

# The Hindu Organ

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The Manager  
Hindu Organ

Jaffna, 9th April 1902.

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## THE HINDU ORGAN.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1902

### The Late Mr. N. Chellappah Pillai.

It is our melancholy task to record the death of Mr. N. Chellappah Pillai B.A., B.L., the retired Chief Justice of Travancore, which sad event took place in his residence at Vannarponnai on the 1st Instant. By his death Jaffna has lost not only one of her

most renowned and illustrious sons but also a great scholar and eminent jurist. He was beyond doubt one of the greatest Jaffnese of modern times, by reason of the exalted position which he occupied as Chief Justice of the "Model Native State of India", his great abilities, immense learning, and, above all, his spotless character, unimpeachable honour and amiable qualities. To the Tamil community, particularly to the Hindus of Jaffna, his loss is irreparable. His name was a tower of strength to them, and the public had so much confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose that all public movements to which he lent the weight of his name was bound to succeed and ensure public confidence. He was the final referee in Jaffna when Pundits differed as to some Shastric truths, astrologers differed on some knotty points of that science, and generally on all questions of ancient and modern learning.

Although Mr. Chellappah Pillai, was held in the highest esteem and highly respected by his own countrymen in Jaffna, and although he was widely known throughout Ceylon as one of the greatest and most eminent personages in the Island, yet he was better known throughout the length and breadth of South India, especially in the Native state of Travancore, where he spent the best part of his life as a student, lawyer, and Judge. His brilliant career in India was not only a source of great pride to his countrymen but also was of immense profit to them. He made the Jaffna name respected in India and better known in that Continent, by attaining to one of the highest offices open to a native there and by filling it with conspicuous ability and proving himself to be a most upright, conscientious and exemplary Judge. He was undoubtedly the best Chief Justice Travancore has ever had, as it is acknowledged by the people of that State. It is only persons who had been to that State and travelled in other parts of South India also, that could form an adequate idea of the achievements of Mr. Chellappah Pillai and of the esteem in which he was held there. Apart from Travancore where he reformed the administration of justice and immortalized his name which is a household word there, travel where you will in any part of South India, you will see when you come in contact with a high native official or distinguished personage that Mr. Chellappah Pillai's fame and name are not unknown to him. To introduce oneself in India as a countryman of Mr. Chellappah Pillai was sufficient to receive at least respectful treatment.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai was not only an erudite scholar, eminent jurist and a gentleman of high culture and vast information, but also was a forcible writer, deep thinker, and a great mathematician. He was proficient in Sanscrit and Malayalam, as he was in Tamil and English. One of his favourite studies was Astronomy. He was of great service to the Calendar makers in Jaffna to whom he rendered material assistance in solving difficult problems connected with the science and in introducing some useful informations in those Calendars.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai's services in the cause of Hindu revival in Jaffna is worthy of special mention. He was at the time of his death, as he had been for several years past, the President of the Saiva Paripalana Sabai. Although he was not an active worker, yet the weight of his name, and his invaluable counsels have materially contributed to the success of the Sabai. In the management of the Hindu College which belongs to the Sabai, his ripe experience, his advice and guidance have been of the highest importance. His name heads the list of the Board of Directors of the College, which is embodied in the recently passed Ordinance to Incorporate the Board of Directors of the Jaffna

Hindu College. It is a matter of special regret that the President of the Board of Directors of the College should die so soon after the Charter was granted and before any meeting of the Directors has been held.

