able to guide the destinies of a number of teachers. What a great blessing it would be if the Government would compel the authorities of private schools to hand over their schools to well-constituted boards, so that they may manage the schools in the right way. If managers of private schools are not willing to do so, let them give their schools over to the Government or close them down at once.

The teachers in general are now very anxious to know definitely what the Board of Education has to say finally in regard to the salary and pension of teachers. It is immaterial to the teachers in most of the private schools whether the scheme proposed by the Board is satisfactory or not, because every private school manager has his own arbitrary scheme independent of any other superior power. If any teacher will not abide by this meaningless scheme the manager is only too ready to bid him good bye, and engage the services of another who is now in the ranks of unemployed teachers. The Department can never sympathise adequately with the unfortunate lot of teachers in private schools, because they always give the manager a receipt for a sum of money as their salary which is much greater than what they are actually paid, and this receipt will be shown to the Department. It should also be remembered in this connection that readiness to sign for a nominal salary is one of the principal conditions to which a private school teacher has to submit himself unquestioningly, if he wants to be free from unemployment. It may be questioned why a teacher should select a private school in preference to a school managed by the Government or a Board. He does so on the principle that "Half a loaf is better than no bread." It is not possible for all the teachers to find work in schools other than those which are under private management.

Every rule has an exception, and it is not less true in the case of the management of private schools. There are not wanting in the island schools under private management which are conducted as equally well as, if not better than, those managed by missionaries or other bodies or by the Government. In justice to the managers of the schools it must be said that the above remarks do not apply to them at all, and there is no reason why any manager of a well conducted private school need take offence at the remarks contained in this letter.

What is the solution for this problem in which the private school teacher is involved?

As far as I think, there is only one satisfactory solution, if the Government is inclined to let single individuals manage their own schools. The Department must take into its own hands the appointment and dismissal of teachers in private schools and the payment of their salaries. If any other solution will prove to be more satisfactory, let it be shown to us, teachers, through the medium of this valuable journal. Anybody who will not mind the trouble to do so will be doing a distinct service to the teachers in private schools. Will you, dear Editor, give us the benefit of your suggestion in regard to this matter?

Mallanam,
17th Feb 1925

Yours etc,
Teacher

[Note by Ed:—We believe the remedy largely lies in the hands of the teacher. They should refuse to serve in schools where their dignity and self respect will be affected. If they care more for bread than for self-respect, then there is no way out of the difficulty.]

THE SPIRITUAL AND OCCULT EXPERIENCES OF ENGLISH WRITERS.

THE MODERN WRITERS.

(By V. Rajagopal M. A.)

(Continued from our issue of the 9th inst.)

Edward Carpenter stands almost unique in the western world by one of the greatest realizations that he possesses, that of feeling Humanity as God in spiritual consciousness. His auto biographical book *My Days and Dreams* contains interesting pages of his spiritual history. He writes in the book that after the death of his mother for whom he bore great affection he continued to see her visible presence for many months. Edward Carpenter thus speak of his experience of the Over Soul "I know of none more solid and fundamental than the fact that if you inhibit thought (and persevere) you come at length to a region of consciousness below or behind thought and different from ordinary thought in its nature and character—a consciousness of quasi-universal quality, and a realisation of an altogether vaster Self that to which are accustomed." In another place, Carpenter writes, "I say, this heart and kernel of a great and immortal self, this consciousness of a powerful and continuing life within is there—however deeply it may be buried—within each person, and its discovery is open to every one who will truly and consistently seek for it. And I say that I regard the discovery of this experience—with its accompanying sense of rest, content, expansion, power, joy, and even omniscience and immensity—as the most fundamental fact hitherto of human knowledge and scientific enquiry, and one verified and corroborated by thousands and even millions of human kind." Alice Meynell in her beautiful lyrics, Francis Thompson in his profound work *The Hound of Heaven* and Stephen Phillips in his marvellous poem *The Christ in Hades and Marpesa* give hints of other worlds, other lives and consciousness, realised in the love of a concentrated imaginative essence. Sir A. Conan Doyle has published two remarkable books on Occultism, namely, *The New Revelation* and *The Vital Message*. In these two volumes Conan Doyle expounds with much modesty but with uncompromising sincerity the gospel of Psychism as he knows by actual experience, authority and evidence. These books are as important as Sir Oliver Lodge's *Raymond* and publications of the Psychical Research Society by Wallace, Crookes and Myers, who have established beyond doubt, so far as scientific enquiry can go, such things as Telepathy, Survival of Human Personality and Spirit-Communication. Sir A. Conan Doyle has been a student of Occultism for the past thirty years or so. He possesses high medicinal gifts; he has written many volumes by automatic writing. He is also capable of leaving his body and conversing with his astral friends. The following lines from the *Vital Message* would be appreciated. "So also under anaesthetics, particularly under laughing gas, many people are conscious of a detachment from their bodies and of experiences at a distance. I have myself seen very clearly my wife and children in a cab while I was senseless in the dentist's chair."

