

# The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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### RAJBANSI OFFICE

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## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5373.

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

Deceased.  
Namasivayam Somasundaram of Kokkuvil presently of Habella Petitioner.

- Vs.  
1. Somasundaram Senathirajah, a minor 3 years old  
2. Murgueau Kandiah of Kokkuvil Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 5, 1925, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the husband of the said intestate and the affidavit of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 26, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
February 18, 1925.  
Order Nisi extended for April 2, 1925.  
G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
O. 847.

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INDIA.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 4248.  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Murgueau Aiyer Kurumrathy Aiyer deceased of Gampola

This matter coming on for disposal before Paulus Edward Pieris, Doctor of Letters, District Judge of Kandy on February 28, 1925, in the presence of Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, Kurumrathy Aiyer's son Rhambara Sarma of Gampola, and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated January 27, 1925, and his petition having been read.

It is ordered that the said petitioner as the son of the deceased abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the deceased's estate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents (1) Kurumrathy Aiyer's daughter Sarawati Ammal and her husband (2) Muttiah Kurukal Ratna Sarma shall on or before March 30, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

February 28, 1925.

District Judge.

O. 844.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5757.

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

Deceased.  
Nagamuttu Sivadurai of Alaveddy Petitioner.

- Vs.  
1. Arunassalam Saravanamuttu of Alaveddy  
2. and wife Sinnammah of do. presently of House No. 21 of 118th Street, Kandawgalay, Rangoon  
3. Chellammah wife of N. Sivadurai of Alaveddy  
4. Kathiriamby Vairamuttu of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Annammah wife of Kathiriamby Vairamuttu of Alaveddy, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 5, 1925, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 4, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother in law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 31, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
March 9, 1924.  
O. 845.

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TANJORE.

of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raktha Sudhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

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As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore.

## NOTICE.

The Jaffna  
Saiva Paripalana Sabai.

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

V. F. GNANASUNDRAM

Hony. Secretary.

## THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

## DESPATCH.

London Mails per the R. L. "Patria" will close today (Thursday) and per the M. M. "Angkor" on Saturday, March 28th.

Straits and China Mails per S. M. "Koningin der Nederlanden" will close today (Thursday) and per the M. M. "Andre Lebon" on Monday, March 30th. Tuticorin Mail per B. I. "Baroda" will close at 1 p. m. on Friday, March 27th.

## ARRIVAL.

London Mails per the O. L. "Orma" are expected on Saturday, March 28th.

Straits and China Mails per the M. M. "Angkor" and the O. S. K. "Pacama Maru" are expected on Saturday March 28th.

## The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925

## HINDU EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

Elsewhere we publish a wail from presumably a Hindu of Batticaloa. Only the other day, the Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education, in his admirable report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Board recently, was discussing the work immediately before the Board. In our opinion, the work before the Board is as much as will tax the energy and resources of the whole Hindu community. Though the Hindus are very much in the majority in the North, yet it is well known that the other communities are far ahead of them in the matter of educational progress especially with regard to providing special facilities for religious education. The Hindus are in many ways very much handicapped. Only co-operation, faith in God and inexhaustible energy could overcome in the long run the numerous subtly maneuvered obstacles which are in the way of Hindu education.

When we compare the Hindu Board of Education with similar bodies in the Island, we will find how much work we have yet to put in order to make this body as efficiently organised and as powerful as the others. The Buddhist Theosophical Trust, for example, is having hundreds of Buddhist schools under its management scattered in different parts of the Island. The Buddhist Trust has a Manager of Schools, a Secretary and a clerical staff engaged full time to carry on the work of the Trust. The Catholic Fathers have a better organised system. As a matter of fact every foreign missionary body that has gained a footing in the Island, has similar arrangements. Only the Hindus are in that predicament where they are neither organised well enough to protect their own interests, nor are they sufficiently financed to extend the scope of their educational activities. It is therefore very necessary that the Board should extend its scope of activities not only so as to include the whole of Northern Province but also throughout Ceylon wherever Hindu interests demand it. We have yet to see a leading Hindu educational institution in the Metropolis. Including Indians Western Province holds as many Hindus as are found either in the North or in the East. Above all, the necessity now rises for the Hindus to put up their own Hostel to be attached to the University. Only a well constituted body like the Hindu Board of Education could carry out a work of that nature and maintain it later on.

