

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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JAFFNA, MONDAY MAY 25, 1925.

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NOTICE.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

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(Payable Strictly in Advance.)

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5776.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupatham wife of Muthathambay Kathiravelu of Anaiikkodai

Deceased.

Naganather Vaitilingam of Anaiikkodai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnathangam wife of Naganather Vaitilingam of do
2. Muthathambay Kathiravelu of do presently of Koddikandai Estate

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Naganather Vaitilingam of Anaiikkodai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Parupatham wife of Muthathambay Kathiravelu, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on April 2, 1925, in the presence of Mr. R. V. Kanapathippillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 28, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father and an 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 persons shall, on or before May 28, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

April 2, 1925.
O. 865.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5745.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivakkulanthu wife of Elayathambay Rasa of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.

Pakuthevar Thampyappah of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Elayathambay Rasa of Vannarponnai East
2. Nagananthu wife of Pakuthevar Thampyappah of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sivakkulanthu wife of Elayathambay Rasa of Vannarponnai East, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on April 2, 1925, in the presence of Mr. V. Manikkavasagar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 20, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir and father of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 28, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

May 8, 1925,
O. 867.

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Merchants.

Y. 43.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. & Mrs. T. Rajanayakam beg to thank all relations and well wishers who have sent presents and telegrams of congratulations on the occasion of their marriage.

Mis 619.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1925

SIR MARCUS AND "ROMULUS".

Sir H. Marcus Fernando admits that the voluntary colonists scheme which is being talked of in Jaffna in connection with the Wannu is a very laudable one but he insists that the people organising it should know the difficulties they will have to face and also what has already been done and the cause of the failure of the schemes that have already been started. In an interview which was published in a Colombo paper some days ago, the learned Doctor applies the knife to some of the important points raised by Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara in a lecture which the latter delivered before the Colombo Y. M. C. A., a few days previously. Mr. Sandrasegara is one of those few enthusiasts in the Island who have devoted considerable attention to the subject of the colonisation of the Wannu. As for Sir H. Marcus Fernando, though he evidently appears to have considerable knowledge of the history of similar schemes in the past, yet it is evident that he has not given sufficient thought to the present scheme as it is put forward by the people of the North.

Mr. Sandrasegara's proposal was that they should take a cultivable area and a certain extent of high land should be attached to it. This high land could be used as a residential area. They might begin with 100 acres of such land and demalarialise it. Then model buildings should be put up and the usual concomitants for the settlement of human beings added thereto—temples, churches, bazaars, hospitals, etc. The settlers could work in the fields during the day returning to the residential area by the evening when the danger of infection was greatest. It is evident that Mr. Sandrasegara had a model Jaffna village in his mind when he put forward this suggestion. Each rural village in Jaffna divides itself into two distinct areas, one consisting of the lowland where paddy fields lie and the other of the highland where the villagers dwell. Sir Marcus apparently has had no occasion to remark this peculiarity about Jaffna villages which are almost invariably free from malaria owing to this excellent arrangement which has been existing from time immemorial. He therefore presumes that what Mr. Sandrasegara wants is a township to be established and is considerably amused at the prospect of motor-tractors and light railways conveying colonists to and from the paddy fields. Any village in Jaffna and, for the matter of that, in most other parts of Ceylon, could boast of a temple, a bazaar, public bathing places, lanes, etc. The only modern thing is the hospital but there was always the village Ayurvedic physician who was a sort of a travelling dispensary and carried all his medicines in a small brass chest about his person. Sir Marcus speaks of Anuradhapura but he forgets that that city and Pollanaruwa were once famous capital cities teeming with a virile population. The fall of those cities is no more due to the presence of malaria than the rise of cities along the coast to the absence of it.

Sir Marcus does not perhaps know that there are many minor tank schemes in the Wannu, particularly in the Mullative District, which are quite successful. The major works are those of the Giant's and Iranamadu Tanks. These are not purely tank schemes. They are more or less canal schemes. Giant's Tank is a reservoir constructed by damming the Takom. It is a very ancient work. During the Dutch period it was abandoned though an unsuccessful attempt was made during the administration of Governor van Imhoff. Now the Tank has been restored and the scheme is a grand success irrigating a vast area. The Iranamadu Tank is a reservoir constructed by damming the Kanakarayan river. The same conditions as existed round Giant's Tank now exist round Iranamadu Tank. We do not for a moment assert that malaria is absent in the Giant's Tank area but what we wish to point out is that in spite of

malaria, paddy cultivation is being carried on successfully and very extensively round Giant's Tank.

The Nachchaduwa Scheme was a failure because in the first place the right type of men were not attracted to it and in the second place the settlers themselves were put to the perilous work of clearing the jungle. In the present scheme, it is the intention of the organisers to avoid both these dangerous experiments as much as possible.

Jaffna people at least will never swallow the theory that the existence of paddy fields is a fruitful source of malaria. Long before the discovery of the anopheles mosquito and even centuries before, Jaffna villagers have had their paddy fields in close proximity to their dwelling compounds. They never troubled themselves about the mosquito nor did the mosquito ever give them any trouble. If Western medical science can locate the anopheles mosquito only on the top of coconut palm and in the stagnant waters of the paddy fields, we can only estimate the extent to which that science has progressed. As for quinine, it is a well known fact that that drug was originally employed by the very backward races of Central America and was only recently introduced into civilised countries. Western medical men are yet to discover a cure for malaria. Quinine is at best an antidote. As Sir Marcus himself admits, it is not a drug that immunizes the patient from malaria for ever. It only helps to resist the attack of malaria. Whatever might be the opinion of eminent doctors, there is not the slightest doubt that the after-effects of taking quinine are not altogether very pleasant. Swelling of the body, deafness and other ailments are popularly believed to result from quinine poisoning. It will be very interesting to find out what remedies were resorted to by our ancestors who lived in malarial districts at a time when quinine was unknown and much less the anopheles mosquito.