The novelist Rider Haggard puts forward his belief in Re-birth and H. G. Wells in his recent novels shows a leaning towards the spiritual philosophy of the Vedanta (of his book, *God the Invisible King*). By far the most popular writer of fiction the late Mrs. Marie Corelli introduced a large element of Modern spiritualism into her books. As she avowed in her introduction in the *Life Everlasting* she was a student of Psychism. Even Lord Lytton owes today a revival of interests in his works for the occultism that is contained in his books. Then there is Mr. Besant who is the head of a society as great as that of Mrs. Eddy in America, who has popularised the Eastern doctrines of Karma and Re-incarnation and lives in the subtle realms of matter after "death" on the physical plane. Her "Autobiography" is most felicitously written for the student of literature and it reveals the Occultic tradition in her family. James Allen by his many books like his American comrades, Marlen, Trine and Patterson and others has given out a Philosophy curiously designated as New Thought which you can find anywhere put succinctly in our Upanishadic Literature. James Allen in a conversation with Joseph Binby, Editor of the famous *Binby's Annual* told the latter that he knew his own past births, which could be known, he said by putting a suspension on the activity of the present intensely engaged out war-going consciousness and appealing to the subconsciousness in man which keeps record of all past lives on Earth. His first book *From Poverty to Power* is an epoch-making—it proved so in the making of the material fortunes of the writer—full of inspiration, suitable for all time as a spiritual text-book. But James Allen in his other sixteen or seventeen books over worked his limited inspiration, with the result, that the other works seriously break down from the point of view of down right, honest, spiritual illumination. They are merely moral catechisms.

(To be concluded.)

JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The minutes of proceedings of a General Meeting of the above Council, held at the Jaffna Kacheri on Monday the 16th February 1925 at 2-30

P. m. pursuant to notice dated the 10th February, 1925.

Present:— The Hon'ble Mr. A. Canagaratnam, Chairman, Mr. K. Somasundaram, Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Rothwell, Provincial Engineer, N. P.; Dr. E. V. Fookander, Provincial Surgeon, N. P. Messrs. J. K. Channumgam, Navis Melvadurai; R. R. Nalliah; J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe; K. Subramaniam; V. S. B. Kumaraswamy; R. Sivagurunather; A. M. M. Abdulcader and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of proceedings of the Special Meeting held on the 3rd January 1925 having been previously circulated to the members of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

2. Pursuant to notice Mr. J. K. Channumgam moved:—

"In order to control the unlicensed rickshaws and the rickshaw pullers it is desirable that the by-laws obtaining in the Municipality of Colombo are introduced for operation by this Council."

It was resolved that a committee consisting of Messrs. J. K. Channumgam, R. R. Nalliah, and R. Subramaniam be appointed to report upon the desirability of adopting the said by-laws.

3. Considered the application from the lessee of the Small Bazaar Market for 1924 for payment of compensation for loss he sustained by the new building operations.

Mr. N. Selvadurai proposed that a sum of Rs. 250/- be paid to the lessee as compensation.

Mr. A. M. M. Abdulcader seconded—carried.

