

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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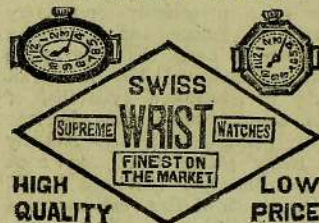
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Y. 46.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at Kankesanurai Timber Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, July 1, 1925.

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

80 Satinwood logs
11 B. G. Sleepers
16 N. G. Sleepers
88 Telegraph posts

N. M. WHITE,
Actg. Conserv. of Forests.

Office of the Conserv. of Forests,
Kandy, June 8, 1925.
G. 515.

Notice.

The undermentioned Government Timber lying at 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 Friday, July 3, 1925.

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

50 Palu logs
50 Satin logs

R. M. WHITE,
Actg. Conserv. of Forests.

Office of the Conserv. of Forests,
Kandy, June 8, 1925.
G. 517.

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H. 33.

JAFFNA.

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H. 36.

Tondamanar.

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Y. 43.

NOTICE.

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The Honorary Secretary,
Saiva Paripalana Sabai,
Jaffna.

Jaffna,
18-6-25.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1925.

THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

The spirit of co-operation is in the air. Every one wishes to co-operate. "The Ceylon Daily News" appears to be satisfied that Sir William Manning rejoices over the absence of party divisions on communal lines in the Legislative Council. Sir William Manning was once characterised as an individual who not only rejoiced over communal splits but even went out of the way to bring about such splits. One such split was caused by the supposed preference said to have been shown by him to the Tamils. That was long ago. Every thing had been made up before that much criticised Governor left our shores. Repentance is said to come too late but it might come sometimes rather early. In any case, there is no reason why Sir William Manning should continue to entertain the theory of communal bias even after his retirement. It will serve no purpose whatsoever. He has achieved what he wanted. So have we. There the matter ends.

Why not co-operate? Have we not so far co-operated? When was there any question of great importance in which all had not co-operated? It is a mistake to say that communal relations have improved since the Reforms, simply because, such relations were not very much worse before the Reforms. So far as the Tamils are concerned, we are in a position to state that we have always tried our best to co-operate with other communities. It is true that there was some difference of opinion between the Tamils and the Sinhalese regarding the Reforms. But that resulted only in the seceding of the Tamils from the National Congress, which never gave them a patient hearing and which has been and is still run on communal lines. With this singular exception, we are in a position to maintain that our relations with the other communities in the Island have been always of the most cordial nature.

It is not our fault if that worthy institution, the National Congress, has not so far made any effort either to mend its ways or to reform itself. The importance and value of an institution of that kind cannot be overestimated. The nation must have a common platform to discuss her problems. The Legislative Council is limited in scope but a National Congress is all-embracing in its scope. It is through the instrumentality of such institutions that national consciousness is aroused. A common ideal can be fostered only when we feel that we are members of a common brotherhood. It is our opinion that the Ceylon National Congress, if it be reorganised and properly developed, will serve as a great factor in promoting national aspirations.

More than once we have indicated on what lines this popular institution could be organised. As we stated once before, the Congress should no longer remain a purely deliberative body, nor should it be so constituted as to give it the appearance, if not of a clique, at least of a sectional representation, however representative of the whole of Ceylon that section may consider itself to be. It must be a body open to all provided the goal of self-government within the Empire to be attained by constitutional means is accepted. All other questions must remain open and not autocratically disposed of.

As we have said again and again, if territorial representation forms an article of creed of the Ceylon National Congress, then every Province and every District must be directly and adequately represented on it. As it is, a few Sinhalese Associations here and there representing a few interests send their representatives and this is considered sufficient to make the character of the Congress distinctly national. It would be otherwise if all existing political associations at least are represented on it. That even is not to be.

Once a year, the newspapers announce a session. Resolutions of very ordinary importance are passed. They are seldom given effect to. The people who pass these resolutions cannot be characterised as national workers. The Congress cannot boast of many people who are prepared to bind themselves to devote exclusively their time and energy to carrying out the Congress programme if there be any such programme at all.

The Congress Executive has never stirred out from the metropolis nor has it made any effort to establish branch organisations in the Provinces and in the Districts. Its scope and activities have always been limited to the Low-country. The only thing it can be proud of is the fact that it has a vociferous press to support it or to come to its rescue whenever it wants it to do so.

We speak rather plainly because there is no use in hiding things any longer. Co-operation can never be possible unless and until the party or the organisation that is to bring about cooperation takes a practical move in the matter. Any number of conferences will have little effect till the whole country is linked up into one vast organisation for the common weal. That can only be achieved by entirely reorganising the Ceylon National Congress and making it as thoroughly representative as possible.

NOTES & COMMENTS

India is plunged in grief over the tragically sudden death at Darjeeling on the 16th instant of the great Indian patriot and Swarajist leader Mr. C. R. Das.