It was Mr. Chellappah Pillai, as President of the Sabai, seeing the necessity of a paper in Jaffna, to advocate the interests of the Tamils in general and of the Hindus in particular, that founded the *Hindu Organ* in 1889 and edited it till 1891. His disinterested services on this behalf will be ever remembered by the people of Jaffna, as long as this paper continues in existence. His articles on the mal-administration question, illegal levies in the markets exactions under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, and the mismanagement of the F. N. S. Hospital, created at the time a sensation in Jaffna, and were the means of rousing public opinion on those questions and bringing about, although not immediately, far reaching changes and reforms. Those articles were, as those who read them will remember, models of chaste English, cogent arguments, and vigorous denunciation of abuses. We are only feeble imitators of the policy laid down by him in the conduct of this paper and are conscious of our shortcomings to succeed so great a man.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai was a born Judge. His judicial reserve, calmness, and dignity were noticable even in his retirement. He looked at everything from the stand point of a Judge. He lived in seclusion even after his return to Jaffna, as he had lived in Travancore, without freely mixing up with the people, except on important occasions. But those who went to him for advice were most cordially welcomed and kindly treated. It is a remarkable fact that, though he was in Jaffna for the last twenty years or so, yet he was not personally known, except by reputation, to the vast majority of his countrymen.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai was born in Jaffna about 65 years ago of respectable parents. After receiving his education in the Jaffna Wesleyan Central School, where he was the classmate of the late Sir Samuel Grenier, he went to Madras to complete his studies. After graduating in the Madras University and obtaining his B. L., degree he practised for sometime as a Pleader at Manchakuppam in South India. When the late Sir T. Madava Row, Dewan of Travancore, began to introduce reforms into the judicial administration of that State, the subject of this notice was appointed District Judge of Alleppy, from which he was soon promoted to the Chief Justiceship of that State over the heads of several seniors. He amply justified his appointment to that exalted office, by administering justice most ably, independently, impartially and honestly—qualities which were rare in those days in Travancore. It is said that the Maha Rajah would have appointed him Dewan of the State, but for the custom of appointing only Brahmins for that office. His name is mentioned even to this day in all parts of Travancore, with great veneration and love as the personification of all the virtues of a Judge. He, however, offended the First Prince, or the Heir Apparent, by not submitting to his interference with the administration of justice. When this Prince succeeded to the Gadee, Mr. Chellappah Pillai retired on pension and returned to his native place about twenty years ago. His health also gave way before he retired, and he was not from that time enjoying sound health. Since the death of this Prince in 1886 the relations between Mr. Chellappah Pillai and the Travancore Government were of a most cordial character. He paid two visits to Travancore after his retirement on the special invitation of the Maharajah, his last trip being in August 1901. It is a fact not generally known here that the Travancore Government continued



to consult Mr. Chellappah Pillai whenever important questions came up for decision, and his opinion carried great weight with them.

The obituary notice of this great man would be imperfect without allusion to his connection with the Jaffna F. N. S. Hospital as a Member of the Managing Committee in the early part of the eighties. As we have stated above, he viewed everything brought before the Committee as an impartial and independent Judge. And this brought on a friction between him and Sir William Twynam, the Chairman, who was not used to such independent thinking on the part of Members of the Committee. The result was his resignation of the Membership and the exposure by Mr. Chellappah Pillai in two Pamphlets of the abuses then rampant in the Hospital. This led to the reforms subsequently introduced in the management of the Hospital. Some people may be under a misapprehension that he was one of those who sought to convert this Hospital into a Government Hospital. But we know from personal knowledge that he always preferred the F. N. S. Hospital managed by the representatives of the people to the Government Hospital whose officers would be answerable only to the P. C. M. O. in Colombo. What he wanted was that the hospital should be made more useful and that the management should be reformed. He always took a great interest in the welfare of this Institution. It was on the 22nd July last he wrote to us in our capacity of a Member of the present Managing Committee of the Hospital as follows:—

Sometime ago you may remember that we discussed the necessity of forming a midwifery class to train Midwives. I told you that Mr. Kanagasabai was also in favour of the scheme.

Will you kindly move in the matter and try to persuade the members of the F. N. S. Committee to do something in furtherance of the object.

