

Hindu Organ

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NOTICE GIANT TANK WORKS.

Earthwork contracts, in connection with the above works near Murungan, will be given shortly. For rates and other particulars please apply to:—

N. S. CHAPMAN
 Murungan
 Mannar.

NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Dresser, now vacant in the Friend-in-need society's hospital, Jaffna, will be received by the undersigned till Monday, the 14th proximo. As the Committee of Management desire to secure the services of an efficient person, certificates as to character and qualifications should, in all cases, accompany the applications. The salary of the office is Rs 480 per annum, with free quarters in the Hospital premises.

Further particulars may be obtained from.

N S SUBRAMEN
 Jaffna, Ag: Hon: Secy: F N. S.
 October, 27th, 1898. Jaffna

THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1898

CASTE.

The "Morning Star" of the 20th Ultimo finds fault with native Christians for observing and upholding caste distinctions as their Hindu brethren do. The Editor says that native Christians attempt to palliate their offence by stating that what is known as caste is analogous to the social distinctions obtaining in Europe and America. He, however, does not think that caste and social distinctions are one and the same thing, and exhorts his brethren to concert measures to do away with caste. We ourselves think that in certain respects caste differs from social distinctions, but we ask are the results of the rigorous distinctions maintained by society in Western countries less pernicious than those of caste. In America, a clergyman of dark or mixed birth will not be allowed to minister to a white congregation. Throughout India there has not been a single instance of a native clergyman being appointed Pastor of a European congregation. In fact, the Europeans and Americans in India comport themselves as a caste superior even to the Brahmins. The distinction is maintained and supported even by the laws of the land. A native Magistrate is disqualified to try a European or an American accused except with his consent. A European or an American accused has a right to demand that one half the number of jurors empanelled to try him must themselves be Europeans or Americans. Apart from these and similar distinctions made by the positive law of the country, those created by the Anglo-Indian society in India are numerous. Even in Ceylon many Europeans headed by the Editor of the "Times" think that they are on a higher social plane than Asiatics. Yet all these Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Ceylonese are regarded as good Christians, and no exhortation is addressed to them by the "Morning Star."

Last year, a conference of clergymen belonging to the Church Missionary Society was held somewhere in the District of Colombo. Arrangements for the feeding and housing of the Reverend gentlemen who took part in the deliberations of the conference were in the hands of a Reverend European missionary. When the breakfast time came all the native clergymen were sent for breakfast to the residence of a native catechist or school master, while the European clergymen were accommodated at the breakfast table of the European missionary. To come nearer home, has there been a single instance of European, American, and Tamil Padres dining together when assembled at missionary conferences or on other occasions. Unless the Editor of the "Morning Star" who, we believe, is a missionary carries out his precepts in practice and shows by his example that he treats everybody equally, with out reference to caste, colour, or creed, his utterances will carry little or no weight with his readers Christian or non-Christian.

In Europe and America, the distinctions made by and between different sections of society are more marked and pronounced than in India or Ceylon. In the West, the distance between the fashionable man and the clown, the rich and the poor, is very great. Under the system of caste, obtaining in Asia, the people of the same caste whether rich or poor, club together, and have the same social status. If caste is a social evil, there are greater evils affecting society in Europe and America, where the nobility and the millionaires are separated as if by a gulf from the peasantry. The rise of the gentry is regarded with jealousy by the aristocracy, while the upper middle classes in their turn try to keep themselves aloof from the lower middle classes as much as possible. The classes treat the masses with scorn and disdain. A man of affluence and wealth discards his poor relations because the latter cannot talk fashionably, dress fashionably, or live fashionably. In short, money, birth and fashion are the elements that go to determine social position in the West, and not the intrinsic merits of an individual. In the East, birth used to be the sole test of caste, but since the introduction of the material civilization of the West, money has begun to play an important part in the determination of social position or caste.

