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NOTICE.

Mr. S. S. Vytilingam who was connected with our Printing Press for the last two years has been appointed Travelling Agent for the *Hindu Organ*. He is authorised to collect the subscriptions (arrear as well as current) due to the paper, to enlist new Subscribers, and to sign bills and receipts on behalf of the Manager, *Hindu Organ*.

P. CARTHIGASAPILLAI
(Manager, *Hindu Organ*)

Jaffna 3rd July 1901.

NOTICE

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING EXAMINATION

The annual examination for the Surveyor General's License for Surveying and Levelling (Ordinance No. 6 of 1897) will be held at the Technical College, Colombo, beginning Monday, February 3rd 1902, at 10.30 A. M. For particulars see Government Gazette dated 10th January 1902.

E. Human
Superintendent.

Technical College,
Colombo, 4th January 1902.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA ORDER NISI

Testamentary } No. 1225

Jurisdiction } In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Class II } Vyaladehi widow of Ampalavanar of Chulipuram
Deceased

Appapillai Sellappa of Chulipuram

Petitioner

Vs

Ampalavanar Sangarappillai of Chulipuram

Respondent

This matter of the Petition of Appapillai Chellappa of Chulipuram praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Vyaladehi widow of Ampalavanar of Chulipuram coming on for disposal before W. R. B. Sanders Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of January 1901 in the presence of Messrs Casippillai & Cathiravelu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 16th day of January 1902 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 the 17th day of February 1902 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of January 1902

W. R. B. SANDERS
District Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BADULLA. ORDER NISI.

Testamentary } No. B. 207

Jurisdiction } In the matter of the Intestate Estate
of Muna Ittenna Thana Vena Muttaiya Chetty
of Pallatur in Madura District, Madras Presi-
dency, South India

Deceased.

Rawenna Mana Kannappa Chetty of Badulla

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before Frank Bartlett Esquire, District Judge of Badulla, on the 9th day of January 1902 in the presence of Mr. Proctor B. L. Podger on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of Rawenna Mana Kannappa Chetty dated the 8th day of January 1902 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner aforesaid be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased Muna Ittenna Thana Vena Muttaiya Chetty of Pallatur aforesaid issued to him as the Attorney of Allagamma widow of the said deceased, unless sufficient cause shall be shown on or before the 29th day of January 1902, to the satisfaction of this Court, to the contrary.

The 9th day of January 1902

Signed/ F. Bartlett
District Judge.

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E. CHELLAIAH.



THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902

The Law of Pre-emption in Jaffna.

It is a fortnight ago that we commented on the unsettled state of the law of "inheritance" as contained in the "Thesawaleme" of Jaffna. We had then to confine ourselves only to "inheritance and succession", which are admittedly regulated by the "Thesawaleme", and studiously avoided all reference to the law of "pre-emption", which is also said to be a part of the existing customary law of Jaffna. We may observe here parenthetically that if what is known as the "law" or right of pre-emption exists in Jaffna, it is certainly an incident attaching to the tenure of immoveable property, and must hold good in the case of every race inhabiting Jaffna, whether Europeans, Burghers, Muhammadans, or Tamils. In the *Thesawaleme* also it is given under the head of "sales of lands". It may no doubt be contended that it is a personal law, and is applicable only to the Tamils. But a restriction on the power of a land-owner to deal with his land in the manner he likes, must certainly attach to the land and not to the person. If the *lex loci rei sitae* should govern the case, non-Tamils owning lands in Jaffna would also be subject to the law of pre-emption. We, however, avoid for the present this vexed question, which, as far as we know, has never been decided by the courts. In case No. 1684 of the District Court of Jaffna, the seller was a Nattucottai Chetty, and was admittedly not subject to the *Thesawaleme*. The right of pre-emption was, however, sought to be exercised against him, as it was alleged, he had sold a piece of land without notice to the adjacent land-owners. But the question whether others than Jaffna Tamils are subject to the law of pre-emption was, we believe, not made an issue in that case. The law as contained in the *Thesawaleme* is as follows:—

"Formerly when any person had sold a piece of land, garden, or slave, &c., to a stranger without having given previous notice thereof to his heirs or partners and to such of his neighbours whose grounds are adjacent to his land and who might have the same in mortgage should they have been mortgaged, such heirs, partners, and neighbours were at liberty to claim or demand the preference of becoming the proprietors of such lands. The previous notice which was to be given to persons of the above description was to be observed in the following manner, viz., to such as resided at the village, one month; to persons residing in the same province, but out of the village, three months; to those residing in another province, six months; to those who reside abroad, one year."