Another question about which he interested himself much was the Hindu Temporalities. He presided over a large public meeting, some years ago, called to adopt measures to secure the passing of a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance on the lines of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance. A draft of the proposed Ordinance was prepared under his guidance and submitted to Government with a Memorial signed by the Committee appointed at that Meeting. Though that agitation has not yet born fruit, yet it has brought the question within the range of practical politics, as the report of the Government Agent of the Northern Province and of the Assistant Government Agent of Trincomalee—places abounding with Hindu Temples—would show.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai did not of late, owing partly to his natural love of retirement and partly owing to increased bodily ailments, appear much in public. But he was very enthusiastic in the beginning of last year, as he was at the time of Swami Vivekananda's visit in 1897, in according a hearty reception to his friend the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore, when that distinguished Statesman paid a visit here; and he presided on the occasion of the Reception given to the Dewan in the Hindu College. There is a melancholy interest in the fact of these two great men who distinguished themselves in important sister States—a renowned native statesman and an eminent native jurist—being now no more, dying within a few months of each other. The death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria also occurred in the same month the Dewan visited here, January 1901, and the venerable figure of Mr. Chellappah Pillai was observed and noticed by many among those who took part in the funeral celebration that took place in the Jaffna Esplanade.

In August last he went to Travancore on a visit of condolence to the MahaRajah on the death of the senior Maharane and the First Prince which occurred last year within a short time of each other, leaving His Highness without an heir to the Gadee. Since his return to Jaffna in November last he shewed symptoms of great

break down in his health. Loss of appetite and general weakness were his chief complaints.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai's illness was noticed by us in our issue of the 23rd ultimo. Although few people believed in his recovery, yet nobody expected that he would die so soon. He died suddenly on Thursday last at 2 P.M. to the deep regret of the whole Jaffna community. The cremation of his remains took place the following day and was most numerous and respectably attended.

Mr. Chellappah Pillai married a daughter of the late Mr. A. Sinnatambay, Proctor, and sister of the late Mr. Advocate Nagalingam, and leaves no issue. He leaves behind a widow, two sisters, an only brother, and a host of other relations, to bemoan his loss. His brother Mr. Ponnambalam Pillai, to whom we make reference in these columns elsewhere in connection with his able administration of the Forest Department of Travancore as acting Conservator and who has left Travancore with his family on hearing of his illustrious brother's serious illness, has not yet arrived here. We condole with him and other members of the family on the irreparable loss which they have sustained.

#### THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

The most glaring piece of injustice, perhaps, ever perpetrated by the Government of Ceylon, is the appointment of Mr. J. H. Templer, Senior Crown Counsel, to act as Attorney-General of Ceylon in the place of Mr. C. P. Layard who has assumed duties as Chief Justice of the Colony, overlooking the claims of Mr. P. Ramanathan C. M. G., the Solicitor-General to act in that capacity. When the Colombo Dailies were authorised from the Queen's House to announce this arrangement, people would not believe it and thought it to have been another mistake similar to the announcement previously made that Mr. Kershaw had been appointed Attorney-General, which has subsequently been contradicted. The appointment of a Crown Counsel, as acting Attorney-General over head of the Solicitor-General who had more than once acted for his chief with very great acceptance, was considered a most unlikely event, more especially in view of the *communiqué* which His Excellency the Governor caused to be published admitting Mr. Ramanathan's claims to act whenever the higher office became vacant. The Gazette Extraordinary of the 26th Ultimo, however, has dispelled all doubts, Mr. Templer being gazetted as acting Attorney-General.