As regards Eastern Province about whose wants "Batticalonian" gives us a picture in his appealing letter, it should be a matter of great regret for every Hindu to find that the spiritual needs of the Hindus of the whole Province practically neglected. In this respect, it

is well to remember that Trincomalee is far ahead of Batticaloa. Trincomalee could at least boast of a Hindu English School which is one of the earliest to be established in the Island. It is very unfortunate that the activities of such a useful body like the Hindu Board of Education should be confined to the Peninsula owing perhaps to the limited resources at its disposal. We would like to suggest to the Board that, should Batticaloa care to bear a portion of the burden, it should take the earliest opportunity to have Batticaloa's spiritual needs satisfied through its agency.

Now the pertinent question arises as to why the Hindus have been so long inactive while foreign influences have been busily active in undermining their social fabric. As is well known, when the foreign missions appeared here, there was just beginning a great demand for English education which was sought after not so much for its cultural value but for the material benefits which a knowledge of it brought with it to the recipient. The missionaries were all of them English speaking people and in the mad craze for English education the people, for a time, submitted themselves to a foreign culture. The poison thus introduced was doing its work slowly, undermining the social and economic life of the people till it reached its limit during the present century when the Hindus in their distress began to awaken. Ever since the time of the great Navalar, this awakening has been going on. What the Navalar did for vernacular education was emulated by the Saiva Paripalana Sabai which started the first great English school, now flourishing under the name of the Jaffna Hindu College. Soon the movement spread and thanks to Sir Pennampalam Ramanaathan, Sir Ambalavanar Kanagasabai, and other Hindu leaders, the work of all Hindu schools is being co-ordinated slowly but steadily. The establishment of the Hindu Board of Education is the culminating point in this period of Hindu awakening all over the country. The popular support which this Board has received so far, not only in this country but also abroad, shows how much the people appreciate the good work done by this useful body. The Hindus must realise that the work of the Board has just begun and that if it is to continue its programme of work, it should be heartily supported by all Hindus for a decade or two. To destroy is easy but to build again requires considerable pains and effort. Will the Hindus realise this and help forward this movement?

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS

Our criticism of the proposed constitution of Parameshwara College has given an opportunity for some

PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE

to revive that much vexed question of the Building Grant to the College. We have very settled views on the matter and it is a pity that some of our contemporaries could not view the matter from our point. The grant is paid on certain conditions and as long as those conditions are satisfied, we see no reason why the grant should be withheld. Those who complain of unfair treatment should rather lay their own grievances before the Department than grudge an institution its rights. It is, to say the least, most uncharitable. As for the Ceylon Educational Association, an inquiry into the personnel of that body may perhaps reveal the fact that the members of a particular denomination are running the whole show. Christianity can no more interfere with Parameshwara College than it could make headway against Hinduism. Let our Christian friends remember that we believe in salvation as much as they do but with this difference that we do not consign to eternal damnation those who do not believe in our faith. It is our firm conviction that the Supreme Being cannot be made the sole property of a particular individual or a particular community. As for our friends down South, we will tell them that Sir Ponnampalam has, so far, not approached the public even for a cent though he has spent several lakhs of his money. Had Sir Ponnampalam gone round with a subscription list, would there be a man in Ceylon who would have refused to subscribe? That way, Sir Ponnampalam could have raised several lakhs if he wanted. But he is satisfied with just half a lakh from the Public Revenue, a sum even insufficient to meet his present needs. As for the Rs. 32,000 sanctioned by Government towards the cost of building a vernacular training school for girls, we see no reason why any body could have any thing to say against it. As we pointed out before, it is a Government undertaking like the Gov-

ernment Technical School and Sir Ponnampalam has not only to donate the land on which the building is to be put up, but even find the extra money to complete it and maintain it. It is very probable that that school will have a separate and representative directorate to manage its own affairs. It is our opinion that there are more sinister things at the bottom of their silly opposition than the man in the street could dream of. Let those who oppose realise once for all that we know it only too well.

The local paddy merchants have lost nearly a million rupees by the recent loss sustained by them

DISHONEST PROFIT. at sea of both vessels and paddy consignments. Now it invariably follows that this loss will be made up by enhancing the price of paddy now in stock. The point at issue is whether Government could allow this sort of thing which will generally affect the whole population. We therefore invite the attention of the local authorities to this matter, and hope that they will at least take steps to fix the maximum prices, for selling purposes. Will the Chairman of the Urban District Council interest himself in this matter?

Taxpayers may not have forgotten the recent bitter experiences which Temperance workers had during

POLL TAX RECEIPTS. the Local Option polls in connection with the fruitless search for poll tax receipts at the Local Kacheberri and elsewhere. Not to speak of the great inconvenience and the enormous expense incurred in obtaining duplicate copies, a good number were declared as temporary visitors though their names were on the list of Voters. We therefore request all tax payers to see that they not only get receipts but also to see that their names are entered in the proper area. It will of course be a good thing if their receipts are preserved, for, by that foresight on the part of the voters a good portion of the polling expenses could be curtailed.