4. Considered Mr. J. K. Channumgam's report on the trenching ground at Kurusaditivu and the contractor's explanation. It was resolved that Mr. Channumgam's report be accepted with thanks and in view of the satisfactory work that is being done since, no action was necessary.

5. Considered Circular Letter No. 1157/T. C. of 26th November 1924 from the Chairman, Rubber Tea Committee and Controller of Revenue re draft Ordinance to make better provision for the sale of tea in a pure state. Mr. R. Sivagurunather moved that the Chairman of the Rubber Tea Committee be informed that a sum of Rs. 240/- will have to be incurred yearly by the Council in giving effect to the provisions of the Ordinance.

Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe seconded—carried.

6. The consideration of the by-laws framed by the committee to regulate the sale of meat, was deferred for the next meeting.

7. The consideration of Mr. J. K. Channumgam's report re places that are used as markets without license, was deferred for the next meeting.

Mr. R. Subramaniam moved that a committee consisting of the Vice-Chairman, Messrs. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe, and R. Sivagurunather be appointed to report on the desirability of establishing markets in the places mentioned in the report.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded—carried.

8. Considered letter dated the 25th December 1924 from the Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingam suggesting the desirability of introducing a by-law regarding the construction of fences at junctions.

It was resolved that a committee consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe be appointed to report on the suggestion and that the matter be brought up at the next meeting.

9. Considered letter No. 30 of 12th January 1925 from the Provincial Engineer, N. P. re suggestions to be offered in respect of Jaffna Town Drainage System No. 7 estimated cost of which is Rs. 57,850/-.

(a) J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe moved that Mr. Sivagurunather's suggestions and the petitions presented in this connection be referred to the Provincial Engineer for his opinion and report and that the matter be brought up at the next meeting.

Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded—carried.

In this connection letter No. 233 of 10th February 1925 addressed to the President, Local Government by the Chairman was tabled and was approved.

(b) Mr. R. Sivagurunather moved that the Chairman be authorised to take the necessary action in the matter in terms of the above letter.

M. K. Somasundaram seconded—carried.

(c) Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that in connection with the general question of Drainage, a committee consisting of the Chairman, The Vice-Chairman, The Provincial Engineer, N. P. and Mr. J. K. Channumgam be appointed to report on the responsibilities of the Council in taking channels through private properties.

Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded—carried.

10. Considered the framing of a by-law re over-hanging branches.

Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe moved that the necessary by-laws be framed and submitted at the next meeting for approval.

Mr. K. Somasundaram seconded—carried.

11. Considered the appointment of a member in place of Mr. S. W. Dassanayake to serve on the committee for considering the overseers' application for monthly salaries.

Mr. R. Subramaniam moved that Mr. N. Selvadurai be appointed to serve on the Committee in place of Mr. S. W. Dassanayake.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded—carried.

Order Nisi.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 221.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Muttu of Mullaittivu.
Deceased
Teivansi widow of Arumugam Muttu of Mullaittivu.
Petitioner.

1. Arumugam Eliyathamby of Mullaittivu,
2. Kamarathai Sinnathamby of Mullaittivu and his wife
3. Naganattu do,
4. Murgesan Thambiah do,
5. Thambiah Gurunathapillai do,
6. Thambiah Soma do,
7. Thambiah Kannan do and
8. Ponnamma daughter of Arumugam Muttu do.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor the 8th Respondent and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Respondents and the Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner, coming on for disposal before R. S. V. Poulier, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Mullaittivu, on January 30, 1925, in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 30, 1925, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 8th Respondent and that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the 5th, 6th, and 7th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said testator issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the February 28, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R Jones Bateman,
District Judge.

February 20, 1925.
O. 825.

16. Considered letter No. 265 of 17th January 1925 from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, N. P. Jaffna re providing a stand for motor cars and buses near Sivan Temple on the Karkasanturai Road.

It was resolved that the Vice-Chairman make further investigation and furnish report to be submitted at the next meeting.

17. Considered letter No. 34 of 14th January 1925 from the Provincial Engineer N. P. re tarring of roads.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that the matter be postponed as the Council was not in a position to incur the expenditure this year.

Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded—carried.

18. Considered letter No. 105 of the 24th January 1925 from the President, Local Government Board re Town Survey with reference to the payment of 33 per cent. of the cost by the Council and if required by the Surveyor General to place at the disposal of the Surveyor suitable building free of rent for use as an office during the course of the survey.

Mr. K. Somasundaram moved that the Council do agree to pay 33 per cent. of the cost of Survey and to place at the disposal of the Surveyor a suitable building, free of rent for use as an office if necessary and that a sum of Rs. 3,500/- be voted for the purpose.

Mr. R. Subramaniam seconded—carried.

19. Considered letter No. 325 N. P. 318 of the 28th January 1925 from the Provincial Engineer, N. P. re repairs to the Jaffna Clock Tower at a cost of Rs. 1,440/-.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that a sum of Rs. 1,440/- be voted for the purpose. Mr. A. M. M. Abdulcader seconded—carried.

It was also suggested that the Clock Tower attendant be discontinued as from 1st March 1925 as the Clock is not in proper working order.

20. Considered letter No. 68 of 2nd February 1925 from the Provincial Engineer N. P. re concrete side drains for Jaffna Town.

It was resolved that as the Council had to meet the entire cost of providing side drains for the roads in its own charge and in view of the Council's short resources the Government be requested to meet the full cost of the proposed side drains for principal thoroughfares.

21. The consideration of letter No. P. 161 of 8th January 1925 from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, N. P., Jaffna, re payment of charges incurred in burying papers who die within the limits of the Jaffna Urban District Council was deferred for the next meeting.

22. Considered letter No. 69 of 2nd February 1925 from the Provincial Engineer, N. P. re house arching—Main Street, and the Chairman's memorandum dated the 7th February 1925 re enforcing on the owners of premises from where dirty water is allowed to flow into side drains, the provision of catch-pits for such water, and the provision of a cart, by the Council, with the necessary tank to remove such water on payment of a fee by the house-holders.

Mr. A. Rothwell, Provincial Engineer, moved that the Secretary do write and find out the cost of conveyance cart and the expenditure that will have to be incurred in the connection and submit to Council.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded—carried.

23. Considered letter No. 867 of the 15th August 1924 from the President, Local Government Board, regarding the appointments of the Government Agent, N. P. Jaffna as an ex officio member of the Council.

Mr. J. K. Channumgam moved that the necessary application be made to Government through the Local Government Board.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded—carried.

24. Considered the question of imposing restrictions on the transport, storage, washing and sale of pearl oysters within the Urban area.

It was resolved that a committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. E. V. Fookander Provincial Surgeon, N. P. and Mr. J. K. Channumgam be appointed to take the necessary action in the matter.

Continued on page 4.

(Continued from page 3.)

- 25. The following appears were tabled:—
- (a) Administration Report of the Chairman and Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1924.
- (b) Letter No. 5/25900 of 18th November 1924 from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary re transport of metal by rail.
- (c) Letter No. 7/19383 of 9th December 1924 from the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary re motor car accidents in Jaffna.
- (d) Letter No. G. 245/22675 of 15th January 1925 from the General Manager, O.G.R. re Railway Level Crossings, Jaffna.

In regard to (a) it was resolved that the papers be circulated to members.

E. T. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,
Jaffna, February 17, 1925.

THE OBJECT OF OUR LIFE.

The earth was once a revolving sea of fire, yet in the molten mass was the germ prophetic of man. In the course of infinitely long ages, through the patient hand of involution, evolution and revolution time worked until the surface cooled and became a solid, when this process had continued until the temperatures of the crust had at last fallen below that boiling point of water; steam condensed and gathered in the depressions of its surface, as the cooling continued, the crust became thicker, the molten interior repeatedly broke through it and burst forth in streams, which in turn hardened and became rocks. Such changes and revolutions follow one another; every region of the globe passed through several changes.

Plants and animals perished by these revolutions and now lie embedded as fossils in the rock; mute witnesses of the past. The past ages of the globe are based upon the occurrence of the various fossils. The life of the globe has changed with the progress of time and each age has had the peculiar species of plants and animals, which characterized each age.