The above periods having expired without such persons having taken any steps upon the notice given to them the sale was considered valid. This way of giving notice was superseded by one of the "good orders" of Commandeur Bloom of "blessed memory", which was to the effect that instead of notice being given to individuals, a general publication should be made on three successive Sundays at the

Church to which the sellers belonged (under the Dutch the whole country was expected to be Christian), during which period those who were entitled to pre-empt, were to come forward.

The publication on Sundays was, under the British Government, which has always maintained a strict neutrality in matters of religion, superseded by the "Udaiyar's schedule" which was granted after three weeks' publication by beat of tom tom in the village where the land was situated. The Udaiyar's publication and "schedule" were regarded as essential to the validity of deeds affecting immoveable property till 1890, when the Supreme Court composed of Messrs Justices Clarence and Dias held that the custom requiring publication and an Udaiyar's "schedule" had become obsolete and that a deed executed according to the solemnities provided by the ordinance No. 7 of 1840 could not be avoided by proof of non-publication of the sale and of absence of Udaiyar's "schedule". It must also be remembered that it was Mr. Conolly, one of the ablest District Judges Jaffna has ever had, who decided in the Lower Court that publication and Udaiyar's "schedule" were not necessary for the validity of deeds affecting immoveable property in Jaffna. The Judges of the Supreme Court only affirmed Mr. Conolly's decision.

Mr. Justice Clarence observed as follows in the course of his judgment:—"I do not regard them (publication and "schedule") as necessary. I cannot but regard these formalities as now happily obsolete. In days when rights of pre-emption were recognized among the Jaffna Tamils, there may have been reason for them, but at this day a notarial conveyance is in my opinion sufficient. I agree with the District Judge and think that this Judgment should be affirmed."

After this decision, the Udaiyar's "schedule" which was an engine of oppression was discontinued, and conveyances of landed property were for the first time made in Jaffna without publication and "schedule." In 1893, however, Mr. C. W. Kathiravelupillai, the then Commissioner of Requests of Kayts, held, in the teeth of the judgment of Messrs Clarence and Dias, that a deed executed without "schedule" was invalid. This case having gone in appeal, the Supreme Court composed of Mr. Lawrie, Acting Chief Justice, and Messrs Withers and Browne, Justices, struck a mean between the Supreme Court Judgment of 1890 and that of Mr. Kathiravelupillai, and held that the provision of the "Thesawaleme" relating to publication and "schedule" was only intended to protect the rights of heirs, partners, &c., and that third parties who did not fall within the category of those for whose benefit the provision was intended, had no right whatever to call in question the validity of deeds executed without "schedules." This decision having in a manner upset the *ratio decidendi* of the Judgment of 1890, the Government stepped in and passed the Ordinance No. 4 of 1895 abolishing publication and Udaiyar's "schedule" once for all, and thereby upholding the principle of the decision of 1890.

Publication and "schedule" having been abolished by Ordinance No. 4 of 1895, it was believed that the law of pre-emption had also been repealed by necessary implication. But in a case that went up before the Supreme Court in 1900, the present Chief Justice held that it was anything but clear that the Ordinance of 1895 was intended to have any such effect. If such was the intention of the Legislature, his Lordship thought that it would have been enacted that after the passing of that ordinance no right of pre-emption would be recognized. The Chief Justice might be right in his interpretation, if the question is considered in the abstract, but the difficulty

which confronts the seller—how the notice is to be given—does not seem to have been present to his mind's eye. In this state of the law, came this month, before the present District Judge of Jaffna, Mr. W. R. B. Saunders, Case No. 1443 in which the point at issue was whether the law of pre-emption existed in the "province" of Jaffna. The learned Judge taking a most sensible view of the matter, has held that the "attendant formalities having become obsolete, the right of pre-emption has also become obsolete."