India was never more in need of a firm and clear sighted leader like the late Mr. Das than at the present juncture. He was a man who gave up everything for the sake of his country. He sacrificed a lucrative practice, a princely fortune and a luxurious life for the great cause for which he was working. Mr. Das's capacity for leadership and his eminence as a personality grew very rapidly as years advanced and at the time of his lamented death he was at the zenith of his power. His masterful personality overshadowed even that of Mahatma Gandhi. That was the true test of his greatness. India has recently suffered many severe losses, but none greater than the loss sustained by the unexpected death of this cultured and courteous son of Bengal. We offer our condolences not only to the bereaved family but also to the sorrow-stricken millions of India who are now like a flock of sheep without a shepherd.

We pointed out, sometime ago, the great inconvenience caused to third class passengers to and from India by not having any provision for shelter at Madawachchi Station. These passengers were sometimes exposed to the weather for a considerable time in the middle of the night. Madawachchi being in the heart of the Wanni is a malaria infected area. We are, however, very glad to learn that through the efforts of the Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam the expenditure on necessary provision has been sanctioned by Government.

Our Indian correspondent draws attention to the attempt by Mr. H. Anandakrishnan, the general secretary of the Hon. Mr. P. Mohamed Sultan, to create mischief by setting up the Indian community against the Ceylonese. Both Mr. Sultan and his secretary are patriotic enough to show undue preference to their home papers. Mr. Anandakrishnan himself admits that we are "traditionally averse to any serious claim being pressed forward by outsiders." Does he mean by "outsiders" the Indian press or his literary effusions? If it be the latter, then there need be no apology "to scotch" it up.

LOCAL & GENERAL

GURUPOOJAH AT THE HINDU COLLEGE.—The Gurupoojah of St. Thirugana Sambantham Moorthy Nayanar was celebrated in the usual way at the Jaffna Hindu College. At 2.30 p.m. the whole school assembled and a poojah was performed. Then a lecture on the life of the Nayanar was delivered by one of the masters, after which prasadam was distributed among the boys.

WANTED.

A Junior shorthand reporter. Apply stating terms to:

Manager,
"Hindu Organ."

m. x.

JAFFNA TAMIL PUNDIT CLASSES.—The Superintendent of the Kopya Training College informs us that some Tamil Scholars of repute have come forward to teach candidates preparing for the Examinations conducted by the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society—free, on Saturday commencing at 2.30 p.m. No fees will be charged. Applications should reach the Superintendent before July 3rd.

TAMIL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Tamil Teachers' Association will be held in the Central College Hall, Jaffna, on Saturday the 20th of June 1925 at 10 a.m. when the Director of Education, the Patron of the Association will preside.

SAIVA MANAVAR MAHA SABAI VADDUKODAI.—St. Thirugana Sambantham Moorthy Nayanar's Gurupoojah was celebrated by the above Sabai on a grand scale on Monday the 8th inst. At about 5 p.m. the Swamy's picture was decorated and taken in procession with native music from the Athiady Pillaiyar Temple, Vaddukodai to the Hindu English Institute Hall where a short poojah was held. After this Mr. S. R. Rajaratnam Advocate and Pandit K. Somasundaram delivered lectures on the life and works of the great Saint. These lectures were very instructive and highly appreciated by the audience. Then after a few remarks by the Hon. Mr. W. Duraismamy who presided on this occasion, the function came to a close at about 9 p.m.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. Armstrong, Asst. Engineer P. W. D. Jaffna is laid up with influenza at Nanthavanam, Jaffna.

THE ACTING GOVERNOR AT MANNAR.—The Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon, Mr. Cecil Clementi, with Mrs. Clementi Mr. Smith, G. A. Mr. and Mrs. Southern and Mr. Sudbury arrived on Sunday Morning from Vavuniya and stayed at the Mannar Residency. After Lunch His Excellency and party left for the Civil Hospital to lay the foundation stone of the Maternity Ward which Mr. Anantham, J. P., U. P. M., has generously undertaken to build at his own expense owing to the great mortality in accouchment cases amongst poor women. Mr. Anantham spoke at length on the necessity for such an institution which he said he had undertaken to build as a lasting monument in memory of his late wife. His Excellency thanked Mr. Anantham for his generous gift and called three cheers for him. The elite of Mannar society were present at the function. His Excellency left for Talaimannar that evening by special train via route to Mandapam.

TRAVANCORE DEWAN IN COLOMBO.—The new Dewan of Travancore Lt. Colonel Maurice E. Walts is on a visit to Colombo.

YOUNG LANKA LEAGUE AND "NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING"

The Young Lanka League observed a "National Day of Mourning" on Sunday last.

There was a large gathering present at the meeting after which a procession consisting of several thousands of people was started headed by dog cart owned by the late Mr. D. D. H. Pedris, one of the victims, carrying a life size portrait of his. Banners with various inscriptions were carried in the procession, and a brass band and bands of Oriental musicians provided mournful music. The procession halted at the Mosque at Ward Place and at the Buddhist Temple at Borella Junction. Addresses were delivered at the cemetery where wreaths were placed on the graves of the late Messrs D. D. H. Pedris, N. A. Wijeyasekera, Edmond Rewavitarne, N. E. Wijeyasekera, and finally on the grave of the late Sir John Anderson.

At the public meeting which took place at the Tower Hall, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Victor S. Corea presided.

