

The Hindu Organ.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3240.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivakkolunthu wife of Sanmugam Sithamparapillai of Vaddukkodai West

Subramaniam Tillainathar of Vaddukkodai East

Vs.

1. Sinnachippillai wife of Subramaniam Tillainathar
2. Ampalawana Mudir. Saravanamuttoo and wife
3. Ponnupillai all of Do. East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Subramaniam Tillainathar of Vaddukkodai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sivakkolunthu wife of Sanmugam Sithamparapillai, coming on for disposal before Paul E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on June 12, 1916, in the presence of Messrs. Sivapragasam and Katiressu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 1, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said Intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 13, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. Homer Vanniasingam,
District Judge.

June 12/20, 1916.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3282.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupathippillai wife of Kathiresu Sinnappa of Suthumalai

Kathiramu Sanmugam of Anaikkodai

Vs.

1. Kathiresu Sinnappa of Suthumalai and Minor
 2. Sathkumam daughter of Sinnappa of Do.
- The 2nd Respondent is a minor by her guardian *ad-litem* the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kathiramu Sanmugam of Anaikkodai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Parupathippillai wife of Kathiresu Sinnappa of Suthumalai, coming on for disposal before P. E. Pieris, Esqr., District Judge, on June 19, 1916, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated May 9, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the creditor of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him, unless the 1st Respondent or any other person shall, on or before July 13, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

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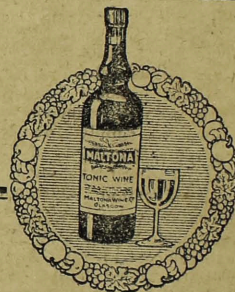
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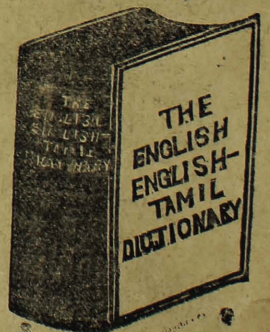
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NOTICE.

Old Boys of the Jaffna Hindu are requested to send in names with their present address and the years they left, either to the Principal, or Secretary of the Jaffna Hindu Old Boys' Association, on or before the 15th July, 1916, as information is required for the revised College Calendar.

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July, 1916.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1916.

EFFICIENCY IN ORGANIZED WORK.

That a number of men severally engaged in the same work could immensely increase their strength and efficiency by joining together in an organized body and doing the work unitedly and methodically, admits of no doubt. The power of organization is very rarely brought into practical use by our countrymen. In their readiness to undergo self-sacrifice for noble purposes, in their eagerness to support all worthy undertakings for public good, our countrymen stand second to none. The reason why they are not so powerful or so effective in their national endeavours as other nations are is to be found in their failure to find the full value of organized action. Egotism and inability to perceive the good motives of fellow workers, the spirit of cavilling and captious criticism, and similar other failings resulting from an over-weening intellectualism, are the chief causes that hinder the healthy growth of many organized movements among our countrymen. For success in any organized movement, a certain amount of self-negation or self-effacement is absolutely essential in every individual worker. Provided there is absolute unity of sentiment among the workers regarding the common aim among them, there should then be a generous surrender of individual freedom and a spirit of loyal allegiance to the wishes of constituted leaders as regards the details in the plan of work. The leaders and the followers and supporters in a movement act and react on each other. But what is more important—the movement that is effective and powerful must have at its head a man of unflinching aims and strength of will, strong enough to influence the followers and to bring them all round, as if through a magic spell, to his line of thinking and action. Such a dominating personality makes its appearance once only in an age. The impetus and the stimulus

given by such a personality to succeeding generations carries them onward and sustains them unshakably in their faith and hope. The Saivites of South India and Ceylon were enabled to organize themselves into a powerful united body, socially and religiously, and withstand succeeding waves of Jainistic, Buddhistic, and Mohamedan onslaughts, chiefly through the unifying strength and ennobling inspiration they drew from their Samaya Gurus and Acharyyas who appeared from time to time. Our religious and social institutions which have withstood many powerful attacks through all these ages is now face to face with a force more powerfully organized, more influentially supported, and more efficiently lead than any that we had ever to contend with. Will Saivism give way? Will the Saiva Acharas and the Saiva social institutions and organizations which have kept the Tamils moral and spiritual for all these ages, ever disappear from the community? The answer we can give to these questions depends on our power to organize our active and defensive forces. Organized attack on our religion must be met by organized defence. Disjointed efforts by isolated individuals or small bodies of individuals, however earnest or influential they may be, must prove weak and powerless against the mighty organizations of the proselyting forces in our midst.