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

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

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

HIS EXCELLENCY'S LAST PUBLIC FUNCTIONS.—His Excellency the Governor will deliver his farewell address at the Legislative Council today at about 2.30 p. m. & later in the evening will open the new Police Training school at Bambalapitiya, where he will confer honours on the respective recipients. These will be, perhaps, the last public functions where His Excellency will take part before his departure.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN JANUARY.—The statement of nett Customs revenue collected at the several ports in the Island from January 1 to 31, shows an increase of Rs. 430,969 52, as compared with the revenue for January, 1924. The total collections for the month amount to Rs. 2,968,629 03 both in export and import duties.

JAFFNA ERECTION PETITION INQUIRY.—The respondent in the above inquiry, Hon. Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam, has applied for particulars and the petitioners have been directed by the Supreme Court to furnish particulars on or before the 3rd proximo.

PERMANENT MEDICAL INSPECTOR FOR JAFFNA SCHOOLS.—It is understood that Dr. H. U. Leembruggen, Acting Provincial Surgeon of Sabaragamuwa, has been appointed to the new post of Medical Inspector of Schools, Northern Province.

PERSONAL.—Mr. N. Selvadurai B. A., J. P., M. B. B. Principal, Hindu College, has left for the E. M. S. Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe B. A. the Headmaster, is acting for him.

—Mr. J. V. Chelliah M. A. Vice Principal, Jaffna College, and Editor, "Morning Star" is leaving for the E. M. S. on a short visit. During his absence, the editing of the "Morning Star" will be in the hands of Mr. C. H. Coker, the Tamil Editor, and Mr. J. C. Amarasingam, B. A.

—Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe has been appointed permanent Editor of the Hindu Organ.

INDIAN CIVIL LAW.—A formidable report of 700 pages embodying 350 more or less important proposals to alter and modify the Civil Law of India has been presented by the Committee appointed last year to consider the reform of Civil Law. The report deals at length with causes leading to serious delay in the administration of justice and congestion of work in the Courts, and proposes remedies.

NEW O. I. C. FOR INDIA.—General Sir William Birdwood succeeds Lord Rawlinson as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

TRINCOMALEE ASSIZES.—Mr. Justice Jayawardene, his Private Secretary, Mr. Vernon Greiner, Crown Counsel, and Mr. E. O. Proctor, Registrar, arrived here on the 19th inst. A Sessions Service was held at St. Stephen's Church, Fort Frederick. The Sessions began at 11 a. m. on the 20th inst. There are three cases. The first case taken up was one of rape. The accused was undefended and was after trial acquitted by a unanimous verdict. The second case that was taken up was known as the Tamblegam shooting case. Mr. S. D. Tampoe of the Jaffna Bar has been specially retained for the defence. The case is expected to go on for three days.

CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.—The Government Gazette of the 20th inst. notifies that the J. Chuliparam North (Arumuga Vidyalayam) Vernacular Mixed School, J. Mandaitivu (Karthikaya Vidyalayam) Vernacular Mixed School and J. Varany North Vernacular Mixed School, at present under the management of Mr. S. R. J. m. have been transferred to the Hindu Board of Education, Jaffna. Mr. R. J. m. will continue to be the Local Manager of the Schools. Mr. V. S. Kandaiyapillai has been appointed Manager of the Trincomalee Vernacular Mixed School in the place of Mr. S. Eshamparan.

CREMATION IS BETTER THAN BURIAL.—An application to exhumate the body of the late Mr. A. D. Sly of Colombo, which was buried in the General Cemetery, Borella on the 5th inst, was allowed by the Additional District Judge of Colombo, as the deceased's mother had requested that the body be exhumed and cremated and the ashes be sent to England for interment.

ALLOCATION OF SURPLUS BALANCES.—At the next meeting of the Finance Committee which will be held on Friday the 27th inst. the allocation of the surplus balances would be taken up. Ten million rupees would be reserved as fixed deposit and out of the balance one and a half million rupees is proposed to be voted for the building fund of the University College. A grant out of the surplus has also been asked for the Educational Department to enable the registration of further schools.

KING COBRA AT KALUTARA.—A few days ago a giant snake was found on a tree by the St. John's Anglican School at Kalutara. When the students who were engaged in their games, throw stones at it, it spread out a hood quite a span in breadth and ivory-white in colour. The Buddhists of the neighbourhood were certain that it was a king cobra, and they tried hard but failed to noose it and so it was shot. In the afternoon of the 20th another snake of the same species was seen about the place and fortunately this escaped destruction.