Whether the law of pre-emption is based on principles of justice or convenience is another question. If it is beneficial to the people, let its existence be made by clear legislation, but as matters stand at present we think that no other conclusion than that arrived at by the learned District Judge is possible. Giving notice to individuals was abolished by Commandeur Bloom; publication on Sundays, by the British Government; publication by tom-tom which was certified by the Udaiyar of the village, by the Ordinance No. 4 of 1895. If after all this, the right of pre-emption is said to exist, how is the required notice to be given?

LOCAL & GENERAL

Our Government Agent—Mr. Ievers accompanied by Mr. Sturgess, Veterinary Surgeon, was on a visit to the horse breeding establishments at Delft and Transitva last week.

The Northern Railway—The General Manager of the Ceylon Government Railways is to arrive in Jaffna to-day by steamer with a staff of officers, carriages, &c., to make arrangements for the opening of the first section of the Northern Railway, which will be in March next.

Obituary—We regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Edirveerasinghe, the wife of the Post-Master at the Jaffna Kachcherri. She was a daughter of the late Mr. T. Mudaliyar. Abraham, Notary Public.

Ex Officio Mudaliyars—The Head Clerk, Shroff, and Interpreter of Provincial Kachcheris and the Secretary and Interpreter of District Courts will be henceforward styled Mudaliyars *ex officio* when the holders of these offices happen to be natives, that is, Singhalese, Tamils, Moors, Malays, &c.. In Jaffna, Mr. De Niese, Head Clerk of the Kachcherri, being a Burgher gentleman, and the Shroff, Mr. Ampalavanar, having been long ago created a titular Mudaliyar, the only gentlemen coming within the scope of the new rule will be Mr. R. Kantaiyah, Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna, Mr. Chit. Kailasapillai, Chief Interpreter, Jaffna Kachcherri, and Mr. M. J. Poovirajasinghe, Interpreter of the District Court of Jaffna. We hope that ere long these gentlemen will be raised to the rank of titular Mudaliyar, an honour which they amply deserve.

Arrivals—Dr. R. Santiago, a son of Mr. B. Santiagupillai, Proctor, is on a visit to Jaffna. Dr. Santiago is a Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon in the Civil Medical Department. Mr. C. Chithamparappillai of the P. W. D., Kalmunai, is also on a visit to his native place, Valluvettiturai.

A Scinde Bull—Mr. Ievers has imported a Scinde bull for stud purposes.

The New Court Sergeant—Mr. Philipiah is acting as Court Sergeant, Mr. Tuan Kitchell being unwell.

The late Mr. M. M. Pillai—The report comes from India of the death of this gentleman who was a contractor in Colombo.

Mr. C. Vetharaniam Pillai—We welcome back to Jaffna Mr. C. Vetharaniam Pillai of Mallakam who has held the post of Deputy Master, Mandalay, for several years with great acceptance. His official career in Burmah redounds to the credit of the Jaffna Tamils, who shed lustre on their country wherever they go. Mr. Vetharaniam Pillai comes to Jaffna, on fifteen months' leave of absence, to recruit his health, and will rejoin his appointment at the expiration of his leave. Burmah is, as our readers are no doubt aware, politically a part of India though not geographically. Mr. Vetha-

raniampillai is, therefore, employed under the Indian Government.

A Marriage—Mr. M. Arulampalam of Chunnagam, brother of Dr. Naganathar, was married to the daughter of Mr. Supiramaniam Vanniar of Paloly on the 16th Instant, and we wish the bride and bridegroom prosperity and long life.—Cor.