Mr. Corea, in his presidential address, explained the object of the meeting. He said that once more they had met to commemorate the atrocities committed upon a helpless people by the myriads of a panic-stricken and effete bureaucracy. It was the high privilege of the Young Lanka League to keep the flame of self respect alive, and to prove that however high-placed, however powerful wrong doers might be, they would not shrink from boldly demanding redress of their wrongs. They would be denounced as fanatics or extremists or seditionists perhaps by their own people, the moderates, who had now a special reason to wish to dissociate themselves from the "Core of Rot" as Sir Hugh Clifford designated those who did not agree with him.

He went on to condemn the appointment of Sir Hugh Clifford as Governor of Ceylon. He read the resolution passed at the meeting which condemned his policy on the eve of the departure of Sir Hugh from Ceylon. Among other speakers on that occasion Mr. H. A. P. Sandarasagara had said: "To those who have hitherto posed as our leaders in public movements and have not joined this

meeting, to them with one voice you say that in hoping that Sir Hugh Clifford may return to Ceylon, they have acted in a manner contrary to their own interests and the interests of the country."

Mr. Corea went on to urge the necessity of the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Martial Law in 1915.

Mr. M. L. Royel was the next speaker. He said that during the Riots he heard constables tell his Muslim countrymen, "now take up arms against the Sinhalese. Otherwise they will break your mosques!" Mr. Royel said that he wore khaki at the time.

Mr. P. D. Givendrasinghe spoke next, among others.

PRIZE-GIVING AT THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

The following is a summary of the Hon. Mr. Cecil Clementi's speech at the Hindu College Prize giving on Thursday last:—

Rising amidst applause, His Excellency said that his wife had asked him to thank them for their very cordial welcome and also for the great pleasure in distributing the prizes. He had been in Jaffna for only two days but during that short period the fact was brought very forcibly to him that Jaffna was a great educational centre. The day before he had been to two large boys' schools and in the afternoon he and his wife had visited two girls' schools. Those schools were all well equipped and showed quite clearly the great interest that the Northern Province was taking in the educational advancement for the young. It was on the boys and girls of the present generation that the future of the colony depended. More could be done in schools with regard to sanitation, temperance, law and other than all the Legislative Councils in the world. That school (Hindu College) had its own needs. But when he saw the G. A. present that day, the Hon. Mr. Duraismamy, the Hon. Mr. Rajaratnam and the Hon. Mr. Canagaratnam with the help of such distinguished politicians he felt they could get the help they wanted.

He (His Excellency) was handed a copy of the report. While the Principal was reading the report he noticed that he (the Principal) had omitted a certain sentence perhaps in deference to his (His Excellency's) own susceptibilities. The sentence omitted read as follows: "The number of Latin students is steadily on the decrease and the day is not far off when it is hoped that Sanskrit will entirely displace Latin". Though he yielded to none in his admiration for the classical languages, Latin and Greek, he felt that the College was pursuing a wise course in regard to adopting an Oriental language such as Sanskrit in the curriculum. Latin was derived from Sanskrit and from Latin the other European languages, Pali and Sinhalese were all derived from Sanskrit. The study of Sanskrit ought to be of great practical value in the country, whereas in Europe the derivation of the European languages from Sanskrit had been investigated so thoroughly that no further discoveries could be made even by the most distinguished of scholars. He was glad to be able to tell them that the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was preparing a dictionary of Sinhalese words derived from Sanskrit. He hoped they would do so for Tamil as well.

It is an unusual thing for the prize winners to have waited since last October. It was due to the fact that he could not come over to Jaffna earlier. He extended a sincere apology. He proposed to ask them for a remedy. It was the custom in his school, which was a very old one having been founded as early as 1508 that when a Bishop visited the College the boys were entitled to ask for a remedy. That word remedy was a more fashionable word than holiday. School boys were a suffering tribe and such remedies should be frequently applied. With their permission he would ask for that remedy to be applied tomorrow and he hoped it would take effect.

INDIAN LETTER.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—The Das Birkenhead long range conversations have proved the illusions which many people of insight had said they would be. Now the Birkenhead-Reading close-range conversations have all but ended, and one may be sure in saying that they would be as illusory as the former. One result, however, is that Lord Reading is to return to India, perhaps with an extension of his term for another year. When Lord Reading arrived in India in 1921 he made such a flourish of his faith in fair dealing and justice, in season and out of season, that people were not wanting who predicted for him an early official grave in the sickening cry of "Justice" which he had endeavoured to raise on every conceivable occasion. There were others who secretly suspected that he would turn out the most reactionary and anti Indian vizier under cloak of his prattles of "justice." Some of the events that followed in the wake of his assumption of office gave ground for the prediction in some quarters that he would be recalled before finishing his term here. Latterly there have been occasions when, if he had not desperately clung to his post, he ought to have packed home. Like the Madras Ministers he stuck to his office under all conditions. Those who built great hopes on his slogan of justice have lived to be dis-

appointed. Those who saw through it are now disappointed that they have to put up with him for some more time.