One great difference between the constitution of society in the East, and that in the West, is that the Asiatics never discard their poor relations, but care for and help them as much as they can. This is one great advantage of the system of caste. In the West, however, a rich man—even the parvenu of yesterday—does not so much as condescend to acknowledge his relationship with a poor man. We are sorry to find that some of the native Christians of Jaffna have adopted this line of action of their Western brethren. To be short, we are quite sure that if the system of caste is done away with, the evils which affect society in Europe and America will be introduced into Jaffna, and the Christians of Jaffna will have fallen from the frying pan into the fire. Already the adoption of European manners and customs has done them much harm. We are amused to find that some Christians uphold caste while it suits them and denounce it when it operates against their interests. We pronounce no opinion on the question whether the observance of caste is beneficial to society or not. But any opposition to the system comes with very bad grace from missionaries of the West who are great sticklers after social distinction and fashion, and who have introduced into native Christian society

the meaningless conventionalities and social evils of the West. Witness the disclosures made in a recent case.

THE SUPPRESSION OF MR. T. M. TAMPOO

The reply of Government to the memorial praying for the retention of Mr Tampoo's services as Police Magistrate of Kayts has caused considerable disappointment. They regret that on this occasion they cannot meet the wishes of the memorialists, but add that Mr. Tampoo's name has been noted for re-employment when a suitable vacancy occurs. We are not in the secret of the Government, and do not know if the exigencies of the Public Service demanded Mr. Tampoo's supersession. But what we know is that Mr. Woutersz who has displaced Mr. Tampoo at Kayts was acting Police Magistrate of Balapitiya, and his place has been given to a village president whose claims to being appointed a Police Magistrate are much inferior to those of Mr. Tampoo, a veteran lawyer who has had extensive practice at the bar for more than thirty years and has done duty as Crown Proctor for about fifteen years. If the appointment of the President as Police Magistrate was in pursuance of the new policy of Government whereby posts in the Subordinate Civil Service are to be given only to members of the Clerical and other branches of the Public Service, then even we say that much injustice has been done to Mr. Tampoo. Mr. Tampoo was appointed acting Police Magistrate of Jaffna before the new policy or scheme was inaugurated, and he ought to have been confirmed in the Service as Mr. Duwille, Mr. Philip De Saram, Mr. Casie Chetty, and others had been confirmed before him by virtue of one of the clauses of the Minute of 1891. The fact that the Magistracy of Kayts has been held for about half a century by the Tamils of Jaffna afforded an additional and a cogent reason for the retention of Mr. Tampoo's services. Yet another reason strongly urged on the Government was that a Tamil acquainted with the peculiar habits, customs, and modes of living and thinking of the inhabitants of the Islands surrounding Kayts, would be better able to cope with crime and criminals in that part of the Island than an outsider. But the Government have, for some inscrutable reason or other, ordained otherwise. We, however, hope that Government will deal by Mr. Tampoo fairly, and in the near future give him a suitable appointment. Let not the Government forget that three years ago Mr. Tampoo threw up his lucrative practice at the bar in order to accommodate Government on an emergency. Parenthetically we have to observe here that the policy of appointing as Magistrates and Commissioners of Requests gentlemen who have no legal training whatever and who have no aptitude for judicial work will in the long run prove detrimental to the best interests of the Ceylonese. Members of the Civil Service, though not lawyers, are men of liberal education, but the same thing cannot be said of Headmen and Presidents who are foisted into the ranks of the Civil Service.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Weather—During the last fortnight abundant rain has fallen throughout the Peninsula. So far, the prospects of the paddy crops are good.

விளம்பரம்

வாழ்க்கைக்கணினி...
 வீழ்ச்சையுண்டாகாமலும்...
 ஆழ்க்கையுண்டாகாமலும்...
 குழுகையுண்டாகாமலும்...

விளம்பரம்.

இவ்வியற்காசாலையில் விலைப்பெறும் புத்தகங்கள்.

கவிதைகள்...	...	...	...
ஆதித்யா...	...	...	...
இரண்டாம் பாலாடம்...	...	...	...
முன்றும் பாலாடம்...	...	...	...
சாலம் பாலாடம்...	...	...	...
ஐந்தாம் பாலாடம்...	...	...	...
சிலாபா தரிசனம்...	...	...	...
கவிதைகள்...	...	...	...
புதிதான விளக்கம்...	...	...	...
அம், தம்...	...	...	...
மறைபாடுகள்...	...	...	...