With reference to Irrigation Engineers, again, Sir Marcus seems to have misunderstood Mr. Sandrasegara. If we understood correctly, what Mr. Sandrasegara meant was that we should have experienced men and not raw recruits from Europe. He mentioned Egypt perhaps because that is the place nearest to Europe where actual irrigation schemes are being carried out.

Rome was not built in a day. Nor was any other city to our knowledge. This bug bear of malaria did exist in this country ever since our ancestors settled on it. The numerous traces of extinct irrigations works in the Wannu go to prove that at one time that area was irrigated and cultivated. We want to know why under an enlightened Government and in an enlightened age the conditions of those times could not be resuscitated. Are the Governors and their Agents of the present day less solicitous for the welfare of the people than the Native Rajahs of those times? So long as we have in our midst a type of leaders with a slavish mentality, who will neither do anything themselves nor will allow others to do anything sensible, so long will Government and people be helpless to carry out anything useful. Wannu enthusiasts may be light hearted but we hope they will not ignore facts however unpleasant or unwelcome they may be.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Judging from the revenue collected and from the number of vessels that pass through Kayts harbour, the port comes second only to the KAYTS HARBOUR port of Colombo. It is the only natural harbour in the Island which can shelter vessels at all times of the year. Kayts has a history as old as any other port in the Island. Unfortunately the harbour is not sufficiently deep enough to afford shelter to vessels of a larger tonnage. If one-hundredth of the money that is being spent from time to time on the harbour of Colombo be spent on dredging the Kayts harbour, we shall be having a port in the Island which will relieve much of the congestion caused by shipping in the harbour of Colombo. The dredging operations need not be hurried through. A single dredger and a party may be at it for a number of years. We earnestly hope that the Member for Jaffna West will take up this matter and see that it is accomplished as early as possible.

DREDGING OF KAYTS HARBOUR

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

Vs.

The "Hindu Organ."

It would appear that some time ago, the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd. filed a plaint in the District Court of Jaffna claiming from the Editor, and Printer and Publisher of the Hindu Organ Rs. 50,000/- as damages alleged to have been sustained by them as a result of certain correspondence that appeared in our columns in December and January last. We were not a position to convey this to our readers earlier as summons had not been served on us up to this time. The said correspondence was in the nature of a controversy between certain correspondents on one side and representatives of the Corporation on the other. As is well known, the proprietors of the Hindu Organ are the members of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai who are the leading Hindus of the North.

LOCAL & GENERAL

THE KATARAGAMA FESTIVAL—List "Gazette" notices that for sanitary reasons, the duration of the Kataragama Esala festival and of the stay of pilgrims at Kataragama shall be limited to 15 days namely July 20 to August 4, 1925. Pilgrims arriving before the day first named or staying beyond the period prescribed shall be guilty of an offence.

SERIOUS FIREWORKS ACCIDENT—A serious accident is reported to have occurred at Parampattai in Valigamam West a few nights ago at a display of fireworks. Two or three men died and a number of others received injuries more or less serious, owing to the bursting of a mortar containing fireworks.

POLICE SPORTS, NORTHERN PROVINCE, 1925.—The annual Sports will take place on the Esplanade Jaffna on the 13th June 1925 commencing at 3.15 p.m. The Police Band will be in attendance during the afternoon and will also give an evening concert on the Esplanade commencing at 9 p.m. A cordial welcome is extended to all friends and well wishers.

MOTOR BOAT SERVICE—The motor boat which Mr. Solomon Mather got constructed a short time ago is, we understand, plying between Jaffna and the Islands to the great convenience of the inhabitants of the Islands.

VADAMARACHCHI SHOW—The Vadamarachchi Agricultural and Industrial show, which was to be held at the Nelliaddy English School, Point Pedro, on the 19th and 20th instants, will not be held this year, but has been postponed to May, 1926. The postponement is due to the damage done to the vegetable gardens and fruit trees by the heavy rains of March last.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE—A ceremonial Police parade will be held on 3rd June, 1925 at 9 a.m. in the esplanade opposite the Police Station. Mr. F. J. Smith, the Government Agent Northern Province will be present. Public are cordially invited.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN JAFFNA—Elaborate preparations are being made to celebrate the King's Birthday on a grand scale this year in Jaffna. The children in the Vernacular schools will be given a treat and sports have been organised for them. The Boy Scouts are to have a special rally and sports. The local Police and the Cadets will have parades.

PERSONAL—Mr. J. I. Gnananuttu has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, with effect from April 1, 1925, vice Mr. A. W. R. Joachim.

—Mr. R. Senthambay, Chief Clerk, Mannar Kachcheri, has gone on a tour to Straits and will be away for one month. Mr. A. Chelliah, Second Clerk, has temporarily assumed duties as Chief Clerk, in addition to his own duties.

—Mr. D. James, Inspector of Schools, Central Division, is in Jaffna with his family on a holiday.

—Mr. G. Harbord, Divisional Agricultural Officer, Northern Division, who was on leave, has returned and resumed duties.

MATRIMONIAL—We have to record the marriage of Mr. K. Sotbinagaratnam of the Audit Office with Miss Akhandanayaki Ammal, second daughter of the Hon. Sir A. Kanagaratnam, which was solemnised according to Hindu rites last Monday night at 11 p.m. Although the wedding was a quiet one and no invitations were issued there was a large and representative gathering of friends and relations both at the solemnisation and the reception which followed. Our congratulations to the wedded couple.