VICEROYALTY RUMOURS.—In connection with the rumours about that Lord Birkenhead is expected to succeed Lord Reading as the Viceroy of India, it is learnt on the highest authority that there is no prospect of Lord Birkenhead visiting India next winter.

DEATH OF LORD CURZON.—Lord Curzon who died on the 20th inst. at the age of 66 years will be buried at Keddleston on March 26th. The funeral service would be held in Westminster Abbey on March 25th.

INDIAN SCULPTOR HONOURED.—The Indian sculptor, Manindra Bose, has been elected an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. Addressing his fellow Associates, Mr. Bose said that the honour conferred on him would have an important effect on Indian opinion, and prove that the Scottish did not intend to restrict the legitimate aspirations of India.

SMOKING AND BALDNESS.—An alarming suggestion that at some future period in the development of the race all civilized men might be bald was made by Mr. H. J. Harpar Roberts, the hair specialist, in a lecture at the London College of Physiology. He suggested that smoking might be connected with baldness. Nicotine increased the blood pressure and acted as a poison in the blood, and thus might have an influence on the hair. "It is a theory only as yet, but it offers a great deal of scope for research work," he concluded.

AYURVEDIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—It has been decided to establish an Ayurvedic Medical Institute in Jaffna, which will be opened in May, 1925. A complete course in the Institute will comprise three years of study in the following subjects:—Physiology, Anatomy, Symptomatology, Nidishastra, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Sanitation and Hygiene, Pharmacy, the properties of herbs, minerals and metals, Therapeutics and Surgery. The prime mover of this Institute is Mr. J. Bastampillai of the Strait Settlements and E. M. S. Ayurvedic fame, who will be the first principal. This being a unique undertaking of this nature in Jaffna, we wish it all success and pray that it will in due course become a regular college with an up-to-date hospital annexed.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to record the sad death of Mr. T. Vaidinagam, teacher Kaminagar English School, which occurred on Tuesday the 17th inst. at the early age of 26 owing to an attack of fever. He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. We express our condolence with the bereaved. —Cont.

**A NEW SABHA**—Some of the leading members of Galle have made the necessary arrangements to inaugurate today (Thursday) a Hindu Sabha under the title of the Galle Balasubramaniam Sabha to look after the interests & conveniences of pilgrims to the shrines at Katesgama.

**JAFFNA ELEMENTARY SPORTS LEAGUE**—VOLLEY BALL—The first series of matches on the 21st inst. at 4.30 p.m. at the Kopy school grounds when the Uduvil Maan's English school volley ball team met the Kopy O. M. S. English school volley ball team. The two teams were very popular and it drew a lot of crowds to the scene. Mr. Ratnavarathar was in charge of the whistle. The first game was somewhat interesting and the second an exciting one, while the third was easy. It was noticeable that Kopy very often gave way to the popular out of Uduvil. The game ended in a win to the Maan's school team.

**Notice to Correspondents:**

*Swami Vipulananda:* Crowded out of this issue.  
*T. M. S. Mantam:* Your contributions will appear in due course.

**CORRESPONDENCE**

**PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE AND ITS CONSTITUTION.**

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ,"  
 Sir,  
 The letter of Lex in reply to your editorial note of the 16th instant does not meet the points raised by you. It is needless to remind the public that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir P. Ramaswami for establishing this institution. The best way in which they can show their gratitude is to point out the serious defects in the Ordinance which may ultimately mar the usefulness of the Institution.

(1) Sir P. Ramaswami evidently intends that this Institution should be a gift to the Hindu public. But the constitution does not provide for any effective representation of the public for whose benefit the Institution is established. For there are only two Legislative Council members out of a Board of nine nominated by the rest of the Board which mainly consists of the members of Ponnambalam family. And who knows that in the future these Legislative Council members may refuse to serve in the Board where they will merely have to be mere non entities being overwhelmed by the majority of the members of the Ponnambalam family.

(2) There is neither any provision made to remove a trustee from office when he is found unsuitable, nor any provision made enabling the Legislative Council to amend the constitution in case a dead-lock arises.

(3) The constitution retains the old fashioned idea that the teachers are merely servants of the Manager, for it does not give any representation to the staff as a body. If there is any objection to select one of the staff to represent them on the Board, they can be given the option of selecting an outsider who knows education.

In view of these glaring defects we fail to agree with the letter of Lex.