The Congress which once could claim a membership of forty lakhs has now come to have within its fold only a seventh of a lakh, owing to the enforcement of the spinning franchise. Spinning has been violently opposed by many of the former congressmen, that propaganda for it has suffered a great deal. Mr. Gandhi, however, does not think that spinning will not spread, but anti Indians now can dismiss the Congress as unrepresentative of the country. There is a very strong movement in the Mahatma country especially, to remove the spinning qualification entirely and open the membership in the Congress to all who could pay a nominal subscription. The enthusiasm in this fashion of 50 crores out of the 33 in India will not make the Congress any more representative than it now is. A united Congress has ever been the desire of people since Lokamanya Thakur created the memorable spirit at Surat eighteen years ago. And now there is a move to bring within the fold, the Liberals, the Moderates, and the Independents. These efforts at union go very well up to a certain stage, and then, when a sacrifice is needed to level up, its votaries shrink back.

The non-Brahmins of Madras would seem to have been whipped up to enthusiasm by the loss of their leader and Dr. Natesan who had rebelled against the ministerial section eighteen months ago has now surrendered and brought back certain others also who had been wavering in their allegiance to the ministry. This party has not found its political feet yet, nor is there any hope of its doing so for generations to come unless some of the foolish principles it has blindly adopted are given up for good.

GENERAL:—The "Indian Daily Mail" which Mr. F. E. Holsinger helped to establish for Mr. J. B. Petit in Bombay is soon to pass into new editorial control. Mr. Holsinger who has been managing editor since its inception has now resigned his place owing to "political differences" with the proprietor. Mr. C. T. Chintamani, editor of the Allahabad "Leader" former minister in the United Provinces, is understood to have been offered the editorship of the Indian Daily Mail. He is a Liberal of advanced, almost extreme, views and is a brilliant journalist, and the paper under his charge ought to be a real force in journalism. Ceylonese may know that Mr. Holsinger is one of themselves, and was once connected with the now defunct "Ceylonese." It was a surprise that a young man such as Mr. Holsinger was put in charge of a great Indian daily paper. He it is who made innovations in the production side of the paper which have been classed as sensational!

The tragic death of Mr. V. V. S. Iyer has solved the Shermadevi Controversy in a sudden manner. Mr. Iyer was a patriot of high-souled intentions whose path had been beset with tragic circumstances all his latter day life. His services to the Tamil country has been enormous.

The advice of Mr. Gandhi to the Anglo-Indians to spin has raised some slight amusement in the country. When real Indians themselves to whom spinning and the wearing of Khaddar are sentimentally akin are backward in the adoption of the Gandian prescription how could one expect people who have been nursed, bred, fed and brought up on antipathy to Indians to take to spinning? But Mr. Gandhi has faith where ordinary mortals despair. And Anglo-Indians begin to feel that their interests lie more with and in India than out of it. Anticipation of possible changes in the control of India's government are also beginning to make them feel nervous about their position unless they gave up their customary haughtiness and came down to solid earth!

In an article in the "Hindu" Mr. H. Anantakrishna Iyer from Ceylon refers to Ceylonese antipathy to Indian aspirations in that island and hints at retaliation in India. Apart from the injustice of shutting out Indians in the higher branches of the Ceylon service, something must be done to allance busy bodies of the type of Mr. Anantakrishna Iyer who sow the seeds of dissension among communities. No doubt an opening in the island would greatly ease the congestion in the continent among hungry and starving Brahmins!

Madras,
14th June 1925.

THE CASTE SYSTEM.

(Compiled by Mr. V. W. Thambiah.)

The above subject has of late come to engage the attention of many of our educated men who preach a reform of it almost immediately. Evidently most of them are only theoretical preachers, for so far they have not given any practical clue, so far they wish to preach. It is no proof of what they wish to preach, for a long old custom that doubt a difficult thing, for a long old custom that has a strong root on the social fabric of the people cannot be set aside easily without destroying its warp and woof. The question of caste requires some elucidation, as it appears that many of the orators do not perceive quite here in full what object. I shall therefore quote here in full what a learned writer, the late Mr. J. B. S. Bhatnagar has said on the subject in his book on "Essentials of Hinduism":—

UTILITY OF CASTE SYSTEM.
Caste system is supposed to be an institution peculiar to India and it is found at times to be an object of severe attack at the hands of Western Missionaries. It is true that the institution is a great obstacle in their way of proselytism, but this is not a sufficient justification of the attack levelled at it. The opinion, on the subject, of Western laymen seems to differ very much with that of the Christian Missionaries, and the former seem to feel the utility of the caste system to an appreciable extent. But in the opinion of the Missionaries, caste system is the curse of India, and the various disadvantages under which the country suffers at present are attributed to that system. The critics do not seem to realize the fact that there was a time when these disadvantages were not known in India, though at that time, caste system was in its full swing in that great continent.

I do not mean to deny that the various ramifications of the caste system, as they now obtain in India, have their dark side as well—and it is no wonder that any institution, however elaborate and thoroughly worked out it may be, will have its own pros and cons, especially so, after it has been working, as in the case of the caste system, for thousands of years, with the inevitable result of the effect of time being impressed upon it. The question for consideration is the main principle of the system. Can it be said that the main principle of the system is faulty in itself?