—On the night of Monday the 18th inst the wedding, according to Hindu rites, took place at Bittalgala, Dickoya of Mr. M. Chelliah, conductor, Glencairn, Dickoya, with Srimathy Meenambal, eldest daughter of Mr. M. R. Mathiah, conductor, Bittalgala, Dickoya. A large number of friends and relatives from Kandy, Matale and Trinapattinam were present at the occasion. Our congratulations and good wishes to the new couple. —Cor.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION—The Annual Prize giving at the Karainagar Subramania Vidyalaya came off on Sunday the 24th inst at 5.30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy presided and gave away the prizes. The chief speaker was Mr. M. Sabaratnam Singhe, A. A., Acting Principal, Jaffna Hindu College.

AYURVEDIC COLLEGE IN JAFFNA—As already reported, Mr. J. Bastiampillai, a Physician of Jaffna, will open his Ayurvedic College on the King's Birthday at a small hospital, to be attached to the College, is now being fitted up in order to give the students a practical training in indigenous medicine. Dr. M. R. Samay, Professor of Medicine, Andhra Research University (Gold Medalist), Bangalore City, who was engaged as the chief lecturer of the Institution, has already arrived in Jaffna. He is also a Kaviratna of Ayurveda—title he won on account of his Proficiency in Ayurvedic lore.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—The next Meeting of the Legislative Council will be held at the Council Chamber, Colombo, on Thursday, June 18, at 2.30 p.m.

THE CONGRESS AND SINGHALESE TAMIL UNITY—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress held on the 16th May at Colombo a telegram from the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy re the names of the Tamil delegates he would shortly submit to confer with the Congress with a view to political unity between the Singhalese and Tamil Communities was read and considered. The following Sub Committee was appointed to deal with the matter:—Mr. C. E. Corea (President), Hon'ble C. W. Kannangara, T. R. Jayah and Victor Corea, Drs. E. V. Ramanam and W. Dias and Messrs. P. de S. Kularatne, G. E. de Silva, M. A. Arulanandam, A. V. Dias, M. H. Jayatileke, A. G. Goonesinghe and the Congress Secretaries.

OBITUARY—The death of Modr. M. Manthukumaraswamy, retired Maniagar and Member P. R. O., N. P. took place at Kalladi on Friday the 22nd inst. after a short illness of cerebral fever. The remains were cremated the same day at about 5 p.m. in the presence of a large and representative gathering of relations and friends. The deceased leaves behind, his wife, son in law, Mr. A. Chelliah, Maniagar Valigamam North, Cousin P. Coomaraswamy, Relieving Apothecary, 3 grand daughters and 3 nephews, Messrs. N. Ramalingam of the Jaffna Kachcheri, Mr. Sionambay and S. Ponnappab, clerk, P.W.D. to bemoan his sad loss.

—The death occurred Friday last at his residence "Mabelle," Bambalapitiya, of Mr. K. S. Sivaparakasam, Chief Assistant Appraiser, H. M. Customs. The funeral took place the same evening at the General Cemetery Kanatta, the cortege leaving the residence at 4.30 p.m.

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the above Association will be held at the College Hall, on Monday the 15th June, 1925, at 5 p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. Secretary's Report.
2. Treasurer's Balance Sheet.
3. Election of Office-bearers.
4. Any other business of which a week's notice may have been given to the Secretary.

All old boys and well wishers of the College are earnestly requested to be present.

C. N. DevaRajan,
Hony. Secretary.

Indian & Foreign News.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KASHMIR—That a serious cholera epidemic is prevailing in the Kashmir State is demonstrated by the fact that during the seven days ending May 9th no less than 2,844 cases were reported of which 1,548 were fatal. The epidemic is raging over a wide area and there were 19 deaths in Srinagar city.

GLASGOW ATTACK ON INDIANS.—Six out of the ten persons arrested in connection with the murder of the Indian hawker, Noor Mohammed, in Glasgow, have been liberated.

COLONISATION OF THE ANDAMANS.—In January last Captain Amber obtained the lease for 99 years of the Red Skin Island in the Andamans and recruited a couple of Anglo-Indians and three ex-convicts and cleared the jungle to some extent. After this he built some huts. Finding that the land was virgin soil and that there was a good prospect of cultivation he came to Calcutta, laid his scheme before the Unemployment Committee and has taken five young Anglo-Indians back with him at his own cost to teach them agriculture and farming and support them while there. Should the man in fill his expectations he would then be willing to sub-let them a portion of his land for the purpose of carrying on independently.

STORM ON THE EAST COAST.—There has been last week a severe storm on the East coast causing great havoc to the Railway and numerous buildings and cutting off telephone and telegraph communication. No serious loss of life is reported.

QUEEN MARY VISITS CEYLON PAVILION.—Queen Mary visited the Ceylon Pavilion and purchased a number of blue sapphires, rubies, cat's-eyes, and other stones. The Queen spent a longer time in the Ceylon Pavilion studying jewellery than in any other exhibit at Wembley.

THE LEAGUE'S MALARIA COMMITTEE.—A motor car in which the members of the League of Nations Malaria Committee were returning from a tour in Lebanon crashed down a precipice. Doctor Lobbian, Messrs. Kusy Britain, Doctor Barling of the United States and Mademoiselle Benson, French Secretary were killed. Another Frenchwoman and a Dutch Doctor were injured.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE BILL IN ITALY.—The Chamber has passed the Women's Franchise Bill extending the vote in local administrative elections.