The public have a right to know why the claims of the Solicitor-General have been overlooked, and why he is subjected this time to the affront of a junior and subordinate officer of his Department being made his chief, temporarily though it may be. This is, indeed, adding insult to injury. The Government which, in a *communiqué* already referred to by us, explained to the public, through the press, the reason of an outsider being called, on the last occasion, to act as Attorney-General, instead of the Solicitor-General, and admitted the latter's claims to act in that capacity in future, are bound again to issue a *communiqué* stating the ground on which the arrangement in question, which is without a precedent not only in Ceylon but also in any other part of the British Empire, has been made. If Mr. Ramanathan has done anything since the publication of that *communiqué* to deserve the treatment now accorded to him, it should be made known to the public, to reconcile the previous assurances of Government with their present action. The fact of his still being the Solicitor-General of Ceylon without being charged, to the public knowledge, with official delinquency or incapacity, negatives any presumption of disqualification in Mr. Ramanathan. We are, therefore, led to believe that the Solicitor-General has not only been sacrificed to the clamour of the European press which is actuated by racial and religious prejudice and hatred, but also appears to be a victim of spite in high quarters for Mr. Ramanathan's going to England to protest against the appointment of Mr. Wendt as a Judge of the Supreme Court and assert his own claims for that office.

Now there are two courses open to Mr. Ramanathan. He should either resign his present appointment, as a protest against this injustice; or remain in his present office and most strongly represent his case to the Home Government, whether he gets redress or not. We think he will adopt the latter course, as by resigning he will be doing what the European

press wish him to do. It was an evil day for Mr. Ramanathan and, the public interest in Ceylon when he made up his mind, nearly ten years ago, to enter Government service as Solicitor-General. He was till then the most popular person in Ceylon and was looked upon, not only by the Tamils but also by the whole Ceylonese, as their leader. It is only mediocrities and men with no independence and public spirit that succeed in Ceylon as officials, more especially if they happen to be natives. Mr. Ramanathan's acknowledged abilities and independence of character are not passports to his success, especially under the present regime. The prospect of his becoming the Attorney-General of the Colony or a Judge of the Supreme Court is something which the anti-natives could not bear to see realized.

His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway is responsible for the gross injustice which has been done to this illustrious and foremost Tamil. His Excellency in the zenith of his power and popularity has thought, perhaps, that whatever he might do would be received with a chorus of approval by the public at large. In the absence of public spirit or sense of justice among the people in general, and while mutual jealousies and self-interest are the predominant feelings in the Island, we do not expect the natives of all races and creeds in Ceylon to co-operate and protest against the injustice done to Mr. Ramanathan. But we hope that the Tamils of Ceylon, who are credited by His Excellency the Governor with being a grateful people, will shew His Excellency that they could also resent an insult and injustice done to one who was their Representative in Council for thirteen years and represented their interests more ably and efficiently than any other unofficial member, not excepting even his own distinguished uncle, Sir Coomara Swamy, and who has been honoured by his sovereign in recognition of his distinguished public services. We consider the treatment now accorded by the Government to Mr. Ramanathan as nothing short of a national calamity.

We are deeply grateful to His Excellency for the construction of the Northern Railway, which he has been the means of securing for us. But this will not make us forget the wrong which he has done to the Tamils as a race in not only overriding the claims of a deserving Tamil to one of the highest offices in the land but also subjecting him to deliberate slight and affront, thereby discouraging high political aspirations among them. In our humble opinion the privilege of a Tamil being allowed to hold the office of Attorney-General or a seat on the Supreme Court Bench is more important to the Tamils as a community than the construction of any railway in the Island. Railways are constructed even in the wilds of Africa inhabited by cannibals. But it is seldom the claims of natives to offices of great trust and responsibility are admitted and encouraged. We appeal to every Tamil to consider this question from a national point of view, without being influenced by party or personal considerations, and to take concerted action to safeguard the interests of the Tamils in general as a community. Even those who are not well disposed towards Mr. Ramanathan personally would, we hope, feel that a great injustice has been done in overlooking the claims of the Solicitor-General even to act as Attorney-General, and resent the pettiness involved in the appointments of a Crown Counsel over him.