Our Chief Justice—The Rt. Hon'ble Sir John Winfield Bonser leaves the Island finally in March next. His successor has not yet been nominated. It is rumoured that Sir William James Smith, Chief Justice of British Guiana, may succeed Sir John. But so far, there has been no confirmation of the rumour. The Attorney-General of Ceylon, Mr. C. P. Layard, having served in that capacity for nearly ten years, may be held to be entitled to promotion. If the promotion is to be made locally, he is likely to be appointed Chief Justice.

An Indian Police Magistrate in England—Mr. Now owjee Dadabhoi Edulji Aibless, a Parsee Barrister of Bombay residing in England, has been appointed Chief Magistrate of the Hampton Police Court.

The Bishop of Colombo—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Copleston, D.D. arrived in Jaffna on the 27th Instant and embarked for Colombo on the 28th. His Lordship presided at the prize-distribution at St. John's College on the 27th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AGE OF TIRUGNANA SAMBANDA.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

(Continued from our issue of the 22nd January.)

Sir,

I have shown that Revati was the asterism at the time of Varahamihira. Calculating from Revati, the first asterism at the time of Varahamihira, it will be seen that the age of Sambanda must have been 4000 years ago. As Mr. Tambypillai states, Varaha lived about 1500 years ago; add to this figure 980 for Asvini, 980 for Barany, and 980 for Kritika minus 480 which had elapsed in Kritika at the time of Sambanda. The sum total is 4000 years as given by me in round numbers. Hence my figures are based on calculation and not on mere assumption.

No. 2. My second argument based on certain references by Sambanda to Arjuna and to his (Sambanda's) contemporary Tirunavukarasu, and not to Sundrar as Mr. Tambipillai misrepresents me, I put forward, not as by any means conclusive in itself, but simply as showing that Sambanda lived after Arjuna, who flourished about 5000 years ago according to the best authorities Native and European.

No. 3. My third argument was of a piece with my second being simply an attempt, and a very fine one I should think, to fix a limit to the age of Sambanda beyond which it could not have extended into the dim distant past. Mr. Tambypillai neither understands me nor represents me with anything like fairness. He says that the Bharata war is generally fixed, or rather as I should say he fixes it arbitrarily, some where between 1450 and 1200 B.C.. There is in the first place internal evidence as to the time of occurrence of the Bharata war, to be derived from the mention made in the Mahabharata of the present Kaliyuga Era, now in its 5003rd year, as starting or commencing from the death of Krishna, who played so conspicuous a part in shaping the fortunes of the Pandavas and leading them to victory over their otherwise invincible foes. Apart from this, eminent scholars such as Messrs Maha Mahopadya and Bently have deduced from astronomical and historical data that the Bharata war was waged 5000 years ago.

Mr. Tambypillai hardly cites an authority for his statements which he makes at random, but what is very much worse in the tactics he adopts in wrestling with me is to reject the authorities I cite on no other than his own supreme authority. If Mr. Tambypillai expects history to have been written by the ancients on the same lines that it is written by the moderns, that is, on principles rising almost to the dignity of a science in which all the evidence available regarding any particular event or movement is sifted and bolted to the bran, then indeed he might at once,

without further troubling himself—bid good bye to all antiquarian researches, studies, and discussions. Mr. Tambypillai ought to know better. We must take things as we find them and make the most of them. This is just what I have been trying to do, and I flatter myself that my data as well as the conclusions I have drawn from them have not been impaired by what Mr. Tambypillai has said to the contrary in the most oracular fashion imaginable.

Now as to the Kalinkathaparany, I need hardly observe that no one with any pretension to scholarship will throw it away as lightly as Mr. Tambypillai does. It is a work referred to by eminent ancient annotators of the Tamil classics such as Adiyarku-Nallar (அடியர்க்கு நல்லார்) and Nachchinarkiniyar (நச்சினர்க்கினியார்), and its historical value is not to be despised. The Kalinkathaparany does not in Mr. Tambypillai's opinion give as regular a list as he wants, but what list it gives throws sufficient light as to the era of the Ohola dynasty of which Kochenganna was one of the first and Karikal Oholan was the last. Mr. Tambypillai has no doubt that Kochenganna was a historical figure, but it has not been settled, he says, at least in his own mind, whether the era of Kochenganna was prior or subsequent to Karikalchola.