விளம்பரம்.

கவிதைகள் ஆண்டு ஆண்டு...
 தந்திரம் சி. முருகேசா முகாமில்...
 லக்கத்தில் மன-மேற்கு...
 நான் கவடிப்பதை...
 திக் கொடுத்த எம்மேனி...
 வரை இத்தால் விவந்திவிட்டே...

வண்-மேற்கு | இவ்வணம்
 ௧௮-௧0-௧௮. | ௮. சீவரெத்தினம்.

விளம்பரம்.

பாழ்ப்பாணம் மல்லாகம் சின்னப்புணர்...
 சாட்சரணர் ஆசிரியர்...
 சின்னப்புணர் பஞ்சாட்சரணர்...
 இரீயெல் சின்னப்புணர்...
 தகிரம் எனது பெயரை...

௧௧-௧0-௧௮. | இவ்வணம்
 சி. இராசாஜயர்.

அறிவித்தல்.

இராட்சதருளும் அல்லது கட்டுக்கரை...
 மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்ட குளத்தைச் சேர்ந்த...
 முருகக் கன்னியாசுந்தரி...
 இவ்வேலைகள் சிறப்பாக...
 மென், வீச்சு...
 முருகன்
 மன்னர்.

இந்துசாதனம்.

சீன ஜப்பானியர் சேர்த்திக்கை.

ஜப்பான்சே மந்திரியாயிருந்து...
 அவ்வுத்தியோகத்தினாலும்...
 இப்பொழுது சீனாவையும்...
 இவ்வியற்காசாலையில்...
 தற்கால சமயவாதிகள்...
 இவ்வியற்காசாலையில்...
 தற்கால சமயவாதிகள்...
 இவ்வியற்காசாலையில்...

இராச்சியங்கள்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

ஜப்பான் சீனாவோடு சேர்ந்த...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

இச் சீன ஜப்பானிய ஐக்கியத்தை...
 இவ்வியற்காசாலையில்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

சமாசாரம்

சாலகிஸ்—சென்ற நிகழ்வுகள்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

சீனா—சென்ற மீட்டர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

இந்தமாதிரியே...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

மென் உலுட்டே...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

பாதிபியர் குலவர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

சைவப்பிரசங்கம்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...
 சீனாவின்...
 ஜப்பானியர்...

அபிவிருத்தி மன்றப்பொருள் இலக்கையிலிருந்து...

(1) குறிப்பிட்ட செய்தியை... (2) குறிப்பிட்ட செய்தியை...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

செய்தகட்டுரை... உலகத்தினுள்ள செலவியுந்து...

கடிதம்

தூக்கு

ஆங்கில அரசினர் கொலையெய்தவர்களைத் தூக்கி...

அதன்பின் சென்ற இசுடென்சென்சென்சென்சென்சென்...

பரிசுரை

இந்தவகடம் புரட்டாதினா உருகுதேதி குரவிற்கு...

பரிசுரை

இந்தவகடம் புரட்டாதினா உருகுதேதி குரவிற்கு...

Clerical Examination—The Clerical examination will be held on the 28th November next.

P. W. D. Jaffna—Mr. Grant, the Provincial Engineer of Jaffna has left Jaffna on promotion. His successor Mr. MacDonald has arrived and assumed duties. Mr. O. Arunachalam, the District Engineer of Passara who paid a visit to Jaffna has returned to his station.

Mr. J. H. Leak—The Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Jaffna, has proceeded to Matara on leave of absence to be married to Miss Forbes. Mr. Tranchell acts for him.

The Kayts Magistracy—Mr. Woutersz, the newly appointed Police Magistrate of Kayts has arrived and assumed duties. Mr. Tampoo's supersession is regarded by all as a great injustice.