#### LOCAL & GENERAL

The Weather—Refreshing showers of rain fell throughout the District on the 3rd and 4th Instant, and the heat is not so intense as it was before the rains. The wind is blowing steadily since yesterday from the South-West. The big Monsoon seems to have set in.

The Coronation of the King—A meeting is to be held in the Jaffna District Court House, under the Presidency of Mr. W. R. B. Sanders, acting Government Agent, on Saturday the 10th Instant at 2-30 P.M., to consider what steps should be taken to locally celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII.

The Jaffna Railway—The Railway Special Committee met on the 3rd Instant and considered the Draft Report. As the attendance was not large the adoption of the Report was postponed for a meeting to be held on the 8th Instant. The Committee, however, recommended a siding at Kokuvil to catch the tobacco traffic and also the entraining and detraining of passengers without stations at the Tellipallai, Kokuvil, Chenia Street Level Crossings.



**Murder**—The dead body of a coast Tamil with hands and feet bound was discovered yesterday morning in the Ditch on the side of Jaffna Fort. Evidently the man was murdered and thrown into the Ditch. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this foul murder.

**The F. N. S. Hospital**—Mr. A. Cathiravelu, Proctor, will act as Secretary of the Managing Committee, during the absence of Mr. M. Caralasingam who goes to Colombo on leave.

**Forest Department of Travancore**—We draw the attention of our readers to the extract on this subject from the "Travancore Times". It will be seen that the services of our countrymen, Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillai, as acting Conservator of Forests, are highly appreciated by our Travancore contemporary.

**Marriage in High Life**—The marriage of Mr. M. Sivapragasam of the Mullaitivu Kachcheri, eldest son of Mr. P. Marugesu, Chief Clerk of the Minor Courts, Jaffna, with Miss Chinnappa of Kokuv West took place on Monday the 5th Instant. We wish the newly married couple prosperity and happiness.

**COLOMBO.**

**The Acting Attorney-Generalship**—Once more the just claims of the Solicitor-General have been overlooked by H. E. the Governor. What is more unjust than that is the appointment of a direct subordinate of his as his superior. This is but injustice with vengeance. The general opinion is that the Government's action in this matter is a downright insult to the native public. But the mistake lies upon the Solicitor-General himself. Why was he born a native with so much intelligence! Granting it was not his personal mistake, why should he not have become a Christian, and mixed up with the other communities in marriage. Be that as it may, it is certain he has now fallen into the jaws of evil times, and when he gets out of them he will be all right, only patience of an extraordinary nature is required just now.

**The Hon'ble S. C. Obeyesekera**—This gentleman the representative of the Sinhalese in the Legislative Council, leaves for England on Saturday next to be present on the occasion of the forthcoming Coronation. We wish him all honor and happiness in the King's land, and safe return to our country.

**The "Times" and the "Mild Hindu"**—It is a great surprise how the "Times" managed to abdicate such a false-hood so ingeniously. You challenge the "Times" and the "Observer", but what use? They are bent upon doing mischief to the Tamil Community. They want to split it into many factions, and lead a crusade against those placed higher up in the official ladder. They know that if once the latter are pulled down, there is no further hope for the intelligent and energetic Tamils of the Island. But "the Scots of the East" are able to dive deeper than they. Whatever it may be it is plain the Editors of these two papers have forgotten their duty towards the public in general. —Cor.

**VAVONIYA**

**Weather**—Some slight showers of rain mitigate the heat every now and then. The daily attendance to the Outdoor Dispensary is increasing daily and the hospital also has a fair amount of patients.

**Personal**—Mr. E. R. McDonnell the Chief Irrigation Inspector is indisposed and is under the treatment of Dr. De-la-Harp.

**Mr. Denham the Asst. Govt. Agent at Mannar** came here last night and stays in the Rest House as he has come from Mullaitivu where he went to try a District Court case. Mr. Scharder the A. G. A. and District Judge of Mullaitivu was not able to try it as he was the committing magistrate.