NIZAM'S BAN ON MALAVIYA.—The anniversary of the Hyderabad Hindu Sabha was to have taken place at Hyderabad (Deccan) on the 25th May with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as President. Preparations were going on to give Panditji a fitting reception but it is understood that His Exalted Highness the Nizam has now issued a firman prohibiting Pandit Malaviya from entering his territory and directing that his entry should be prevented.

THE CHINESE GUNBOAT INCIDENT.—The British Consul-General has refused to accept the Chinese Admiral's apology. The British authorities require, first of all, adequate punishment of the gunboat officer who was responsible for the attack, after which they will settle the question of compensation.

SYNTHETIC OPIUM.—Herman Metz, chemical manufacturer of America, is offering a prize of one hundred thousand dollars for invention of a process for producing synthetic opium at a price low enough to wipe out poppy growing in India and China.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Minutes of the forty seventh meeting of the Local Government Board held at the Colombo Kachehri on Thursday, May 14, 1923, at 9.30 a.m.

1. The minutes of the forty sixth meeting having been circulated were confirmed.

2. Read Colonial Secretary's letter No. 23 of 8th April, 1925, intimating the appointment of the Government Agent, N. P., as ex officio member of the Jaffna Council for 1925.

3. Read letter No. 694 of 15th April April, 1925, from the Chairman of the Matara Council intimating that the member for Division No. 3 had vacated his office by being absent without leave of the Council for more than three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council.

4. Read letter No. 793 of 15th April, 1925, from the Chairman of the Kalutara Council intimating that the members for Divisions Nos. 1 and 7 had vacated office by being absent without leave of the Council for more than three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council.

5. Read Colonial Auditor's letter No. 1518 of 20th April, 1925, intimating his decision in terms of section 193 (1) of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920 to certify the sum of Rs. 445 50 as due from the Chairman of the Chilaw Council, the unauthorised expenditure of which amount was incurred in connection with the Governor's visit to Chilaw. It was resolved to ask the Colonial Auditor whether he had taken the action proposed by him.

6. Tabled Circulation Paper No. 11 reply of the Chairman of the Jaffna Council to Colonial Auditor's letter No. 182 of 19th January, 1925, regarding the 1924 audit inspection of the Council.

Continued up.

INDIAN LETTER.

THE NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.—When the late Dr. T. M. Nair died in England six years ago it was said that the brain-power of the nonbrahmin movement was gone. So it was. Thereafter the party relied on Sir P. Theagaraya Chettiar who had been called the rallying genius of the movement. For six years Sir Pitty had steered the party to the best of his ability till the other day death removed the veteran Commander-in-chief. The party has thus been deprived of its two guiding geniuses, and now finds itself without a leader. Attempts are being made to cast about for one, but the feeling that, in a party which has become synonymous for place-hunting among its leading lights, a search for a leader might bring about rivalry, discontent and division, seems to have advised postponement of the evil day of selecting or electing a leader. The late Sir Pitty was not known for exceptional political wisdom or vision. He had a good deal of patience and optimism, and when a popular cry raised him in the early day of the movement to leadership he simply occupied the place, barely doing anything to retard its progress. His patience and optimism helped him tide over all difficulties, and there have been many of them. He had an infinite capacity for silencing the cry of the younger spirits for action and advance, and this, latterly, brought division in the party. His refusal to take on a ministership when Lord Willingdon invited him to form the first non brahmin ministry under the Reforms, and his pushing to the front of younger and, perhaps able, men, still stand out as acts of self-sacrifice worthy of a real leader. Sir Pitty was wise in his refusal, for his very qualifications would have brought failure in his ministerial career. That he never lost hope was evident from the fact the party newspapers "Justice" and "Draavidian" have been weathering a career beset with want and was almost monthly, after being nearly blown down, but always righting up. Sir Pitty could find the steers of war for running these papers, though ineffectually. The wonder is not that they are still tiding when brahmin agencies set about the unholy task of destroying them.

The party that has lost such a man of resources is now really helpless. Who is the leader who will carry on the movement if not with conspicuous success, at least without miserable failure? There are about a dozen men ready to become

Continued up.

Continued.

7. The Board sanctioned under section 47 (c) the application of the Panadura Council to purchase certain land as a site for a Town Hall and Park.

8. The Board considered and approved by laws made by the Ratnapura Council relative to the time and place of their meetings.

9. The Board considered and approved by laws made by the Ratnapura Council regarding motor bus stands.

10. Considered further representations from the Chairman of the Panadura Council regarding the scale of salary approved by the Board for the Secretary of the Council. It was resolved to reply that the Board adheres to the decision already conveyed to the Council.

11. The Board considered the proposal of the Matara Council to increase the number of its electoral divisions from 4 to 6 and resolved to inform the Council that as the reasons for the proposal increase did not appear to be sufficient the Board was unable to support it.

12. Considered the proposal of the Chilaw Council to extend its limits and to increase the number of its electoral divisions from 4 to 6. It was resolved to recommend to Government the proposed extension and to consider at a subsequent meeting the question of increasing the number of the electoral divisions.

13. It was resolved to defer consideration of the question of the control of cattle disease in District Council areas pending the return from England of the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

14. Pursuant to its resolution No. 6 of April 2, 1925, the Board resolved to forward to Government its recommendations on the report of the Financial Relations Commission.

15. It was resolved to circulate to the Board the President's memorandum on the question of the priority of water supply schemes throughout the Island.

16. Considered an application from the Ratnapura Council for the acquisition of certain land to be set apart as an open space. It was resolved to inquire from the Council the extent of the land and whether it is to be permanently reserved as an open space.

17. The Board considered letter No. 640 of 28th April, 1925, from the Chilaw Council and resolved to approve the sale of Pit-paya latrine site for Rs. 1000/-.