Marriage in high life—The marriage of Mr. P. E. Francis with Miss Elizabeth Mannepillai Rajakarier was solemnized at St. Mary's Cathedral at 7 A.M. on the 31st Ultimo. The bridegroom is the brother of Mr. S. Bastianpillai Mudaliyar, the popular chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kachcheri, and of the late lamented Mr. S. Nicholas, Proctor and Coconut Planter. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. S. Mannepillai Rajakarier, a leading merchant of Jaffna, and for several years Arrack and Salt Renter under Government. Mr. Francis comes of a most respectable and long-standing Catholic family in the North being closely related to the late Chevalier Savirimuttu Mudaliyar, to Mr. J. N. Sandrasegara, and to the Rev. Father Sandrasagara. The bride as well is a member of a well-known and respectable family. The elite of the Jaffna society were present on the occasion and testified to the high esteem in which the energetic Mudaliyar and Mr. Rajakarier are held by the public. The couple have our best wishes.

Dr. Pararajasinghe—We understand that the popular Medical Officer of Point Pedro who broke his arm in getting out of his carriage at Paloly, about a fortnight ago, is progressing favourably. Much sympathy will be felt for the genial doctor who is held in high esteem by all classes of the people.

Mr. D. P. Bartlett—We understand that Mr. Bartlett has been appointed to act temporarily as Dresser of the F. N. S. Hospital in succession to Mr. Kandavanam.

Lady Coomaraswamy—The widow of the late Hon. Sir M. Coomaraswamy and his son Mr. Ananda Coomaraswamy are on a visit to Ceylon.

Obituary—There died suddenly at Vannarponnai on the 18th Ultimo R. M. M. S. T. Ledchumanan Chetty, the head of the firm bearing the name of R. M. M. S. T. It is generally believed that he succumbed to heart disease. Ledchumanan Chetty was one of the leading and most respectable Nattucotta Chetty merchants of Jaffna.

Another Death—We have also to chronicle the death, on the morning of the 17th Ultimo, of Mr. Kandavanam who died of heart disease at the F. N. S. Hospital premises. We believe that the deceased was connected with the F. N. S. Hospital for about thirty years. He was much liked for his affability and kindness of disposition. During the agitation against the mismanagement of the F. N. S. Hospital, which culminated in the appointment of a Government medical officer as visiting surgeon, Mr. Kandavanam was the only officer in the Hospital who did not incur the odium of the agitators. He held the balance fairly between contending factions, and up to the moment of his death was deservedly popular with every section of the public.

Yet another death—We regret to record the death of Mrs. Ponnanna Mutu Coomaru, the wife of Mr. J. C. Mutu Coomaru of the Telegraph Department. The deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. S. Nevepillai, B. A., B. L. of Jaffna, who distinguished himself in Southern India both as a student in the Madras University, where he was a rival of Professor Ranganadham Mudaliyar, and as a member of the High Court bar.

Mr. Alfred Handy—We are sorry to understand that Mr. Alfred Handy of the Forest Department died, at Dambulla, of fever. Mr. Handy received his training at the school of Forestry, Dehra Dun, and was a gentleman of great promise. Mr. Handy was a son of the late Rev. T. P. Handy, C. M. S. Native Minister, Nellore.

An Execution—The murderer who was sentenced to be hanged at the last Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court held at Jaffna, met with his fate on the 24th Ultimo. Mr. V. Chuppirmaniapillai, an energetic and rising

exponent of Vaishnavism, made frequent visits to the condemned man in the Jaffna Jail and taught him the fundamental doctrines of the Hindu religion. We are glad to hear that the man derived much consolation from the teaching of Mr. V. Chuppirmaniapillai and died with perfect composure and resignation. Mr. Chuppirmaniapillai is the manager of the Vivekananda Press and the late assistant manager of this press.

The wisdom of the Hindus—The more one comes to consider the rationale of the habits and customs of the Hindus, the more is one impressed with their truth and practicalness. Amongst the Hindus the marriages of cousins who are the offspring of two brothers or of two sisters are not permitted. Although such marriages are not prohibited by law as administered now, yet they are regarded as incestuous according to the rules of Hindu morality. The only cousin marriages which are permitted among Hindus are those between the children of brothers and sisters. It has been often asserted that the marriage of cousins is bad and proves disastrous to the offspring because such marriages tend to accentuate and aggravate family diseases. It is suggested, however, by Basil Thompson that it is not the consanguinity which is the source of the evil, but the sex relationship of the parents of the cousins in question. Marriages between the children of brothers and sisters are said to prove fertile and the offspring are said to be healthy and vigorous. But in the case of marriages between other cousins very few of the children are said to survive infancy. The truth of these facts have been tested and found out in Fiji. The conclusion is that the peculiarities of the family are not transmitted equally by the male and female and the results of cousin marriages are influenced by the sex relationship of the parents of the cousins in question.—condensed.