(4) We cannot understand him when he says that "the public is represented by four members." Only two out of a Board of nine are drawn from the public. The Director of Education is a Government Agent and the Principal who is an officer of the Board as it is constituted at present cannot be considered representative of the public. Therefore the statement that "the public is represented by four members" is incorrect.

(2) We very much desire Lex to explain how by efflux of time at least six out of the nine directors shall become representatives of the general public.

(3) We cannot understand how it is unjust to say that the constitution does not give the College a national character when the people have no effective voice in its control. The fact that it was founded for public benefit does not make it a national one. In that case Christian Missionary institutions controlled by foreign Missionary Board are national for they profess to work for national good.

(4) "In the event of their failing to nominate their successors"—Why should we suppose that they will fail to nominate their successors? Even if anyone of the family rests of the Board were Ponnambalam family holds a predominating position will naturally hold a predominating position. It is a human weakness to crave for power. And so the present arrangement is perpetuated. Rightly, Sir, arrangement is perpetuated. Rightly, Sir, arrangement is perpetuated. Rightly, Sir, arrangement is perpetuated. Rightly, Sir, arrangement is perpetuated.

(5) The fact that some of the members of the Ponnambalam family were made trustees before the incorporation does not prevent the ordinance from giving adequate representation to the public. There is nothing to prevent an increase in the number of the Board to make it adequately representative of the public if Sir P. Ramaswami so desires it. The public if Sir P. Ramaswami in course of time may become the University College in Jaffna needs certainly a representative of the intelligentsia of the country. All graduates in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering, who are residents in Jaffna, can form an electorate who may elect one who will be a true representative of Learning in the Board.

There is yet time to amend the constitution to make the Board a truly national and representative one, and it is in the power of Sir Ramaswami, by so doing it, to earn the undying gratitude of generations yet unborn.

Yours etc,  
 COMMON SENSE.

**THE E S L C EXAMINATION.**

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ,"  
 Vannarpottai.  
 Sir,  
 The E S L C examination, as you know, is held twice a year. The examination usually held in March is just over, and hundreds of young men are awaiting the results, which will be out in the latter part of May. You will be aware that this examination has been subjected to much adverse criticism from time to time. When an examination is thus criticised, it is undoubtedly a reflection on those who set the question papers and sit in judgment over the answer papers. It is very regrettable that the only higher examination held by the Education Department in Ceylon is so imperfect as to give room for complaint to the public in general and school authorities in particular. Why the E S L C examination should have any peculiarity which does not characterize examinations like the Cambridge Senior and Junior Certificate examinations or the London Matriculation examination is beyond one's comprehension.

One special feature of the E S L C examination is worthy of being noted. A candidate who fails in the examination by his inability to satisfy the examiners only in Dictation the first year and only in Composition the second year has the misfortune to fail in the third year by passing in all the subjects except in Arithmetic, which is a compulsory subject and in which he managed to satisfy the examiners the first two years. This is not at all an exaggeration of the true state of affairs, as scores of such cases can be easily shown to substantiate the statement. Why a candidate who passes in a subject once or twice should fail in it in a subsequent examination after receiving one or two year's additional instruction in the subject is a problem which teachers and parents want very much to solve, but are unable to do so. It must be due either to the fact that as time and experience advance, he unlearns what he has already studied or that his success and failure in the examination are a pure accident, or it may also be that the standard of setting questions and valuing answer papers undergoes variation according to the whims and fancies of some superior beings. It is a pity that those who are responsible for deciding the destiny of a candidate who appears for the E S L C examination often forget that the success in it is a sort of a passport for him to many a public examination held in Ceylon. A pass in the E S L C examination is regarded today as the least qualification required for admission into any public examination held in the island. I do not, on this account, say that the examiners should be extra liberal in valuing the answer papers thereby giving a chance of passing to those who do not deserve it. What is considered as unjust by many Educationists is the failing of a candidate in a subject in which he has passed in two or more previous consecutive examinations.

Another undesirable aspect of this examination is that some examiners seem to regard it as affording ample opportunities to them for making various experiments. What do you think, Sir, of the idea of carrying on experiments at the expense of young men much of whose position in life almost entirely depends on the success or otherwise in the E S L C examination? Intelligent Tests and other such allied tests are good in their own way, since they also ought to occupy an important place in education. But to give them undue prominence in connection with examinations like the one under review is, in my opinion, utterly unjustifiable. It was given in the Time Table for the E S L C examination held recently that Dictation would consist of two parts A and B. The new departure in this respect constituted this year in the dictation of twenty sentences each containing not less than three difficult words. Dictation is a subject for which any passage may be selected and dictated in any way convenient to the members of the Department. Is this just and reasonable in view of the fact that Dictation alone settles the destiny of a good number of candidates every year?