The first age includes the time from the first forming of the solid crust to the appearance of animal life. In this age granite, quartz &c. made a cradle for the unconscious sleeping man. Then follow the age of molluscs, the age of fishes, then in the age of carbon, man's spirit sings in the forest of palm and pine. Then followed the age of reptile, then in the animal age man's spirit dreams all unconscious of his dream.

All dreams have been realised and we have the present age when man is supreme. The earth has become a fit dwelling place for man. There are changes taking place now, but they are less sweeping and less violent than those of the preceding ages. The primitive man now stands on the earth and looks around at the rocks, trees, grass, and the sky. He is but little in advance of the animal and therefore he cares for nothing but his own savage desires and passions and his bodily wants, which are provided by nature. His home is a cave or rock and he subsists on food supplied by nature.

Onwards rolls the world. The refining hand of time, softly as the ocean's ebb and flow, tames and moulds the savage man and his tyrant wish becomes subject to the reign of reason.

By a process of evolution, we are now having a man clothed in reason. As he stands, he muses; what is life's object? Is it position or rank? Is it beauty? Is it intellectual greatness? Is it social influence? Is it the search of eternal happiness?

There are two phases of the law of evolution. Physical science has dealt largely with the objective side, the evolution of the form. That long list of brilliant men of science, culminating in Charles Darwin, who insisted upon evolution as a fact in nature, have forced the acceptance of their view by the thought of this age. There is as we have seen, an evolution of ever more complex forms, a refining of nervous organism from the simplest speck of protoplasm through grades to the developed human being with his specialized nervous system and the senses. Browning in one of his poems says:

"That mass man sprang from, was a filly lump once on a time, he kept an after course.
Through fish and insect, reptile, bird and beast,
Till he attained to be an ape at last or last but one."

But why this evolution of form? It is not an end in itself. The evolution of form is only in order that the evolving life which animates the successive form may have full means of expression wider fields of activity, increased opportunities for coming into contact with the world. The evolution of the conscious life is the great object of nature's effort.

The human species is the most formidable of the species inhabiting the earth. It is the most ubiquitous, the most clannish, and the most strategic. The horse, the ox, the cow, the fowl, the sheep, and even the elephant have from time immemorial compelled to undergo the most cruel slaveries for the benefit of their tyrant species. Man has subjected them to most unparalleled personal plunder, unhesitatingly advancing even to extermination, whenever such action would contribute to human amusement or human whim. Man has forgotten himself and he does not realize his object in life, his relationship to the other creatures; he gross injustice and cruelty he does to the other creature.

Sir Edwin Arnold in his book entitled, "The Light of Asia" says:—

"That—once, and where'er and when began—
Life runs its rounds of living, climbing up
From mote, and goat, and worm, reptile and fish.

Bird, and abbagged beast, man, demon, dave,
God.

To clad and mote again; roars are we kin
To all that is: if one might save
Men from his cure, the whole world should
Abate.

The lightened horror of ignorance
Whose shadow is still fear and cruelty
Ere better pain."

Though one may pass through the several rounds of life, one must not forget the great object in life, the realization of the infinite being from which we arose. St. Markkavasar who has realized fully the object of life says very clearly:

மூலக்காரி பிழைக்காது புறநாயகம் மாறாமல்,
பலவகுநாயகம் புறநாயகம் மாறாமல்,
கல்லையி மணி நீர்நீயிப் பேயாய்க் கண்டகனாயி,
வல்ல அகநாதி முற்றினாய்க் தேவராய்க்,
வெள்ளைச் சந்திரன் தவிர்த்து நின்றே.

செல்லாம்பிறப்புவிற்றினைத் தேன் பெருமான்
மெய்யேயுள் பொன்னான் கண்டன் அவிநீர்
தே, ஐயமென நின்றது சோகநகரமாய்
வின்ற, மெய்யா கிலை விடைப்பாசு சே
தற்கு, நாயவென சேர்ந்து யாநீர் தகை
முன்னையிசே.