Has Mr. Tambypillai referred to the Kalinkathaparany? If he has, he will find that the Kochenganna lived prior and not subsequent to Karikalchola and that there was a distance of 2300 years intervening between their reigns. But Mr. Tambypillai, I suppose, is more knowing than most men, and by a mysterious process of intuition which transcends my comprehension he rejects the Kalinkathaparany as apocryphal, without assigning any reason for so doing or even deigning to look at it, and rests supremely satisfied with what he calls "the balance of learned opinion". He does not tell us where he got this "learned opinion" or how he discovered "the balance" of it, which in language of exquisite precision, he says, "seems to lean towards the view" that Kochenganna lived subsequent to Karikal. Verily the balance to which he refers must have had many a strange undefinable trepidation, and I for one must say that I am not satisfied that he is right in saying that it leans towards his view till he gives me an accurate and faithful description of the number and nature of the various trepidations which he has observed. As regards the priority of Kochenganna to Karikal, Mr. Tambypillai will find further proofs on reference to Porunarattupadai by Moodattthamakkaniar, a work on Karikal.

With reference to my argument No. 4 concerning the age of Sankarachariar, I have simply to refer Mr. Tambypillai to my article in the "Dravida Kokila" in which my authorities are cited and the objections raised by Mr. Tambypillai are anticipated and answered.

(to be continued.)

A. Mootootamby Pillai

Navalarkottam,
19th January 1902.

WANTED TO KNOW.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ".

Sir,

I shall thank you to inform me through the columns of your Journal what device or emblem the kings of the last dynasty of Jaffna made use of in their coins and banners and how it originated.

Thanking you in anticipation

I remain,
yours truly,
J. T. P.

Colombo,
20th January 1902.

A VALMEDICTION.

The friends and well wishers of Mr. Hug-Joseph, Sub-Collector of Customs, Point Pedro, met at the Rest-House on the seventeenth Instant at 5 p. m., to bid good bye to him on the eve of his departure to Galle where he has been transferred as the Chief Clerk, Customs. There was a very large and representative gathering. Mr. R. W. Allegecoon, Police Magistrate, who just then returned from Kaithady where he had to go unexpectedly for an enquiry on a dead body, attended the meeting and got himself excused as he was much fatigued by the journey. On the motion of Mr. V. Vadivelu, Registrar, seconded by Mr. S. Subramaniam,

Proctor, the Rev. E. S. Adams took the chair and explained the object of the meeting in well chosen words.

Messrs. Talavasingam, Advocate K. Kanagasabai Proctor; S. Subramaniam, Proctor, A. S. Nicholas, Chief Clerk of the Courts, S. Punniamorthy, M. W. Ropes, S. A. Paulpillay, and S. T. Sittampalam, Shroff, were then called upon to address the meeting, all of whom spoke at length upon the manifold gentlemanly qualities of Mr. Joseph, and expressed their regret in losing the services of a capable, kind, and affable officer owing to his transfer, the news of which took all here by surprise, nay, the Sub-Collector himself had no previous knowledge of such transfer.

A letter from the chief merchants of Point Pedro, Messrs T. Nagalingam and S. Manikkan, who had to deal with the Sub-Collector officially, to a very great extent, and who had unavoidably been taken on urgent business to Jaffna was read which gave full expression to the sterling qualities of Mr. Joseph.

Refreshments were then served and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and three cheers to Mr. Joseph called out by Messrs Talavasingam, Advocate, and Venayagam, Post and Telegraph Master.

The next morning Mr. and Mrs. Joseph were seen off by Mr. R. W. Allegecon, Dr. Chittampalam, and many others in the Jetty. A boat was specially decorated with flags, etc., and Messrs S. T. Sittampalam, V. Vadivelu, and M. Mariampillai, accompanied the party as far as the steamer and wished them good-bye, a bon voyage to Galle, and greater success there.