There are many other questionable aspects noticeable in the E S L C examination as it is conducted today. Nobody knows who will have the courage to come forward to point out in a convincing way the defects in this examination to those who ought to know them, so that a fair chance may be given to those young men who take up this examination in order to use it as a stepping stone to some Government or Mercantile Department to be thus free from unemployment. May we hope that those who are now busily

engaged in the correction of the answer papers of the E S L C examination held recently will not ignore the observations made in this letter, and will make due allowances in cases where the candidates are not to be held wholly responsible? It will be a happy day when the E S L C examination will stand on its own merits making it impossible for anybody to criticise it from any point of view. It is not too much for us to expect this in a place like Ceylon which is not without eminent educationists who will readily help the Department, if it will only care to engage their services.

I am, Sir,  
 Yours etc,  
 FAIRPLAY.

**A PEEP INTO THE MYSTERIES OF HINDUISM.**

To The Editor "Hindu Organ"  
 Sir,  
 During my recent rambles through the gardens of Tellipallai, I came across an old gentleman who expounded to me the mysteries of the Hindu religion, in the light of modern science and education. One of our young men would have considered this old man to be one without any culture or education from his look and from his dress. Though he has not studied the English language, he was a very cultured man and my admiration for him was very great, as he gave me very clearly the significance of every action and of every ceremony.

It has been found that the best method of teaching little children is by means of objects. If we show a child an orange fruit, and if we give that fruit to the child to eat, the child will be able to tell us what an orange fruit is, its shape, its taste, and all about the fruit. How insulating it will be to show an orange to a grown up young man and to ask him what it is? An object is absolutely necessary for the child to form a clear conception of that thing and without it, the child will not be able to form an idea of the fruit, its shape and its taste, however much we may explain. A temple serves exactly the same purpose as an object to a child. For a person who has reached the stage, when he is able to realise the object of the temple, the construction of the temple, to him, temple worship may be unnecessary, idolatry may be ridiculous, but what about the multitudes who are in the lowest rung of the ladder. Temple worship and idolatry may be unnecessary for some persons, but they have to do it, so as to set an example to those who are behind them, so that they may follow in their footsteps.

When the frankincense with Benzoin is offered to the idol, which represents the Almighty, the perfect being, a cloud of darkness covers the image and the idol is invisible, just as one immersed in the luxuries and enjoyments of this world, and does not realise the object of life. This is the object lesson taught daily by this offering. The burning camphor, brings light and the darkness disappears. So, when a chandelier with three, five, seven and fiftyone lights are offered, the illumination increases and finally the place is filled with light and joy, as, when knowledge increases one is able to see and appreciate more and more of the wonders of nature and more than all the wonder of the wonders of nature. Here is a great object lesson. For one who has formed a clear conception of the significance of this offering, there is a great lesson.

What has become of the Benzoin and the camphor? It has vanished into thin air, into the ether, and the sweet fragrance of camphor and Benzoin is lost. Conservation of matter and of energy is a great principle in science. The camphor and the benzoin may be lost, but not the elements which constitute either camphor or Benzoin. The constituents of camphor and Benzoin have mixed with air. Here is a very great lesson, which is quite obvious, only when we reflect for a moment. Life is fleeting, life is uncertain, as the burning of camphor but death is certain. There is nothing new under the sun and therefore camphor may be synthesised with the elements, which have mixed with air and so one may be born again, if he has not fulfilled his object in life. But the camphor will at any cost become one with air, so it is certain, that though a person may pass through the rounds of life, he will become one with god and enjoy eternal bliss. "This so" solid seeming world, after all, is but an air image over me, the only reality and nature with its thousand fold productions and decorations, but the reflex of one increased force, the phantom of our dreams," says Carlyle. Shakespeare in the Tempest says, "And, like the baseless fabric of this vision, the cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, the solemn temples, the great globe itself yea all which it inherits shall dissolve, and like this insubstantial pageant faded, leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff as dreams are made on and our little life is rounded with a sleep." Besides this lesson, the burning camphor and Benzoin are good disinfectants and herein lies the hygienic value of these offerings.

The different parts of a Hindu temple corresponds to the different parts of the human body. The spiritual repository of the temple is the heart. We must have a clean conscience and our heart must be pure as the holy of holies. Evil thoughts should not enter our heart, just as unclean things cannot be taken into a temple. This is the object lesson, and there are several other things to learn and yet to learn. If one goes to the temple regularly, there is ample opportunity for one to have regular exercise and at the same time to concentrate one's devotion to God. Hygienic principles are correlated with religion. If we make a very careful study, there is nothing superfluous or unnecessary and every action has its significance.