Education is the chief weapon with which our religion is sought to be weakened; and education must be the chief weapon with which we must ward off the enemical influences, religious as well as secular, that are operating on our religion. If we continue in the present course of allowing a large percentage of our children to imbibe their early educational influence in institutions intended to convert them to another faith, we cannot complain if our religion continues to decline in our country. The Hindu educational movement started nearly half a century ago by that selfless Saivite Saint and patriot Arumuga Navalar has continued to grow in strength. But what is regrettable to note is that it has not been able to cope with the situation and supply the demand. Though there have been many schools conducted under Hindu management, for imparting education in English as well as in Tamil, in our religious and national lines, yet, there have not been a sufficient number of institutions to supply the needs of our children, the vast majority of whom have still to resort to proselytising institutions for their education. Our countrymen have no right to remain content till they have supplied this urgent want. Nowhere in the world do we find such a state of things—a civilized community entrusting the education of a large majority of its children into the hands of men whose main object is to convert them to another faith. Our co-religionists in India are not so dependent on foreign control in religious education as we in Ceylon are.

The reason why we have not succeeded to the required extent in our educational activities is that we have not utilised the power of organization to achieve our ends. Our efforts have been hitherto disunited and scattered and as such they have not reaped the full benefit that is their due. If all Hindu workers would unite themselves into a central educational organization and if all the existing Hindu Schools could be brought under a central management on a federal basis, there can be no doubt that their efficiency can be highly augmented.

Our Hindu readers will be glad to note that their Buddhist countrymen have earned better success in the matter of organizing their educational activities. The Buddhist educational movement started by some earnest Sinhalese leaders under the auspices of Colonel Olcott, about a quarter of a century ago, was conducted in a systematic organized line. The Buddhist Theosophical Society succeeded in raising a national educational fund and in starting several English Schools, the most important among them being the Ananda College of Colombo, and more than 200 Vernacular Schools under their management. The General Manager of Buddhist Schools was an officer under the Buddhist Theosophical Society exercising supervisory powers over the financial management and co-ordinating and regulating the educational work in all the schools under the Society. The managements of these schools are in the hands of men of local influence and it is to these local managers that the success of the Schools are mainly due. Unfortunately, a few years ago, there appears to have been some grounds for internal division or split among the Buddhist workers. Anarika Dharmapala who was a most zealous

supporter of Colonel Olcott, fell out with him and started the Mahabodhi Society with the Mahabodhi College in Colombo and a few other Vernacular Schools under its management. Another Society with similar objects was also started and registered under the name of the Buddhist Educational Society, and this Society also had under its management a number of Buddhist Schools. So, there were three Buddhist educational bodies working in the same field without co-ordination or combination of their activities. From the report of the Buddhist Theosophical Society read at its 36th Annual General Meeting held at the Society's Headquarters in Colomb, on the 29th ultimo, we are glad to learn that the Mahabodhi Society and the Buddhist Educational Society have transferred their Schools in October last to the Buddhist Theosophical Society, which was registered last year by Government under the Societies' Ordinance of 1891. They have thus effected an amalgamation in a central organization the Buddhist educational forces. The Report thus describes the success that has attended the Society's work after its registration and amalgamation with the other educational Societies:—

No one can say exactly how far-reaching will be the effect of this combination of forces, but it is already clear that a vast improvement has come about in the attitude of the public toward the work of the Buddhists in Education. The rehabilitation of our credit in the public mind has already resulted in most generous gifts to this now registered Society. Mrs. Jeremias Dias of Panadura is building a splendid laboratory at Ananda College in memory of her son, the late Edmund Wilson Dias. The final cost of the building, without furniture, will be about Rs. 16,000. Mr. D. D. Pedris has promised to build at once the corresponding final block of Olcott Hall in memory of his son, the late D. E. H. Pedris, at a cost of about Rs. 12,000. Another splendid gift has been put into our hands through the personal trusteeship by the General Manager Mr. W. Arthur de Silva of an estate, the income of which up to a total of at least Rs. 100,000 is to be used in founding and maintaining a school or schools for girls. This is also the gift of Mrs. Jeremias Dias.