**Railway Works**—Jungle clearing in connection with the Northern Railway extension is being hurried on under the able supervision of Mr. Edwards one of the Asst. Engineers. About two and a half miles of road have been opened from Vavuniya to Thandikulam towards Jaffna. Preparations are being made to begin the earthwork also at the same time. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards reside in the "Market Bangallow" in the Experimental garden. —Cor.

**MANKULAM**

**Weather**—Very good showers of rain fell for the last few days. Thrashing of paddy is being carried on in some parts.

**Personal**—Mr. H. P. C. Armitage the Asst. Conservator of Forests has gone towards Icanamadu in his usual inspection. Dr. S. H. Ghanamuttu has gone to Tanukkay on his usual weekly visit to the dispensary there.

**Railway Works**—Mr. G. H. Gordon one of the Asst. Engineers is stationed at Panikkankulam a distance of about four miles from Mankulam. Jungle clearing is going on. Mr. N. D. C. Walker is stationed at Mankulam and as he has also got a batch of coolies, works will be begun in a day or two. Mr. H. S. Grant with about thirty or forty coolies has gone to Kanakarayankulam this morning and he will put up his tent there. It is hoped

that quick work will be done as there are four Asst. Engineers stationed within 34 miles between Vavuniya and Panikkankulam. Persons who are willing to get the earthworks and jungle clearings or contracts will be thankfully received by the Engineers.

**Irrigation Works**—Mr. A. P. Mc Stone has joined Mr. C. F. S. Baker as his assistant at Vovunikulam.

**Railway Engineer's clerk**, Mr. Nicholas, is at Kanakarayankulam with Mr. Grant.  
2nd May 1902 —Cor.

**SELECTIONS.**

TRAVANCORE 1076 M. E.

**FORESTS.**

It goes without saying that in the proper management of the Forests of the state, the Government can count upon one of the most steady sources of income to its coffers. Hardly any other country, comparatively speaking, is so well wooded as Travancore. And in varieties of timber and other jungle produce, our forests, compare favourably with those we find in other regions. As the Acting Conservator has told us in his admirable lecture, which he delivered in Travancore not long ago, we have in our forests, a mine of wealth, an inexhaustible store. All that is required to turn this wealth to good purpose and convert the country not only in name, but also in reality into a prosperous land is intelligent enterprise on the part of the sons of the soil. Quite a goodly variety of industries can be started and worked with success in this state, if only the educated men here will realize the power of co-operation which can be secured by a little forbearance and pluck. Nor can we ignore the importance of technical knowledge so essential in the different branches of industry for which there is scope in the land. In this connection it must be admitted that the Acting Conservator of Forests, Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillay, has laid the country under a deep debt of gratitude to him, for the successful attempt he has made in drawing the particular attention of the educated people of Travancore, to the duty they owe to their country in tapping its rich natural resources. He has opened the eyes of the public more than ever before to the great fact that a host of articles for which we are now indenting upon foreign countries, can be easily manufactured in the country out of the materials which our own forests supply in such profusion. We are certain that Mr. Ponnambalam Pillay's lecture must needs have its effect. And it is a matter for much congratulation there is now among our men of light and leading an amount of enquiry regarding the subject of Mr. Ponnambalam Pillay's discourse, unique in the dull, monotonous life of Travancore. We fervently trust that the remarks, suggestions and exhortations of Mr. Ponnambalam Pillay have not fallen on deaf ears and that the impression he has made, for of this there can be no doubt, will be a lasting and inspiring one, making for the marked material welfare of this country. Now we proceed to review briefly the operations of the Forest Department of the state during the last official year. Mr. Bourdillon going on leave in the middle of the year under report, Mr. Ponnambalam Pillay, was appointed to act for him, and during the period he has been at the head of this important department he has fully justified the action of the Durbar in appointing him to the post, of the wisdom of which there were doubts expressed at the outset. The Dewan remarks:—"It is gratifying to record that Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillay administered the department vigorously and well, paid special attention to the prevention of smuggling and devised several measures to minimize the evil." He also submitted certain observations to the Sirkar on the inadequacy of the superior staff to cope with the work of supervision. These are now under consideration and the Government have promised to finally deal with them in consultation with Mr. Bourdillon who is shortly expected to return to duty. The staff consisted of 237 permanent and 322 temporary hands against 236 and 271 in 1901. The total area of reserved forests at the close of the year was 1,521 square miles and 551 acres, and of reserved land 779 square miles and 130.5 acres or a total of 2,301 square miles and 41.5 acres against 1,315 square miles and 371 acres of reserved forest, 798 square miles and 40.5 acres of reserved land or a total of 2,113 square miles and 411.5 acres at the commencement of the year. No fuel reserves were made during the year. We feel that there is some relaxation required on the restrictions now enforced on the fuel supply of the public from the hills. In the organizing of Reserve Forests also, we trust the interests and claims of the public will be patiently and sympathetically considered. Under communications and buildings the Dewan remarks:—"The sanctioned allotment was Rs. 12,600 of which Rs. 8,805 or 69.88 per cent were expended—Rs. 1,896 on roads and bridges Rs. 5,329 on buildings and Rs. 1,580 on other works. The bulk of the unspent balance was in the Quilon Division, which is very discreditable to Mr. Watts, the Division officer. Fair progress was made in the construction of roads of which 35 miles were opened and in providing rest-houses in the forests of which 4 were completed. It is hoped that the Conservator will see that the whole of the allotment is spent and the special attention is paid to the improvement of communications." This question of communications the Dewan has done well to direct