The greatest scientists of the world have told us about the advantages of fasting. It is a great hygienic principle, which helps a great deal in regulating the digestive system and at the same time affording a great opportunity for one to think of God.

During the past few years scented toilet powders imported from foreign countries have been very much used, in preference to the holy ashes, Continued up.

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**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5686.  
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnachipillai wife of Thuraiappah of Kockuvil  
 Deceased.  
 Subramaniam Selliah of Mallors Petitioner.  
 Vs.  
 1. Kanapathipillai Thuraiappah of Paranthan  
 2. Thuraiappilai Adigar Kanagasaspathy of Kockuvil presently of E.M. Customs, Colombo and  
 3. Ponnachipillai daughter of Velauthar of Kockuvil Respondents.  
 This matter of the Petition of Subramaniam Selliah of Mallors praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the above-named deceased Ponnachipillai, wife of Thuraiappah of Kockuvil, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge on January 8, 1925, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated November 4, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father-in-law of the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 31, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.  
 G. W. Woodhouse,  
 March 11, 1925. District Judge.  
 O. 850.

Those who have used holy ashes will bear testimony to the fact that it absorbs moisture as well as any toilet powder or batter, and that it is a good disinfectant, when it is rubbed in the skin. It has been experimented and found that the cuticular eruptions, which you find in the face are removed by rubbing holy ashes. It is a very simple and useful substance and its value is due to the fact that it contains about 40 to 45 per cent of anhydrous potassium salts. Cow dung is used for cleaning houses, for washing persons suffering from itches, as it is found to be a disinfectant.

The transformation of cow-dung into the holy ashes, shows that the plants and the animals can be transformed in exactly the same way, till those become one with God. Holy ashes is obtained by burning cow dung and one who wants to be one with God, must burn all his desires in the world.

Every little ceremony has a significance and every action has a reaction. But one must seek, and he who follows the injunction, "seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened, ask and it shall be given" comes across them without any difficulty. What seem most remarkable performances and happenings, deserving scientific scrutiny and examination pass unobserved and apparently unappreciated. Familiarity breeds not contempt alone, but indifference. Firewalking ceremony and walking over a heated sandal with an offering on the shoulder with pins pricking all over the body may look very strange, primitive and inhuman. But why was such a vow taken? Because of love, of tender compassion, of belief in the invisible, of faith in God, who could and would protect us, help us and bless us, if appealed. It is generally taken for the restoration of health to a dear one, child or wife. This is the only way of culturing self control and faith.

The Countess of Jersey says about Hinduism, "But to the high caste Hindu, provided he knows anything about Hinduism, Christianity offers no solution to his doubts and to his fears. The doctrines of the Upanishads and the philosophical speculations of the Vedas satisfy the utmost longings of the mind. The sacred logic of the ancient Rishis has raised a network of arguments to support the huge fabric of Hindu thought. The doctrine of Karma offers the simplest and most reasonable answer to the obvious in qualities and striking contrasts in this visible world of happiness and suffering. The ferment and unrest of the soul in the search of knowledge is cooled and laid at rest, when the object of contemplation is reduced to a figure head and finally a part in space. This contemplation of points in space issues in self absorbing delight which knows no end and which places the soul high above all care and anxieties. This is the goal of Hindu Philosophy "Christi-anity has nothing to offer to those who are dissatisfied with Hinduism." The Nineteenth century magazine.

It is most deplorable to find that the American Missionaries, who came from the land of freedom and who preach liberty equality and fraternity have put down in the tickets issued to patients at the Grocers Hospital Asylum and the McLeod Hospital Inval, certain injunctions, such as do not drink, do not commit adultery, do not worship idols etc. How does the law one help in the preservation of health? Since there is no hospital for women and for children and since the Hospital at Madiray serves a very great need, parents who are tired to go there do not care for religion as principle.

Yours etc,  
 "JUSTIFIED"

TAIPING NEWS.