18. The Board sanctioned under section 47 (c) an application from the Chilaw Council for the acquisition of land for a new approach road to the Chilaw Railway Station.

19. It was resolved to refer the application of the Ambalangoda Association for the establishment of an Urban District Council to the Government Agent, S. P., for an expression of his views.

20. It was resolved to lay by till the next meeting Circulation Paper No. 14—reply of the Chairman of the Panadura Council to Colonial Auditor's letter No. 659 of 14th February, 1925, regarding the 1924 audit inspection of the Council.

21. Tabled Circulation Paper No. 15 audit inspection of the Matara Council, 1925.

Sgd. T. G. Willett, Secretary, Local Government Board.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday, June 4, 1925.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale etc. can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Office, Jaffna.

- 42 Palu logs.
50 Sawn logs.
6 tons 19 cwts. confiscated firewood.
51 rejected posts.
73 rejected Vallais.
48 rejected broom handles.
7 Bani logs.
8 Hammilla logs.

R. M. White,

Acting Conservator of Forests,

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, May 19, 1925. G. 501.

Continued.

leaders, but which of them stands head and shoulders above the rest. In the next few months we shall know.

The death of Sir Pitty seems to have whipped up the enthusiasm of the members of the party. They feel it their duty to keep the flag flying. The Swarajists are moving to capture the Madras Corporation, ten seats in whose Council now occupied by Justice Party-men are coming up for fresh election. The Justice Party has therefore started this work in right earnest. There is a difference between the non-brahmin movement and the Justice Party, though the latter was coined as another name for the former. There are non-brahmins in the Congress and Swarajya Parties who are opposed to some of the basic principles of the non brahmin movement, so that there are now non brahmins fighting non-brahmins under the flags of the Justice Party and the Congress or Swarajya Party respectively. There is also a by-election for the seat in the Legislative Council rendered vacant by the demise of Sir Pitty. The Justice Party has nominated one who in the last general elections, opposed and fought Sir Pitty and his principles! The Swarajya Party is trying to find an opponent.

GENERAL.—What has become widely known as the Gurukul Controversy has let loose undesirable feelings among the Tamilian Communities, Dr. Varadachariar has, in his wild enthusiasm gone too far in the path of aggression and offence. He has inflamed the minds of whole Communities by his unbridled tongue and low abuse of his opponents. He had a good cause to open fight, that his mind of brandishing, the big stick of vituperation has antagonised even his own adherents. One correspondent described Dr. Varadachariar as "an intellectual rowdy", whether he is intellectual or not may be doubtful, but that he has been using the methods of the rowdy in his campaign against the Shermadevi Gurukulam need not be doubted. The question would have been solved long ago if the impetuous and energetic Doctor had set about his task with peace and moderation. Politicians in India who once went about breathing fire and brimstone from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, and even across the narrow waters, to Dondrahead, are now living on humbler, far humbler, fare!

The speech of Mr. C. R. Das at Faridpur early this month in the Bengal Provincial Conference has at one stretch brought him down in the estimation of his Swarajist followers, for the fact of his suggesting peace pourparlers and terms of co-operation with government. They also smell secret arrangements between Mr. Das and Lord Birkenhead. These are days when no leader is safe from suspicion!

Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, who one expected would retire into proper seclusion after acquiring the wisdom that often comes to aged leaders and politicians from past fights, has taken up once again the chief editorship of the "Bengalee", and the amalgamated newspapers, "New Empire" and "Swaraj" of Calcutta. Sir Surendra Nath who lately sprang into prominence in connection with his book of "Reminiscences" was once the proprietor and editor of the "Bengalee", once a very fighting paper known in India and England for its thunder and lightning. When he sold it to the Maharaja of Coimbatour he became paid editor-in-chief on a princely salary, with Mr. Prithwis Chandra Rai as editor, also on a magnificent salary. On his accepting the Ministership Sir Surendra Nath relinquished his editorial post. Mr. Prithwis Chandra Rai was succeeded by Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal as editor-in-chief of the Bengalee last year. The paper also seems to have undergone various changes latterly which, one guesses, led to these editorial shufflings. But Sir Surendra Nath is not the old "Surender No!". Though he says he is "Back Again" at his familiar post, he is now far different from the Babu who defied Courts, Magistrates and Government, who became the idol of the students of Calcutta, who supported Swadeshi with speeches that he would rather disown now! He was once an extremist, but is now a very tame Liberal. And a Liberal in India is known by intense hatred of progress! It may be interesting to know that Mr. Prithwis Chandra Rai who was all along a Liberal has quite lately become a Swarajist, under the flag and leadership of Mr. C. R. Das whom he, from his editorial chair, had torn to atoms!

While the Congress is fighting within itself on the Charka and Council Entry and Constructive Programme, Mrs. Annie Besant has taken time by the forelock and is working at her Commonwealth of India Bill which she thinks would bring Bell Bells for India. Endowed with an almost infinite capacity for work she is abroad in the Country preparing it for her master piece. A large publicity campaign is in course of preparation to boom her Bill. When it is in operation it will be the first occasion in India when advertising has been used on a large scale to further political work. No other party has as yet thought of advertising, and Mrs. Besant will be making a scoop when her own publicity posters and placards convey the message to the people. If anyone cannot escape her plans they may with advantage copy her methods of work. She is a glutton for work, this good old lady of over seventy summers!

Madras, 17th May, 1925.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CATHOLICS AND PROHIBITION.

To The Editor

"Hindu Organ" Jaffna.