The grand success of the performance testifies to the popularity of the Sub-Collector and the high esteem in which he was held here.—Cor.

SELECTIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF MR. P. ARUNACHALAM, REGISTRAR-GENERAL, FOR THE YEAR 1900.

The population of Ceylon as enumerated on the 26th February, 1891, consisted of 3,007,789 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population. The estimated increase from that date to the end of December, 1900, amounted to 591,758, being the excess of births over deaths registered, and of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. This number being added, the estimated population on the 31st December, 1900, would be 3,599,647.

2. A more accurate estimate has been rendered possible by the Decennial Census held on the night of 1st March, 1901, and of which the provisional figures were published by me as Superintendent of Census on the 8th March and the revised figures on 15th June in my Interim Report on the Census. On the 1st March, 1901, the population enumerated, exclusive of the military, shipping, and prisoners of war, was 3,564,613. Making the necessary allowance for the balance of births over deaths and emigrants over immigrants for the months of January and February, 1901, the population on 31st December, 1900, would be 3,567,747.

3. During the year 1900 there was an addition to the population of 131,236, which represents an increase at the unprecedented rate of 38.2 per thousand on the population at the end of 1899 (3,437,511). Of this increase, three-fourths or 95,058 were due to the excess of immigrants over emigrants, and one-fourth or 36,178 to the natural increase by excess of births over deaths.

4. An accurate estimate of the population from year to year is the first desideratum of vital statistics, but is rendered difficult in Ceylon by the leaps and falls of Indian immigration. I have availed myself of the figures of the recent Census to recalculate the population and the rates for the years of the decennium 1891-1900, except in Tables XVI. and XVIII. of the Appendix.

5. *Indian Immigration.*—The total number of Indian coolies who arrived in 1900 was 207,994 as against 112,936 departures, this year showing the largest number ever recorded of arrivals, of departures, and of excess of arrivals over departures.

6. Table A shows the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies in the period 1871-1900. The largest number of arrivals recorded in any previous year was in 1876 and 1877, when the Indian famine drove a large number of coolies to Ceylon, causing an excess of arrivals of over 70,000. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that followed the downfall of the coffee enterprise. In the years 1879 to 1886 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit.

7. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was accompanied by an excess of arrivals, which reached its highest point in 1892 (48,856), and fluctuated in subsequent years till it turned into a deficit of 13,236 in 1899, a deficit attributed to good harvests in Southern India and to the closing of the northern immigration route. This year there has been a sudden and striking rebound, showing in spite of so many as 113,000 departures the unprecedented excess of 95,000 arrivals. This change is probably due to the

new railway and irrigation works in execution in the Island.

THE MADURA TAMIL SANGAM.