The Buddhist workers in the field of education have worked with a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to their religious interests in bringing about a reconciliation among themselves and organizing themselves into a united body working in a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation. Will the Hindu workers try to emulate the example set by the Buddhists?

NOTES & COMMENTS.

To those who sigh with despondency before the steady advance of the drink evil among the people THE RAPID SPREAD OF THE DRINK EVIL, enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the United Temperance Rally held at Colombo and the most lucid and convincing speech of Sir P. Arunachalam at the meeting (reproduced in our last issue) should send a ray of hope. Will the people of Ceylon continue in their present course and consume yearly larger and enormous quantities of toddy and arrack leading the way to sure moral ruin and physical decay? Or would they, through their own self-exertion, supplemented by state help, throw off the yoke of this degrading monster and reassert their national virtue? When we see that other nations in other climes who have been long addicted to the drink habit, have succeeded in suppressing the evil with a strong hand and banishing it forever from their country, we cannot but take courage and hope that in our case too, the evil is not invincible or un-eradicable. If we can by our earnest pleading, wean the authorities from the mistaken impression that what they call the right of the minority in a village to drink is a legitimate right and should be respected even by the majority, our battle is practically won. Total prohibition at any cost is what the people would vote for wholeheartedly. Failing that they pray for a scheme of popular control of the drink traffic through local option.

The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingam's motion in the Legislative Council requesting Government for an amendment of the BALASINGAM ON MEDICAL REGISTRATION. Medical Registration Ordinance so as to give all qualified Apothecaries the right to practise medicine for gain, deals with a subject of vital importance to the public. The Hon. Member has brought this important subject for public consideration at an opportune moment since a similar question is now

before the Indian Government for solution. On March 9, 1916, the Government of India accepted the following motion brought forward at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council by an unofficial Member, the Hon. Dr. M. N. Banerjee:—"That this Council recommends that local Governments be asked to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving medical students a special course of training conducted in the Vernaculars so as to qualify them for ordinary medical practice in rural areas, and of encouraging and assisting deserving private enterprise to provide such medical education." A Circular has now been issued by the Government of India to all local Governments asking for their opinions as to the measures that may be adopted to carry out the object of the motion. The *Hindu* of the 6th instant reproduces the circular in full, and a perusal of it will convince any one that Mr. Balasingam's motion is much moderate in its demands. If on the plea of public necessity, the Government of India is prepared to concede the right to practise medicine for gain to medical practitioners trained in the vernacular, how untenable the position would be if the Ceylon Government would refuse a similar privilege to the Apothecaries trained and educated in English in Government recognized Medical Colleges in India or Ceylon. Government Apothecaries who have independent charge of rural dispensaries in Ceylon, and who prescribe for patients while in office, are denied similar privileges when they retire from Government service. The Circular of the Government of India thus summarises the reasons for instituting a medical qualification of a lower grade as follows, and the reasons should be equally tenable in the case of Ceylon:—

Reverting to the Council Resolution, it will be noticed that the main line of argument adopted was as follows:—The numbers of qualified medical men available are entirely inadequate to the demands of so large a population as is to be found in India; the income obtainable from private practice in a village is not sufficient to attract either an assistant surgeon or sub-assistant surgeon, or at any rate, not a highly trained man; consequently in rural areas either no medical aid is obtainable or it is of a very unsatisfactory description; therefore there is room for the provision of a type of doctor who though not necessarily of full medical attainments, can at least treat the simpler cases and would be an improvement on the quack pure and simple; finally that the education of such a man should not be too costly and should be conveyed in the vernacular.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE SUPREME COURT SESSIONS.—The Hon. Acting Chief Justice (with Mrs. and Miss Shaw and P. S. Mr. Van Langenberg) arrived here by train last evening, to preside at the Sessions which commences here today. Mr. C. W. Gunawardene, Deputy Registrar, Mr. S. Obeyesekere, C. O. and the Interpreter Mudaliars, Messrs. R. C. Proctor and C. Kure, have arrived here for the Sessions.