I do not think it possible for a moment to deny the existence of diversity among human beings, as there is among the various other creatures that are found on the face of the earth. Such a diversity has been acknowledged by science which groups men into races and families, nations and creeds. The utility and desirability of such a grouping cannot be denied any more than the necessity of classifying the various objects of creation into genera and species. It is true that we are all children of the same father, or that we have all been created by the same God, but that does not go to show that there should be no difference among us. Even children of the same parents are found at times to differ widely on material points; and if, with the object of conserving their different ways, they are kept apart, so far as those ways are concerned, such a setting apart will not be considered ill advised or inimical to the interests of the family.

We all know that the vast family of the great God—if we may so call the human beings—are of varied character and diverse tastes, and we know further that heredity plays a great part in this variety and difference. It is an admitted truism that character and taste are transmitted from father to son, more as a rule than as an exception, and that among the various factors of nature, law of birth contributes largely to the formation of character and taste in man. Caste system only seeks to keep apart the different characters and tastes peculiar to different people by fixed lines of demarcation, and the necessity for such a demarcation is quite plain. For if they are allowed to mix up promiscuously, the result would certainly be great chaos and confusion which would ultimately lead to the destruction of the whole fabric. Some arrangement by classification is therefore very essential for regulating the human society, and if one would take the trouble of giving his serious thought to the problem, it would be found expedient to group the human beings under certain main heads:

1. First and foremost among them would be those that attend to spiritual wants.
2. Second in order would be those that attend to administrative measures and political wants.
3. Third in order would be those that attend to commercial pursuits and interchange of continental products.
4. The fourth place may be assigned to those that attend to agricultural pursuits.
5. Fifth in order would be those that are engaged in different industries, arts, manufacture &c.

The caste system only adopts a scheme more or less on these lines in order to regulate the human society. Instead of allowing the people of the different callings to be blended together, to the glorious confusion of the society at large, the caste system seeks to regulate them by division of labour and applies the rule of heredity to govern such regulation. The calling to which a man betakes himself has a great influence on his general demeanour and position in life, and our ancestors seem to have fully considered the various aspects of the case, and formulated the caste system which has a good deal in it to be admired and appreciated for the ingenuity and forethought displayed in the laying out of the system.

Classification by genera and species of the various objects of creation is an arrangement fully consistent with the order of nature, and an attempt to find fault with such an arrangement would be nothing short of fighting with nature. Nature has laid down clear and distinct lines of demarcation between the animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms of the earth and between the various genera and species belonging to each kingdom. Similar lines of demarcation may be found to exist among human beings as well, in the shape of races and nations; and even among the members of the same nation or race, sub divisions by grades and ranks according to social positions are not peculiar to India alone, such distinctions could be found abundantly in European societies as well, though they are not called by the name of caste. I will quote below what a European writer (T. L. Nichols) has said of societies in England.

"Everywhere in England, we find first, second and third class. They stand wide apart—farther in England than in any country in the world. Nowhere is there such pride of rank and nobles, such exclusion, such inhumanity.

The noble and the wealthy—those we call the gentry—may be kind, gracious, affable and condescending; but affability and condescension are in themselves the assertion of a rigid caste distinction. The members of the different social ranks cannot sit together, eat together, be educated together nor even confess themselves miserable sinners together. The children of the three social grades seldom intermingle. A boarding school for the daughters of the nobility and gentry cannot receive the most beautiful, the most talented, the most lovely and accomplished daughters of a wealthy and respectable tradesman; and no more can the daughters of an artisan hope to be educated with the young ladies of the grade

above her. The lady who marries even a man of genius born in a lower rank than her seldom recovers her social position."

That is the state of society in England, and the same may be said of other European countries as well. I do not think there is much difference between this rank or social distinction and the Indian caste. If at all there is any difference, such difference may be said to exist only in the details and not in the principle. Indians may be rigid in the observance of their caste rules while Europeans may be found to be rather lenient or lax. The strict observance of a rule once laid down is not an evil in itself, and the Indians cannot be condemned on that score. There may be exceptional cases where laxity of rules would be considered expedient, but it must be remembered that such cases are only exceptions which cannot be made a general rule; and that if they are so made, the result would be highly disastrous, and in this case, it may lead to the success of pretentious claims and prove greatly prejudicial to the interests of the society as a whole. The evils that may result out of laxity of caste rules would more than counterbalance the benefits, if any, that may accrue out of it. It is not therefore possible to find fault with the strict enforcement of caste rules. I may say that if not for this strictness, caste distinction would perhaps have been swept away from India long ago.

It must, however, be observed that exceptional cases where merits are admitted beyond doubt are duly acknowledged and respected in India irrespective of caste or creed. There have been several instances where men of inferior ranks, when found possessed of real merit were highly respected and even venerated by men of superior ranks. Vyasa, Kannappa, Nandanar, Valluvar, Kambur and a great many others are standing monuments of such cases. But these are only exceptional cases and it will not be considered expedient or safe to break the rule because there are exceptions. The rule is a rule and it is observed as a rule subject of course to an exceptions.

(To be continued)

Indian & Foreign News.