It is barely a few months since this Sangam was started, and fewer still since the actual work of improvement of the Tamil language, the object it has in view, was taken in hand. The foremost aim of the Association, the establishment of a seat for Tamil learning whence may flow to the masses the wisdom and the light of the past and the present, has already been accomplished. Since the middle of September last, the Sethupathi Senthamil Kalasalai, the Madura Tamil College, has been in working order. There are at present 36 students in the College, who form three different classes for purposes of receiving instruction. These are for the present taught Tamil Grammar and Literature, the Saiva Sastras and the Vishnava Prabandas. In addition they are to learn Sanskrit and English as second languages, and even arithmetic to suit modern requirements. Among these students, it will be of interest to note, there are two graduates of our University who are prosecuting their studies for the M. A. Degree in Tamil. For their benefit, special classes in Telugu are also arranged for. A noteworthy feature of the College is the boarding house now attached to it, which has been in efficient working order for the past ten years and more, independently of the College. More than two-thirds of the present strength of the College is made up by free boarders, who in return for the help rendered to them are required to enter into an agreement to serve the Sangam for a period of three years after the completion of their College course. Over Rs. 400 a month are now spent towards the upkeep of the College, and this sum is likely to be exceeded considerably in the years to come when the full scheme of the College is given effect to. Under the auspices of the Sangam, a library consisting of rare unpublished works in Tamil besides many printed ones, is established. Over one thousand volumes have now been collected, of which nearly half are cadjan manuscripts. When the Sangam gets hold of a printing press for itself, which we hope it will in the near future, the additions to the library will be more full and valuable. The Sangam is to have also an organ of its own, a monthly Tamil journal devoted to the improvement of the Tamil language and literature and in order to bring out unpublished works in its pages. Another very important line of the Sangam's activity lies in the encouragement it proposes to give to the production of suitable text-books for the vernacular education of the masses. Useful works written in other languages will be translated into Tamil and every endeavour will be made to supply the great want of easy Tamil works embodying the modern scientific principles, histories, biographies of poets and such like. The Sangam undertakes the printing and publication of these useful works and invites authors to submit their productions for the consideration of the Sangam. One very valuable work, we are glad to learn, has already been prepared, and is about to be published by the Sangam. It is a treatise in Tamil containing an elementary and an advanced course of instructions on hygiene got up by Mr. Pandit S. M. Natesa Sastriar who has already done a great deal towards facilitating popular education in our Presidency. Institution of researches into the antiquities of South India and the publication of inscriptions that may be of interest are also among the aims of the Sangam. There is to be an annual Conference of Tamil Pundits and scholars for devising ways and means to carry on as best as possible the work of the Sangam. This Conference will award titles of distinction to persons possessing the requisite knowledge and scholarship in Tamil and will judge of the merit or otherwise of works that may be submitted to it. The system of delivering courses of popular lectures also finds a place in the scheme of the Sangam's duties. With these aims and objects, and the methods it proposes to adopt, the Sangam is bound to become in the near future a great centre of Tamil learning, which may develop as it grows into a Tamil University, so to speak. There are many indications that there is such a glorious future before the Madura Tamil Sangam. Foremost of these is the splendid encouragement and support it is receiving from its founder, Mr. P. Pandi Thorai Thevar, Zemindar of Palavanatham, and a member of the princely family of Ramnad. It is a great gain that this accomplished Tamil scholar and a great patron of Tamil literature should, from the outset, have been the guiding spirit, in the management and working of the Sangam. The revival and regeneration of Tamil literature from the deplorable neglect into which it has now fallen cannot well have been undertaken by better hands. Mr. Pandi Thorai Thevar enjoys a unique influence in society, and a move with which he has associated himself with that marked enthusiasm which he displays in the work of the Sangam, is bound to have extensive popular support and to succeed in every way. The institution with all the special advantages it enjoys at his hands and the strength it derives from him, in order to secure for itself a lasting permanency, has need to be placed on a truly popular and more extensive basis. It rests with the enlightened Tamil speaking public of this Presidency each with his mite, to help the work that has been so splendidly started already. We are happy to note that a beautiful site for the College has been acquired at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and that steps will be taken early to construct a suitable building.

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Digestive pills for 100 pills (for Indigestion, &c.)	1	4
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Leucoderma powder (for internal and external use) White Leprosy...	1	0
Tonic pills, No 2. (specific for Enlargement of Spleen, Opium Habits, &c.)	1	0
Wind Killing Oil (for Rheumatism, &c.) Annas four and...	2	0
Ringworm Ointment (specific) supercedes all other ointment...	0	6
Hair Dye -instantaneous, WITH BRUSHES...	1	4
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Universal Ointment -for Healing Ulcers, Wounds &c.	0	8
powder and Ointment for Piles each...	2	0
Tooth powder -for Toothache, &c.	0	4
Silver Gilding Fluid -gilds an article within 2 minutes...	0	8
Scorpion Sting Remedy...	0	12
Oczena Remedy for stinking ulcer in the inside of the Nostrils...	2	0
Depilatory powder removes hairs within 5 minutes...	1	0
Gonorrhoea cure certain within 3 days. Try once.	1	0
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Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphite &c. best for consumption...	1	8
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