THE KATRAGAMA FESTIVAL.—This festival commences on the 30th instant and will continue till the 14th proximo. Already a large number of passes have been issued to pilgrims at the different Kachcheris.

THE VANNARPONAI POST OFFICE.—We are glad to know that Mr. W. B. Morse, Post and Telegraph Master of the above Post Office, has been given special promotion to class I. Mr. Morse is an intelligent and hard-working officer. Since he assumed duties as Postmaster of the above office several improvements have been effected. The office hours have been increased from 8 A.M.—6 P.M. to 7 A.M.—8 P.M. Registered and Insured letters which were formerly delivered from the Jaffna Post Office are now delivered from this office. We hope that ere long arrangements will be made for the delivery of letters from this office to suit the convenience of the public.

THE ACTING COLONIAL TREASURER.—Mr. A. C. Allnut has been appointed to act for the Hon. Mr. Bernard Senior, I.S.O.M.G., as the Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Stamps and Chief Commissioner, Loan Board, in addition to his own duties as Commissioner of Excise, from the 14th instant when Mr. Senior leaves for England on a five months' holiday. Mr. A. G. Clayton, who was originally expected to act, remains at the Secretariat.

MEDICAL COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.—The Medical College professional examinations for all year students commence on the 17th instant in the College Hall, Colombo.

MATRIMONIAL.—We have much pleasure in announcing the engagement of Miss Cecelia Tony Cassie Chetty of Puttalam with Mr. Victor Tambinayagam Proctor S. C. and Notary Jaffna. The parties belong to two well-known and respectable families of Ceylon. Miss Cassie Chetty being the daughter of the late Mr. Aloysius Cassie Chetty, Proctor, and Planter, Puttalam, niece of the late Mr. John

Casualty of Wellknown Police Magistrate... Chobai of Aachori and Point Pedro and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Suroon Casio...

The marriage of Mr. S Nagulingham, Interpreter of the Ratnapura Courts, with Miss Ramaswamy, daughter of Mr. Ramaswamy of Point Pedro, will take place on Wednesday the 13th instant.

WAR LESSON IN CEYLON SCHOOLS.—Mr. E. B Denham, Director of Education, assisted by Mr. Leigh Smith, M. A., has introduced a method of making school boys better acquainted with the war. A monthly leaflet, in English and Vernaculars, is to be issued...

SUSPECTED PLAGUE AT TALAIMANNAR.—A suspected case of Plague is reported from Talaimannar. A Tamil man named K I Ravter, a passenger from Kandy en route to India on the 3rd instant, was detained at Talaimannar on suspicion.

BEE-KEEPING IN CEYLON.—Mr. A P Gonetillake, of Halgampitiya, Veyegoda, has written a book in Sinhalese on bee-keeping, priced at a rupee. Over 2,000 copies have been distributed free among the Sinhalese reading members of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

CHARGE AGAINST A SINHALESE EDITOR.—Mr. M Dharmaratne, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Sinhalese weekly newspaper "Lakminipabana" and a reputed Pali scholar and teacher of Buddhist metaphysics, was charged at the Police Court, Colombo, on the 5th instant by Mr. F A Collette, A S P, C I D, for publishing a wild and indecent attack on the Buddhist Clergy in a copy of his paper under the heading of "Vinaya Prasaya".

A SOCIAL FUNCTION.—The friends and relatives of Mr. S Ponniah gathered at the P W D, quarters, Hathekama, Badulla on the 28th ultimo for a dinner party in anticipation of his marriage which is to take place at Jaffna with the eldest daughter of Mr. S Ampalavanar of P W D, Badulla.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS CAMPAIGN.—A meeting of the Committee of control was held at the Council Chamber on the 3rd instant, presided over by the Hon. Mr. R E Stubbs, Colonial Secretary.

DISABLED CEYLON MEN'S FUND.—A meeting of the Committee was held in Colombo on the 28th ultimo. It was stated that a Deputation consisting of members of Committee of the Disabled Ceylon Men's Fund waited on His Excellency the Governor on the 14th ult.