HINDU AND MUSLIM TENSION IN DELHI.—The President and the Secretary of the local Hindu Sabha have sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi and other members of the All India National Arbitration Board:—"Local authorities have announced their intention to allow Mahomedans to lead cows for the Id sacrifice through Pahari Dairaj Hindu quarters, the scene of last year's riot and not used for the purpose for decades past, another alternative being available. The Government prohibited this route last year. Great feeling prevails among Hindus who request early intervention of members of the National Arbitration Board to avoid the apprehended repetition of last year's deplorable events."

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Post Office has decided to erect a Wireless Beam station for communication with India and Australia at Winthorpe near Skegness. It is expected the station will be ready for service by spring.

ANTI USURY MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.—A widespread anti-usury movement is noticeable in a large number of villages in Bengal. The Nama Sudras and Muslim agriculturists have made a determined effort to dispel the present state of affairs by boycotting the money lenders. The situation in the villages of the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Dinajpur has become extraordinarily interesting where, owing to the vigorous campaign of refusal to borrow from money lenders, the rate of interest has fallen considerably low, a fact unique in the annals of Bengal rural life. The movement commenced last year. So deep was the animus against the money lenders that not only business complications grew rapid, but the villagers refused to render money lenders ordinary services even for payment and would have no dealings whatever with them.

JAPANESE LEGATION NOTE.—The Japanese Legation handed a Note to the Chinese Foreign Office, requesting that steps be taken to prevent a repetition of the disorders at Hankow.

COLONISING THE ANDAMANS.—Nearly five hundred Hindu women and children agree to join their relations in the Andamans settlement, wherefrom a contingent of Moplah prisoners were recently permitted by the Government to visit Malabar and take their families to the colony if they are willing.

BRITISH REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE.—The British reply to the Chinese Note as regards events in Hankow was handed to the Under Secretary at the Chinese Foreign Office as Shen Juibui. The Foreign Minister could not be found. The Note points out that the mob attacked the British Concession at Hankow with stones. The sailors from His Majesty's gunboat "Bae" and volunteers refrained from firing until several defenders were badly hurt. Three or four persons were killed and the same number wounded in the firing. All foreign naval forces co-operated in the defence of the Concessions against a murderous mob. The responsibility does not rest with the British authorities who were unable, to obtain prompt and adequate protection from the Chinese authorities and were obliged to act for themselves in the deplorable events at Hankow. In evidence of the justice of repeated British warnings to the Chinese Government and the responsibility they are incurring in allowing anti-British agitation to proceed unchecked, the Note earnestly begs the Foreign Minister to take energetic measures to discourage this agitation.

DEWAN DESIGNATE OF TRAVANCORE.—Among those who arrived by the Bibby Line ss. "Yorkshire" was Lt. Col. Maurice Watts, Dewan Designate of Travancore. Col. Watts is the first Christian Prime Minister to be appointed to Travancore, and is on his way to assume duties there. He was born and bred in Travancore, having secured his education at the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and later at the Christian College, Madras. He went later to England and was called to the Bar. Returning to Travancore he joined the Revenue Department of that State of which his father was Chief Secretary. When war broke out Mr. Watts, as he then was, went as Major to France in charge of 1,500 troops sent by the late Maharajah from his Nair Brigade. After the War, Col. Watts became a successful Criminal Lawyer in London, being consulted often on Indian legal problems by Privy Counsellors. The old Dewan having gone out of power on the death of the Maharajah the post was offered to Col. Watts by the Maharajah who is now the Regent. On arriving at Travancore the new Dewan will be duly installed in office and pre-acted with a Palace, the Bakti Vilas, where he will live attended by a bodyguard and the numerous retinue to which all Dewans are entitled. The sister of the new Dewan is Principal of the Maharajadees Ladies College, Travancore, and was tutor to the present Maharajah. The Travancore Association in Colombo held a reception at 5.15 p.m. at the Central Y. M. C. A. in honour of the Dewan Designate.

ITALY'S STERN NOTE TO AFGHANISTAN.—Signor Mussolini has presented a Note to the Afghan Minister protesting against the execution in Afghanistan of the Italian engineer, Piperno, on a charge of murdering an Afghan soldier. Piperno was executed on June 2nd. It is alleged that the offence was committed last year. The Note demands, first a public demonstration in Kabul as a protest against the execution; secondly, that the Afghan Foreign Minister will march to the Italian Legation with a company of Afghan soldiers and there salute the Italian flag; thirdly, repayment of blood money paid for the purpose of saving Piperno's life; and, fourthly, payment to Italy of an indemnity of £7,000.