There is an impression among some people in Ceylon that the Catholics as such are opposed to total prohibition. Mr. Ransdell United States Senator, has shown very clearly that the Catholics were in the forefront of the Prohibition cause in America. In the early forties Rev. Father Mathew of Ireland preached prohibition as the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance. He is looked upon as the pioneer of the cause of temperance not only in Ireland but in the United States also which has established prohibition by law. As early as 1854 he was given the rare distinction of addressing the Senate of United States on prohibition and about that time he wrote as follows:—

"The question of prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits and the many other intoxicating drinks which are to be found in your country is not new to me. The principle of prohibition seems to me the only safe and certain remedy for the evils of intemperance. This opinion has been strengthened and confirmed by the hard labour of more than twenty years in the temperance cause."

Catholic Bishops and Priests were among the pioneers of the temperance movement in America. Archbishop Ireland says:

"What Bishop Loras was doing for colonization and temperance in Iowa, Bishop Cretin was doing in Minnesota. He laboured hard at one time with the friends of temperance of all religious creeds to secure the passage by the Minnesota Legislature of the Maine (prohibition) liquor law, and, when the enactment was voted, he ordered the Cathedral bell to be rung in joyous approval."

The Crusade against intemperance by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America was not only encouraged by the Catholic Bishops of the United States, but it had the repeated sanction of Pope Pius IX, Pope Leo XIII, Pope Pius X, and Pope Benedict XV.

In 1914 when the representatives of the Catholic Anti Alcohol League went to Rome, Pope Pius through his Secretary of State asked God to

"fructify the zeal you are displaying against the terrible scourge, which is the enemy of man's bodies and souls and which brings in its train so many miseries physical and moral. In blessing the efforts of all the Catholic Societies affiliated to your league, the Holy Father blesses the good will of all their adherents and encourages them to persevere in their generous apostolate. His Holiness earnestly expresses the desire that the clergy everywhere encourage this work of social re-education and preservation and that they put themselves by their example, in the very van of the struggle against an evil which, especially in some countries, is sowing so much shame among the faithful. The Holy Father is happy to bless your federation with all the societies that compose it; he blesses your most venerated protector, His Eminence Cardinal Mercier, who is showing such praise worthy zeal in arresting the progress and suppressing the cause of alcoholism."

Archbishop Ireland worked very vigorously in the United States, America for sobriety by legal enactment and he said:

"The Catholic Church is absolutely and irrevocably opposed to drunkenness and to drunkard making. In vain we profess to work for souls if we do not labour and drive out an evil which is daily begetting by the ten thousand the people of hell. In vain we boast of civilization and liberty if we do not labour to exterminate intemperance. Education, the elevation of the masses, liberty, all that the age admires—is set at naught by this dreadful evil. The individual conscience is the firm arm in opposing it, but the individual conscience has to be strengthened and supplemented by law. The claim of saloon keepers to freedom in their traffic is the claim to spread disease, sin, pauperism. We have seen there is no hope of improving in any way the liquor traffic; there is nothing now to be done than to wipe it out completely. We must work and bend every effort so that Catholics in political matters will always be found against the Liquor interest."

Archbishop John J. Keane an implacable enemy of the saloon said:—

"Unfortunately for the liquor saloon and for the saloon people, it is not in our power, as Americans, to consider their business as one promotive of public morality and religion, but the very contrary; not as a business ending to the greatest good of the greatest number, but the very contrary; not as a business that should be fostered and favoured by Legislation, but the very contrary; not as one that should be granted any charity, but as a public curse and scourge and misance."

As to what prohibition has done Bishop Hennessy of the state of Kansas says:—

Personally I can not remember of ever having seen a drunken man in prohibition Kansas, except on trains coming from other States. Nobody can deny that prohibition has worked great reforms in Kansas. Young men and women are growing up without ever thinking of liquor, for it has been a thing outside their experience."

I am, Sir, Yours etc., S. Rajwatum

Jaffna, 20-5-25.

Thoughtful people of the West are nowadays busy in devising means for producing a better manhood. For an all round development of their children, the future hope of their country, model residential institutions are being started everywhere, and instruction is being imparted with an eye to the natural tendencies of the young learners. Though heredity is a great factor in determining the future career of a boy or girl, still the influence of environment cannot be lost sight of. It is a fact of common-place observation that by the influence of environment we can derive wonderful results, and everyone who has some experience in teaching and training children will admit it.

ARISENOR OF BRAHMACHARIYA.

But unfortunately we, the people of India, are negligent in the respect. We do not generally pay so much attention to the training of our children as the Westerners do. And the result is the deplorable wastage of much human material. Brahmacharya or chastity which was formerly a primary condition of the student life in India, has now become a thing of the past, and our boys and girls while prosecuting their studies are deprived of the healthy and holy atmosphere of the ancient Gurukula and exposed to all the bad and unhealthy influences of the town life. Hence it is not a wonder that the young susceptible minds will reap all the baneful effects of the town life and be spoiled accordingly.

GURUKULA - A DYING NEED.

More superficial moral precepts given in schools and colleges will be of no use. We must overhaul our present educational system and remodel it according to our ancient ideals and traditions. We should see that our boys and girls get opportunities for leading a pure and holy life, free from all the temptations which young minds are generally subject to. They must live in personal touch with ideal teachers who embody in their life, purity, nobility, love and self-sacrifice, along with the usual academical qualifications. A good many of our youths now a days bring about their ruin by contracting all sorts of harmful habits, and there is none to correct them. Unless and until they see before them living examples of ideal characters constantly helping them, they will not mend their ways. Any amount of moral maxims imparted will be of no avail. It is for this reason that the ancient system of education is a crying need of our country now.

GOOD INFLUENCES.