A LECTURE ON "OUR AIMS"

There was a very impressive lecture on "Our Aims" in the Y. M. H. A. Hall, Taiping, on Sunday the 1st instant at 7 p. m. It was delivered in English by Mr. T. S. Kanagaratnam of Chunnakam, Student at Law, a young man of high aspirations and worthy sentiments. He spoke for more than an hour, extempore, and in a style that bade fair to earn him quite a good reputation in the future. In the course of the lecture, he made a feeling appeal to our elderly men to put a stop to the fashion of giving an English education to their daughters. He asserted with great vehemence that the influence of women in any society was most irresistible and that the past quarter of a century which had produced so many English educated mothers and wives amongst us, had, in consequence, effected the degeneration of our Society and made ourselves foreigners in our Tamil land and aliens in our Tamil homes. It was his opinion that no girl could become an ideal Hindu wife without a fond attachment to Tamil culture and a profound knowledge of the lives of Sita, Tamayanthy, Nalayani and others. If the present generation of girls could be weaned from the pursuit of English Education and alienated from the adoption of English habits of life, and brought up as pure Tamil girls, in the time-honoured traditions of our forefathers, we might yet have a chance, through their untainted influence, to set back our glorious language, religion and society in their rightful places. The learned lecturer then exhorted the audience to sink all the minor prejudices of caste and to bear a sympathetic attitude towards the untouchables. He made it plain that he was not an advocate of the entire abolition of caste system, but that he felt and felt strongly that we must rise above the petty distinctions which are the causes of great disunion among our educated men and frequent riots among our ignorant villagers.

The Chairman for the occasion was Mr. Sinnappillay of the Medical Department Taiping. He is a man of some repute in Tamil learning and a Saiva Sthanabhis in religion. He struck a discordant note in his presidential remarks by saying that English education was essential to our girls. He contended that it was owing to the propriety and urgency of imparting English education to our girls that Sir P. Ramanathan established his Girl's College with facilities for the instruction of English. It is perhaps in deference to the wishes of men like Mr. Sinnappillay that our countrymen in Taiping teach their daughters English to the total exclusion of Tamil. It is the custom here to send a female child, as soon as it attains school-going age, to the English school first for a few years of study in this school. If the parents have a fancy (as distinct from a desire), they confided in allowing their daughter to study Tamil in the Y. M. H. A. But the children must take care that their devotion to Tamil does not interfere with their English studies. If this unfortunate event happens, they are entirely stopped from the Tamil school. Those who successfully escape this restriction, have to stop their Tamil studies, under the compulsion of their parents, towards the approach of their English examination. Here are a good many Tamil girls of Hindu parentage, who can recite from memory chapter after chapter of Shakespeare's works and pride themselves in the happy possession of Cambridge certificates. But, poor creatures! if they ever happen to leave their homes and reside in a distant place, they can never give their loving mothers the happiness of reading their letters, unless the latter care to carry books, in their old age, to the English school and pass some examinations. Whatever our elderly men here may do, it is a matter for gratification that our young men in Jaffna begin to place a higher value on Tamil than on English qualifications in those with whom they intend to share the joys and sorrows of their future lives. He is indeed a true Tamil and a genuine patriot who will make up his mind to accept in marriage only such a girl as can lay claim to a pure Tamil education. —Cor.

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S. VEERAGATTIPILLAI,  
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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5734.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kurunather Ramalingam of Urumpiray Deceased.  
Kuddipillai widow of Kurunather Ramalingam of Urumpiray Petitioner.

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

Respondents.  
This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to her coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 17, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 12, 1925, having been read,  
It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian *ad litem* over the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents shall on or before March 17, 1925, appear before this court and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
February 25, 1925.  
The returnable date of the Order Nisi is extended to March 31, 1925.  
O. 846.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5573.

In the Matter of the intestate estate of the late Kannayammal wife of Ramupillai Mylvaganam of Kokkivil Deceased.  
Ramupillai Mylvaganam of Kokkivil Petitioner.

- Vs.  
1. Mylvaganam Saraswathy  
2. Mylvaganam Nagaretnam  
3. Mylvaganam Gunaretnam  
4. Mylvaganam Sockanathapillai  
5. Mylvaganam Sivasubramaniam  
6. Sangarapillai Sadayapillai all of Kokkivil Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the abovesaid 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 22, 1924, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Ganesasudaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 4, 1924, having been read,  
It is ordered that the said 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the abovesaid 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents and that the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents shall, on or before April 2, 1925, appear before Court and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
March 12, 1925.  
O. 848.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5675.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupathippillai wife of Nagar Vallipuram of Thavaday Deceased.  
Nagar Vallipuram of Thavaday Petitioner.

- Vs.  
1. Sinnatambiy Poniah and wife Kanagammah of Thavaday  
2. Vallipuram Aiyadurai of do.  
3. Pakkiam daughter of Vallipuram of do.  
4. Basammah daughter of Vallipuram of do. and  
5. Vallipuram Vythilingam of do. The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors and appear by their Guardian *ad litem* the 1st and 2nd Respondents Respondents.

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

G. W. Woodhouse,  
District Judge.  
March 20, 1925.  
O. 849.

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