BENGAL GOVERNOR RESUMES CHARGE OF TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.—A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces, that with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State the Executive Council approves suspension of the transfer of all transferred subjects in Bengal till January 21, 1927, the life time of the present Bengal Council. The Council traces the details to provide no basis for Ministers though the issue is definitely put on the last day of the Council. The demand for salaries of Ministers will be interpreted as indicating that the Council did not desire to have any Ministers at all. Despite this warning, the Council by 69 votes to 63 rejected the demand, thus leading to the resignation of Ministers. The Governor is resuming the charge of the administration of transferred subjects under the temporary Administration Rules, but this cannot continue indefinitely as such an arrangement is neither suitable nor intended as a permanent form of Administration. Hence the Government of India and the Secretary of State have no alternative but to accept the thrice expressed desire of the existing Council that there shall be no transferred subjects in Bengal. Though the transfer is suspended till January 21, 1927, it does not mean that the suspension may not be terminated at an earlier date, should the existing Council indicate a desire to secure a re-consideration of the position or should the Council's term of office be brought to a close before that date.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.—Ten thousand Cantonese troops crossed the river from Honan and landed east of Tungshan and routed the Yunnanese after fighting in the neighbourhood of Shamen, the European quarter, where sandbag barricades had been erected and machine guns put into position. The victory is attributed to the leadership of Russian officers who are all wearing red neckties. All is quiet now. The victors shot a few looters and it is greatly feared that after their easy victory the Bolshevik soldiers will encourage the anti-foreign feeling. With the Cantonese seizure of Canton, the local war has ended. Crossing the river was effected under the protection of gunboats and thousands of Cantonese are pouring into the city in pursuit of the Yunnanese. Fighting in the Eastern part of the city was severe, casualties numbering several hundreds. Since the victory wherever civilians find Yunnanese and others speaking Mandarin, they beat them horribly, and then throw the bodies into the river. Orators everywhere are making fiery speeches. Foreigners have not yet been molested, but anti-foreign demonstrations are feared.

CHINESE RIOTERS FIRE ON FOREIGN CONSULATES.—It is reported by wireless from Kiating that the rioters there fired on the British and Japanese Consulates, the Japanese Bank of Taiwan and the Nishin-Kisen Kaisha Offices and also broke into several other foreign houses and destroyed furniture and looted. Chinese troops suppressed the riots. A Japanese destroyer landed a party and H. M. S. "Goat" is proceeding to the scene from Hankow. One Japanese was seriously injured but there were no other casualties to foreigners.

Lodhra Defies Surgical Cases.

P. Subbarayudu Esq., Head Draftsman, District Board Engineer's Office, Cocanada:—I am very much pleased with your medicine and I am sending these few lines to tell you what I think of your marvellous remedy "Lodhra". I consider there is nothing like it and I will tell you why. My wife was a great sufferer from a sort of pain in the abdomen on the left side. It used to come in fits say every two hours, pain extending up to her knee-cap. She tried all sorts of English medicines and obtained no relief. I had to take her to Rajahmundry Mission Hospital for treatment. There the lady apothecaries on examining the patient said that the case needs immediate operation. "This my wife did not like and we had to return to Cocanada evidently with heavy hearts. Fortunately it struck me that I should give a trial to your "Lodhra" before going to Madras for operation. I at once wired to you for one phial of "Lodhra" and one phial of Madiphal Rasa-yanam. I got these medicines by next mail for which I must thank you very much. The very first dose showed sign of relief. With the second dose she fell asleep, and had a complete rest for 8 hours. The next dose in the morning stopped all pains and she looked quite refreshed. In fact "Lodhra" stopped all operations. God knows what happened inside and how the so-called derangement got rectified. She is keeping good health now.

For particulars about this medicine consult

"KESARI KUTEERAM"

Y. 34. B. Egmore, MADRAS.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5788.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagamma wife of Kumaraswamykkurukkal Balasubramaniakurukkal of Sankanal Deceased.
Kumaraswamykkurukkal Balasubramaniakurukkal of Sankanal Petitioner.

1. Basaratnam daughter of kurukkal
2. Maheswary daughter of kurukkal
3. Marogesa Aiyar and Sandra Aiyar all of Sankanal the 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kumaraswamykkurukkal Balasubramaniakurukkal praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, Kt., District Judge, on June 8, 1925, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 13, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 23, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

June 8, 1925, District Judge.
O. 880.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5800.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Eliyappillai wife of Seenivasagam Selliah of Mallagam Deceased.
Seenivasagam Selliah of Mallagam Petitioner.

1. Basaratnam daughter of Chelliah of Mallagam
2. Chelliah Seevaratnam of Do.
3. Sengpavarathar Ampalavannar of Do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased be granted to the Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate coming on for disposal before Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 12, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 1, 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 be granted to the Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 23, 1925, appear before this Court and show to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

May 26, 1925, District Judge.
O. 879.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5811.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annamattu wife of Dharmalingam of Columbuthurai Jaffna Deceased.

Nagamattu Dharmalingam of Columbuthurai Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Arumugam Valappillai and his wife
2. Nagamma both of Navaly
3. Dharmalingam Balasingam (minor) of Columbuthurai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Nagamattu Dharmalingam of Columbuthurai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Annamattu and for appointing Arumugam Valappillai the 1st Respondent guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd Respondent coming on for disposal before Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 19, 1925, in the presence of Messrs. Somasegarum and Subbiah Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 13, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the 1st Respondent is appointed guardian ad litem over the 3rd and that the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the said intestate 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 July 9, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

O. 878.
Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5814.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sannugem Sinnatamby of Moolay Deceased.

Sinnatamby Seenivasagam of Moolay Petitioner.
Sinnatamby Chelliah of do. presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 25, 1925, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudaliyar Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 21, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before June 25, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

May 29, 1925.
O. 881.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5815.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Paropathiar widow of Saamugem Sinnatamby of Moolay Deceased.