Mere segregation cannot correct a youth who has gone astray. There must be to those who will go forward with scolding words of advice and help and influence the mind of the youth by his own life and character. Many acknowledge with regret that had they had been favoured by good environment, their mode of life would have been quite different. Moreover, there are some who are eager to go back to the proper track; but, not knowing how to overcome their obstinate mind, they despair of improving themselves. At this stage a little help in the shape of good counsel and advice may accomplish much. We are all dreaming of a glorious future for our country. But we never for a moment pause to think that we are retarding the growth of our national life by the neglect of our youth, the future hope of the country.

HOSTELS.

In order to save the students from demoralising influences, the establishment of model residential institutions or at least of ideal hostels is an immediate necessity. And ideal teachers should be entrusted with the responsible work of looking to the welfare of the students. Any and every man is not fit for the teaching profession. And in training, selfless love and solicitude should take the place of rigorous discipline. There are thousands of Sannyasins in this land, and many of them represent the highest ideals of life. It is for them to take up this task. Will some of them condescend to come forward and devote their life in this noble cause? Or else who will save this degenerate race?

The Christian missionary, coming from distant lands, has started properly equipped hostels for our students in almost every city or town, and there is a keen competition amongst our young men for securing seats there. And what are we, Indians, doing? This should open our eyes. I am sure foods will not be wanting, if some body enjoying the confidence of the people starts such institutions. We know there are some institutions, started and managed by professing business men, and they are no better than juvenile jails, doing more harm than good. What I emphasise is that selfless men of ideal character, especially of the Sannyasin class, should be entrusted with this work. Will the country respond to my appeal?

[An Agriker] writes the following in the Prabuddha Bharata. Though the writer speaks of India, yet we would not be very far wrong if we say that what he says is equally applicable to local conditions. - Ed. H. O.]

Continued.

Two kinds of deaths known as Kalamruthu and Avamruthu. Kalamruthu means the death that occurs suddenly and instantaneously, such as a man dying, shot accidentally by his friend while the latter was aiming at a deer, another dying of snake bite during his sleep, another getting a fit while drawing water and falling into the well and dying immediately and so on.

Avamruthu naturally includes all the other deaths, (all deaths that are not fatal) but man can shorten or lengthen the time of such deaths by suitable measures such as by best medical treatment and so on. Nowadays most die off Avamruthu. The causes of such deaths I have stated above. Perartham or Vathy or fate can only be cases where Ahankam or free will has not the slightest opportunity to play its part. Therefore in cases of illness keep aside the Doctrine of Fate and seek the best medical treatment possible.

Yours etc.,
V. S. R.

WORLD-WIDE RENOWN FOR FORTY YEARS

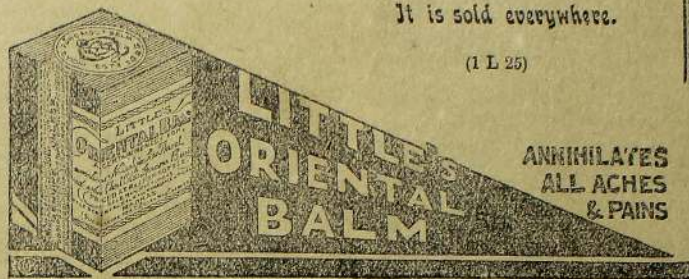
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(1 L 25)

Y. 40 A.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5790.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Susan Rasmamah wife of William Moire Joshua of Sanganal late of Inuvil

Deceased.
William Moire Joshua of Uduvil Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Violet AnnaRatnam daughter of W. M. Joshua of Sanganal
2. Elizabeth Rasuopopathy daughter of W. M. Joshua of Do.
3. Daniel Kathigean Navaratnam of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 26, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 27, 1925, having been read.

It is ordered that the said 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd 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 May 26, 1925, appear before this Court and show cause to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

May 5, 1925.
O. 866.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5799.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vyaladchippillai wife of Ponnampalam Muttukumaru of Vaddukodai West who died in Serebman in the State of Negri Sembilan in F. M. S.

Deceased.
Ampalavanar Murugesan of Araly West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ponnampalam Muttukumaru of Vaddukodai West presently of Serebman in F. M. S.
2. Thangammam daughter of Muttukumaru of Araly West
3. Sinnaddy Muttuthamby of Vaddukodai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, Jaffna, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam & Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner on March 16, 1925, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 11, 1925, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner is entitled as that father of the deceased administer the estate of the said deceased and that such letters be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall show on or before April 23, 1925, sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

March 31, 1925.
This to show cause is extended to 26 5 25.
O. 863.

TENDER NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, up to midday on Tuesday, June 2, 1925, for the supply of 8,000 tons of firewood from irrigable areas on the Kandy-Jaffna road near Paranthan.

For further particulars, vide notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7462 of May 15, 1925.

R. M. White,
Acting Conservator of Forests.
Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, 19th May, 1925.
G. 503.

NOTICE.

A plot of tobacco land measuring 32 lms. V. C. (more or less) in extent called Karambanthasai, situated in the village of Uduvil and having the Jaffna-Kankasanturai road as its eastern boundary, the property of the undersigned, is offered for sale. Offers will be received up to the 30th June 1925. For further particulars apply to

C. Nallatamby,
Indian Govt. Pensioner.
Uduvil, Chunnakam P. O.
2nd May, 1925.
Mis 641.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 315.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Soosai Pedru of Mullaitivu

Deceased.
Kanthan Sanju of Manalkudiyaruppo Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mathalai wife of Kanthan Sanju of Do.
2. Pedro Rayappan of do.
3. Victoria wife of Anthoni of do.
4. Kousan Anthoni of do.
5. Annamma wife of Podiyam Swani of do.
6. Podian Swani of do.
7. Swani Ganapiragasam of do.
8. Rosamma wife of Ganapiragasam of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. S. V. Poolier, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Mullaitivu, on December 12, 1924, in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavits (1) of the Petitioner dated 14th October 1924, and (2) of the witnesses dated November 14, and 30, 1924, having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of the late Soosai Pedru of Mullaitivu deceased dated February 20, 1924, of which the original has been produced and deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further ordered that the Petitioner is the Executor mentioned in the Last Will and is entitled to probate unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person interested shall on or before May 28, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. S. V. Poolier,
Addl. District Judge.