Life is surrounded by innumerable conditions. Every condition by some antecedent or subsequent life. Every action is governed by causal motives; which in turn result on their results. In childhood the mysteries of life are not present ed to us and the restraints imposed on our innate thoughts and impulses like the pungent taste of unripe fruit. We would gain life, before we can appreciate it. Yet in this ignorance and immaturity lies the great happiness of childhood.

Youth comes gushing out of childhood with a great amount of vitality. It is in the dreams and fancies of youth that the ambitious form. It is then determined whether or not the man will aspire to position. Whether desire for wealth or altruistic sentiments will dominate life's purpose. It is at this time that the breathings and hopes of latent talent are felt. Youth realises that its life is narrowed by conditions, that heredity has bonds and more that environment is everything.

Out of the bud of fragrant honor, bursts forth the passion flower of manhood. His passions gnaw away his heart and his mind loses its aspirations in the haze of the world's vanities. Life's great object is lost—entirely lost. Man does not realise the object for which he was born. He is immersed in the affairs of the material world. The man looks upon the world with a disinterested eye. As he drifts into middle age, he does not even now realise the object of life, but it reflects in his mind amid the quiet of home-life, family joys, love and social amonance.

The bloom and blush of maturity most deepen into the ripening of old age; not a feeble ignorant senility, but a mind that contains the consummation of all its past. There will be a pleasing satisfaction of what has been achieved. It will feel that there is a great unknown for which perhaps; this has all been a preparation for grander struggle. Then there smiles into the lap of nature a happy consciousness of the vast universe of mystery in which, though we cannot fathom, we feel that such soul's consummation is their ideal.

All the living beings, animals, insects and plants sprang from one stupendous being. These beings are like minute fragments or atoms which sprang from a stupendous whole. These atoms are losing about in the space not knowing where upon and how they came and how they could reach the stupendous whole. Some of these atoms are near about this great being; others are further away, and others are miles and miles away. All these atoms will sometime or other reach this being, but all cannot reach at the same time or in the same way. Some are whirling round and round the great being but they have not reached the final goal. Some strike and are reflected with a repulsive force. To have harmony and peace, the atoms must adhere to the stupendous whole. This is the end and aim of life.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5728.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Waras Ram Shah of Kohlia Kalan North India Deceased.

Daviditta Narak Chand of Jaffna Town

Petitioner.

Vs.

Bharava widow of Daviditta Cangeram of Jaffna Town

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid 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 9, 1925, in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Thevarasingha, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 7, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner as the next of kin 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 14, 1925.

O 819.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 5708.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Sirkamparappillai of Vaddukodai West

Deceased.

Ratnamma widow of Arumugam Sirkamparappillai of Vaddukodai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kakkivadu Arumugam

2. and wife Chinnachchippillai both of Vaddukodai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 21, 1925 in the presence of Messrs Nagalingam and Naga Lingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 19, 1925, 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 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 2, 1925.

O. 821.

If You are A Hindu.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5617.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Leelawathi daughter of Chellappa Velanthapilly of Udavil Deceased.

1. Govinder Nagalingem

2. wife Chinthamany both of Udavil

Deceased.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Chellappah Velanthapilly of Udavil presently of Colombo

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Leelawathi daughter of Chellappah Velanthapilly of Udavil, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on November 20, 1924, in the presence of Mr. K. Eshirayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 21, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner are the sole heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 3, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

February 10, 1925.

O. 823.

Order nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5706.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vetharaniam Kandappillai of Araly North

Deceased.

Valiammsi widow of Kandappillai of Araly North

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. T. Ratnasabapathy and wife

2. Jeganathy of Shankat Seodang Estate Talping

3. Kannamma daughter of Kandappillai

4. Kandappillai Vetharaniam and

5. Sethupillai widow of Babapathy of Araly North

6. V. S. N. Sanmugam of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 19, 1925, in the presence of Mr. R. Nalliah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 3, 1925, having been read, it is ordered that the abovesaid 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow unless the abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on February 26, 1925, and state objections or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

January 28, 1925.

O. 820.

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G. 476

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