Sinnatamby Seenivasagam of Moolay Petitioner.
Sinnatamby Chelliah of do. presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above-named praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 25, 1925, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudaliyar Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 21, 1925, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 25, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,

May 29, 1925, District Judge.
O. 882.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5810.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Victoria Basamma widow of Samuel Rajanayakam Handy of Copay Deceased.

George Robert Handy of Copay, presently of Madulakulla Vs. Petitioner.

1. Alfred Mahammad Selvanayagam Handy of Copay
2. Kandiah Daniel Muttatamby and wife
3. Grace Anne Muttatamby of Copay

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt., District Judge, on May 18, 1925, in the presence of Mr. C. L. Selvaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 28, 1925, having been read, it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the son of the deceased, unless the above-named

THE SUPERIOR BALM

Several vital factors on which the matter-of-fact man and woman would place much value have combined to give

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

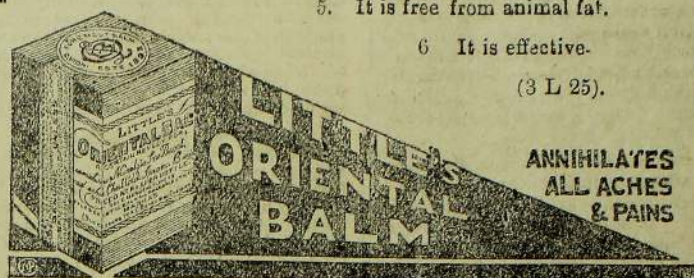
its superiority over its rivals.

1. It is a combination of a dozen curative elements.
2. It retains their potency in its semi-solid base
3. It has no element of waste—a little does a lot.
4. It has no adulteration.

5. It is free from animal fat.

6. It is effective.

(3 L 25).



Y. 40. C.

Respondents shall appear before this Court on June 28, 1925, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

June 12, 1925.
O. 884.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5626.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sabapathy Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sinnappu Aiyar of Tellippalai East Deceased.

Vaitilinge Aiyar Sabapathy Aiyar of Nallore Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sadchanyammah widow of Sabapathy Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sinnappu Aiyar of Tellippalai
2. Neelathachyanmah daughter of Sabapathy Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sinnappu Aiyar of Nallore

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vaitilingam Aiyar Sabapathy Aiyar of Nallore praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Sabapathy Aiyar Mahakanapathy Aiyar alias Sinnappu Aiyar, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on October 30, 1924, in the presence of Mr. K. Arulampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 29, 1924, having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before December 16, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

December 3, 1924.

Order Nisi extended for June 25, 1925.

A. K.
D. J.

O. 883.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5770.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mahesvariamma wife of Veeravagu Mudaliar Sittampalam Muralukusu of Karavetty West Deceased.

Kanthappoo Chinnatnamby of Karavetty Manager of Wadamarsadev Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Veeravagumudaliar Sittampalam Muralukusu of Karavetty West
- Minor. 2. Muralukusu Sivasidamparam of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late Mahesvariamma be issued to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 24, 1925, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 19, 1925, having been read: It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of representing her in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration for the estate of the said late Mahesvariamma wife of Veeravagumudaliar Sittampalam Muralukusu be issued to the Petitioner as the father of the said intestate unless the Respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before June 25, 1925.

A. Kanagasabai,
District Judge.

June 2, 1925.
O. 877.

Lodhra A Cure for Sterility.

N. Kallu Rao Esq., Clerk, Sub-Court, Bellary:—I am glad to inform you that my wife has delivered a male child without any difficulty. Your Lodhra bottle has worked as a boon on me. By God's favour the disease stomachache during menses having gone she became pregnant. The child is named as Narasimhamurthi.

For particulars about this medicine consult

"KESARI KUTEERAM"

Y. 34. A. Egmore, MADRAS.

The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADURA.

The only safest and cheapest office for Life and Marriage Insurance in Southern India under the management of a strong directorate. Wanted Agents in the following towns:—Colombo, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Kandy and Galle. Cash security Rs. 150/- Salary Rs. 50/- plus 25% Travelling allowance. Also one Branch Secretary in Kuala Lumpur, Salary \$ 200/- plus Travelling allowance. Cash security essential. None but capable and influential persons need apply to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR.

M. 38.

Auction Sale of a House and Property at Uduvil.

Under decree in case No. 18960 D. C. Jaffna entered in favour of the plaintiff Sittambalam Velupillai of Araly South against the defendants Kasinather Vaitilingam Markandu Mudla of Changavai presently of Batticaloa and another and by virtue of the commission issued to me for the recovery of the amount therein stated the undermentioned land will be sold by public auction on Saturday the 20th day of June 1925 at 3 p. m. at the spot.—

All that piece of land situated at Uduvil called Palchchaththampil and Kollankaladdi in extent 25 Lms. V. C. and 12 kulas with house and other buildings well spontaneous and cultivated plants and bounded on the East by the property of Sithamparapillai Marugesar and others and Velupillai Ponniah and others North by the property of Annammah wife of Ponniah West by road and South by the property of Velupillai Ponniah and others and lane.

B. Emmanuel,
Commissioner.

Jaffna,
17th June 1925.

Mis. 661.

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