O. 864.

Printed and published by S. Ampikaipagan, for the Proprietors at the Saiva Prakash Press, Jaffna.

the Editor,
H. O.

Sir,

Man's constitution is so developed as to stand the natural causes only for a limited time, — say a hundred years, or a little more. If one or more of his organs get out of order or manifest illness, they may be repaired by medical treatment; but by improper treatment they cannot be repaired and consequently the man falls a victim to such improper and injudicious treatment. The organs of some persons are so disordered, damaged or poisoned, as to admit of no repair, and consequently they die. These deaths are fatal deaths. In these cases medical treatment will not do them. It is a fact that many persons are allowed to suffer for a long time or die through their folly depending on fate, without receiving the best treatment in the belief that the fates had to die at a certain date and hour. That is to say when an ailing Doctor or a native physician demands hundreds of rupees to treat a case, and another native quack wants only a few cents to treat the same case, the people though wealthy prefer the latter in the mistaken belief that that person will escape death or die, under any circumstance, at the appointed date and hour in accordance with his fate. This is the greatest mistake imprinted by the notion of fate. By this I don't mean to say that native medicine has no effect in curing diseases, but I mean to say that there are no competent men to handle them. Most of the native physicians treat a great number of cases, and stand responsible for the deaths of a large number of persons, quietly throwing all their responsibilities and irrational treatments into the big hole of fate. The native physicians of today are more like "the blind man leading the cattle." There is none in the whole island of Ceylon who understands the science of native medicines so as to make a prescription of his own to suit an individual case. However this general statement about a class of persons have some rare exceptions also. It is a pity that most of the medical men do not study the science of native medicine in all its branches so as to become its masters. One great drawback is, that many of the medical books on native medicine appear to have become lost or lie somewhere uncultivated. The best treatises on Ayurvedic medicines and surgery are "Charaka" and "Susrutha", but unfortunately these works are not translated in Tamil. It can be safely said that most of the native physicians do not possess any knowledge of Physiology, Anatomy, Pathology or Etiology of diseases. They do not possess even a proper theory and practice of medicine or a proper materia medica. The modern practitioners of native medicine should search for such books and study the medicine or they should study European medical science, in order to enable them to understand the theory and practice of native medicine scientifically.

It will be accepted by all reasonable men that it is a highly dangerous and unpardonable sin, and a curse to interfere with the existence of human lives in an ignorant and irrational way. It cannot be denied that these native physicians also have a good number of cases. Such can only be attributed to ignorant treatment and blind success. In this connection I wish to quote one interesting instance where we are able to see ignorance of the present day native physicians of Jaffna in particular. One man of Thellipallai got his Femur (thigh bone) fractured by a fall from a coconut palm. He was immediately taken to a native physician I hear, a famous man for curing internal pains and fractures within a short period. He had a close examination and said that it was only a sprain and that he could cure it in a few days. The patient said that his thigh bone must have been fractured as he felt much pain and as the thigh bent when lifted. The physician exclaimed, "Ho! Your thigh bone is fractured! What? Are you mad? Is there a one to get itself fractured when the thigh is made out of tissues and blood-vessels? It is only a sprain and nothing else. Don't fear, I can cure it in a few days." Surely this is no fate. The ignorant man knows no Physiology, Anatomy or any such medical science. The poor patient was put under his treatment for about three weeks. At the end of three weeks the physician after examining the patient said that he could go home as it was cured. The patient tried to walk, but he could not do properly as that leg was shorter than the other. The physician said that he could walk properly only after some days from then as his nerves have been benumbed by the long rest he had given to them. The poor patient being satisfied with it went away home.

One day it so happened—after a lapse of two months—that his wife mocked at him saying that he was a lame man. The man unable to bear his wife's insult, made a vow that he should either let his leg set aright or die. At once he went in search of medical men and after passing through good number of medical men went to Nayanakaddu Hospital. The Physician and Surgeon who is in charge of this hospital (Vaishampathy V. Vasubramaniam) after a close examination said that the Femur has been fractured and that the fractured ends of the bone were lying one over the other. Further he said that he would make him walk properly if he consents to carry out his orders. The patient who was anxious to get his leg set aright gave his consent readily. He was put under his treatment for about a month. Now it is about two months since he left the Nayanakaddu Hospital when I met him he gave me a whole history of his treatment. I looked at a spot which he showed to me as where his bone was fractured and I could not find any change to believe that what he said was right. I felt at the spot and found that it was true, I am surprised to see how it has been cured, therefore it is advisable to go to the best medical men possible without caring for expenses. It is the life of human beings that is precious and not anything else. It is better to stay at home and let the quack than entrust our most precious lives to the hands of such ignorant men. These native quacks quietly escape all blame of their porous treatment and the consequent numerous fatalities and early deaths under their hands explaining that men die according to their fates and that no medicine or other agency can prevent that time of death. This way they gain influence and popularity among the people. By this I don't mean to say that there is no such thing as Fate. According to Hinduism there are

Continued on p.