IN PRAISE OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The daughter of India, dwelling in the seclusion of the zenana, and blooming like a delicate flower in the shade, has never had full justice done to her by the sons of the West. The popular European notion of the Indian woman is that she is ignorant and superstitious, and, shut up within the walls of the harem, has to live the life of a slave, with the only difference that, whereas a slave may get some wages, the Indian housewife, who so busily plies her daily care, gets only board and lodging and nothing in the shape of wages. Now and then, however, an Englishman, who has not only lived long in India, but has also sought, and successfully sought, to know something of the inner life of the Indians, comes forward to dispel the popular misconceptions on the subject, and to expose the ignorance of those missionaries who at the Exeter Hall May Meetings delight to dwell on the "horrible ignorance" of Indian women to the applause of the "shrill sisterhood." Major J. B. Keith is one such observer, and he eloquently sings the praise of Indian women. His exposure of missionary manoeuvre is as scathing as it is effective. The missionary, fresh from India's coral strand, draws tears from the eyes of pious Christian men and women by his sensational tales of ignorance and thereby draws sixpences and sovereigns from the pockets of his audience. After informing them that the Indian woman is steeped in darkness he proceeds to season the tale "by a romantic story of some successful abduction and the heavenly peace that supervened." He, however, says nothing of the anguish of the parents of the girl so heroically brought from darkness to light. The instincts of religion and humanity are trampled under foot in an excess of proselytizing zeal. Referring to the alleged ignorance of Indian women, Major Keith says: "I have never met the ignorance complained against, but I have met a great deal of intelligence and resource among native women and devotion to the duties of their station." But, however much the real state of things may differ from the sensational romancing of missionary enthusiasts, the romance is taken for reality. Wives of retired Anglo-Indians, "more for mundane dissipation than anything else" applaud the missionary's sentiments and endorse his schemes, while Indian female converts "in gossamer and looking miserably wretched" in the rigours of the English climate are paraded through the streets, a living evidence of evangelical success. That is how the thing is managed, and if the labours of the missionaries in the Indian vineyard do not bring India any nearer the Kingdom of Christ, the organisation at any rate supports a body of very devoted men. The "fad supports an agency with its English secretary and teachers"—is the summing up made by Major Keith. He has a very poor opinion of the new English woman, "in pantaloons, bestriding in rear of Arry a bicycle" and declares that she is a hideous figure of "a Sunday morning and an insult to good manners." Most Orientals are at one with the gallant Major in his dislike of the latest freaks of the New Woman. To us Orientals there is something bordering almost on profanity to train up girls as circus riders or gymnasts. Nature has not intended woman for acrobatic feats which should be the pride and the privilege of the sterner sex. We are glad to see that there are Englishmen who are also of the same opinion. Those Radical reformers who are for immediately bursting open the doors of the zenana would do well to ponder on the following observation of Major Keith's: "A Western lady on an American jury is not such a success that we should be specially anxious to accentuate the evils, disturb the relationship of the sexes in the East and let loose an army of

intrigue!" Heaven save our nation from a consummation so devoutly to be deprecated. We now have at any rate peace at home. But if we are to take European society for our model, domestic peace and happiness will not certainly be increased thereby. Indeed, all the evidence points to this conclusion. The "lovely girl graduate in golden hair" may be a "phantom of delight" but she is also a creature too good for a Hindoo home's daily needs. She is an exotic that may bloom for a brief season in hot-houses, but she will wither if transplanted from her artificial atmosphere. Man's duty is to guard women from temptations, not to put her in the midst of temptations. Major Keith is inclined to think that the Indian woman might be made "a useful intermediary in industrial revival," and "until this is attained, we may well treat culture as a secondary consideration." We think there is much shrewdness in this observation. In India, women of the highest classes appreciate the dignity of labour, and the type of the idle women reclining on sofa and reading novels with occasional flirtations to relieve the monotony of existence has hitherto been unknown in India. What changes the coming century may have in store for the Indians we cannot say. But we venture to think that the social fabric of the Hindoos is as stable as a rock which the rising surges of so-called "reform" may strike against in vain.—The Hindu Patriot.