his particular attention to, and lay special stress upon. The reproduction of teak, blackwood, sandalwood, Vengai, and Casuarina was carried out to some extent. The results of the cultivation of some exotics were not gratifying. The receipts amounted to Rs. 5,41,533 against Rs. 5,09,125 while the expenditure was Rs. 3,30,859 or a decrease of Rs. 6,013 as compared with 1901. —The Travancore Times.

**NOTICE.**

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Emulsion for Leprosy (for internal and external use) for Red Leprosy	6	0
Diarrhoea and Cholera Dispeller (no family should be without it, specific)	0	12
Infant Protector, Carmative and tonic, best for Children	1	0
Digestive pills for 100 pills (for Indigestion, &c.)	1	4
Cough Syrup, (for Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.)	1	0
Cough pills, for 100 pills (of 30 years trial)	0	12
Purgative pills, (for costiveness, bilious habit)	0	6
Liver complaint	0	12
Female pills (for all sorts of female complaints)	0	12
Leucoderma powder (for internal and external use) White Leprosy	1	8
Tonic pills, No 2. (specific for Enlargement of Spleen, Opium Habits, &c.)	1	0
Wind Killing Oil (for Rheumatism, &c.) Anas four and	2	0
Ringworm Ointment (specific) supercedes all other ointment	0	6
Hair Dye -instantaneous, WITH BRUSHES	1	4
Hair Oil -perfumed- for baldness, &c.	1	0
Pandharinath Gopinath & Co.'s SASAPARILLA PILLS on all sorts of venereal diseases	1	0
arsodyne for purifying blood and all sorts of venereal diseases. A giant remedy	1	0
Headache Remedy cure within 5 minute	1	8
Gopinath's Anti Corpulence for obesity	2	8
Eye drops -for Ophthalmia, &c., &c.	1	0
Ear drops -for prulent discharges &c.	0	12
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
Oozena Remedy for stinking ulcer in the inside of the Nostrils	2	0
Depillatory powder removes hairs within 5 minutes	1	0
Gonorrhoea cure certain within 3 days. Try once	1	0
Gonorrhoea pills	1	0
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Hypophosphite &c. best for consumption	1	8
Hypophosphite of Lime Syrup, best nerve tonic	1	0

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