VEGETARIAN CONGRESS.

A CHAT WITH DR. OLDFIELD.

("DAILY CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

That the vegetarian cause is making progress there can be no possible doubt. Last year the Vegetarian Federal Union held an international congress and packed it all quite comfortably into the smaller hall of the Memorial Buildings in Farringdon street. This year they are having just a national congress with a few foreign visitors, and it has become a necessity to engage the large hall for the whole week. Last year for the purpose of the Vegetarian Exhibition, which goes hand in hand with the congress, space was given away with both hands to the exhibitors—they were honored guests with the privilege of setting up little booths and paying no rent. This year there is competition for the larger arena—space is golden; and Dr. Josiah Oldfield, the secretary of the union, and his fellow enthusiasts have the satisfaction of knowing that the congress—from a pecuniary point of view—at all events, is assured of success.

In spite of many claims upon his time Dr. Oldfield was good enough to give me a little of it yesterday (writes a "Chronicle" Correspondent). He did not actually tell me that "the strongest and healthiest men and the most beautiful complexioned women are those who eat little or no flesh meat," which is the text on the card of admission to the exhibition, because he does not believe it. He would, in parliamentary language, move to strike out "little or," for he is a vegetarian to his boots, samples of which will be shown (not Dr. Oldfield's boots, but vegetarians' boots) at the exhibition.

My first question was naturally about the weather. I am assured, and he, that vegetarians are better able to withstand the extremes of heat and cold than those who eat meat. You remember that the Italians who joined Napoleon in his march to Moscow fared much better than the hardened veterans of the National Guard. How well the Turks fought on next to nothing in the way of rations in the Greco-Turkish war! I don't believe a vegetarian would ever get a sunstroke—it is mainly the intemperate who suffer from the heat.

Passing to the topic of main interest, the Congress, Dr. Oldfield told me that the Exhibition would be opened on Monday next by the Rev. Professor Mayor (Professor of Latin at Cambridge), after which the President, Mr. H. F. Hills, would deliver his address. A grand conversation was fixed for the evening. They had hoped to have had addresses by the great German walkers, who took prizes in the Berlin match on "The Right Dietary for Training, but unfortunately only one great German walker was able to come, the other having accepted a remunerative post in the Fatherland. However, the one who was able to come, Herr Carl Mann, was the pick of the bunch, for he was the winner of the match. Later in the week this gentleman would read a prepared paper on Vegetarians, who are no mean athletes themselves, would have an opportunity of discussing.

A number of very interesting papers will be read during the week, and a good many uninteresting ones, except to the readers, for the latter will be put forward by gentlemen who are exhibitors, and who have a profound idea that their particular food or preparation or stove is the best on the market! But the address to be given by M. V. Tchertkoff on Vegetarian Exiles from Russia is bound to be interesting. M. Tchertkoff and his fellow exiles, some twenty or thirty in number are disciples of that most famous vegetarian, Polstoy, and are now settled at Purlidge, in Essex. Vegetarianism is not exactly a crime in Russia, but it is an uncomfortable doctrine to hold there; hence the exiles.

Dr. Oldfield's chief pride—and with good reason—is the Oriole Hospital at Loughton, in Essex. It was only founded a year or two ago, and has had a surprising success. The chief point of interest is, of course, special dietetic treatment. A considerable proportion of the cases admitted come from long distances, after they have been previously under treatment for long period without benefit. They are a class, therefore from which much less rapid results can be expected than if they had been acute cases. The number of patients admitted during last year was 146—forty men, sixty-nine women, and thirty-seven children. Since the hospital was opened there have been 398 patients admitted. At present the hospital contains seventeen beds and five cots, and there are hopes of adding to the number. The financial statement for last year, though not overwhelmingly satisfactory, is at least encouraging there being a small balance.