TWO NEW RUBBER COMPANIES.—The last Government Gazette contains the memoranda and articles of association of two new rubber companies. One is called the G. W. Rubber Estate Co. Ltd., with a capital of Rs. 175,000 divided into 17,500 ten-rupee shares.

THE FIRST UNOFFICIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE IN INDIA.—H. E. the Governor of Bengal, on the 5th instant, presided at the opening ceremony of the Belurachia Medical College, the first Medical College in India organized by private enterprise, and managed unofficially.

THE PUNGUDUTIVU ENGLISH SCHOOL

The second Committee (F. M. S. Branch) meeting was held on the 3rd instant at Malys Street, Kuala Lumpur. All the members were present.

- 1. Minutes of the previous meeting was confirmed.
2. The Secretary read the minutes of the second committee meeting of the Home Committee.
3. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Suraanamuttoo regarding his land...

IN THE ENGLISH HOSPITALS.

As the Ceylonese are excluded from entering the Royal Army Medical Corps or the Indian Medical Service, some of our young doctors who have recently qualified in England are, none the less, helping the cause of the British Empire by accepting temporary service in the civil hospitals in England.

- Mr. W. Wijayarathnam ... \$ 2 00 p. m.
W. Ponnuthural 2 00 p. m.
Karthigesat 2 00 p. m.

THE VALUE OF OCCASIONAL CHANGE OF DIET.

Nature working in the human mind tends to go to sleep in her old accustomed path. We walk, stand, sit, lie down, drink, and do a thousand acts according to our old ways in an automatic mechanical way.

A man in his routine life is like a machine working the creative mind is asleep, but when comes a new, unprecedented, novel circumstance to be met and overcome, suddenly the sleeping man is roused from sleeping and the mental energy again becomes creative and manifests a

new behaviour, a new response, a new reaction to adapt itself to the altered condition of things. This response lets loose a fresh creative stream of mental energy, which strengthens, nourishes, and develops the mind and responsible positions of life, by being frequently called upon to manifest fresh creative energies to meet novel emergencies and requirements, develop a higher type of mentality which mark them out and raise them above the masses who, like men half in sleep and half in dream, day after day play out the same dull routine round of life.

As change serves as an excellent tonic for the health and development of individual mind and national mind, similarly a change in the physical environment in many cases serves as an excellent bodily tonic. When the medical man finds that his medicines are not producing the best effects, he often advises a change of locality.

Occasional change of food brings about a disturbance in the mechanical physiological activity of the human body, and in many cases lets loose fresh springs of creative vitality which helps to maintain and advance the health of the body.

Try the effect of a change of diet once every week. Of course, in the matter of diet there is such a thing as individual personal idiosyncrasy. No one should take a diet which does not suit him. No one should take such diet as he cannot easily digest.

—Health and Happiness.

WAYS FAVOURABLE TO LONG LIFE

BY DR. FRANK CRANE.

Dr. Virgil Davis interviewed 107 persons of great age, one of whom, Mrs. J. E. Killersauc of Pine Hills, Texas, was 138, and had a daughter nearly 100.

They used very little medicine. Those who live long do something for what ails them; those who die early take something. Most of the aged people were of cheerful habit, worried little, and laughed a deal.

Most of them including the wealthy, had worked all their lives, and had continued their activities even on advanced years. A favorite form of suicide among folks past 50 is to stop work.

Searcely any of them were fat. Fat does not mean health, or at least vitality. Few fleshy people grow very old. They were nearly all great sleepers. They went to bed early and rose early.

Hereditly was a considerable factor in many cases, but environment and habits counted more. The disadvantages of heredity can often be overcome; not so with habits. All were moderate eaters. To eat what you like and all you like, to be guided by your appetite, may be a merry life, but it will be shorter on.

Very few ate much meat, most ate it sparingly; in many not at all. Meat belongs to the stimulant group, along with alcohol and coffee; the food value there is in it can be obtained from other sources without the poison.

Almost all were drinkers of water, but not mineral water. All had a variety of interests, kept up to the times, and believed in recreation. Most of them were great readers, especially in later life.

KUMBABHISHEKAM IN SOUTH INDIA.

Tanjore, July 4.—On the morrow of the great event that is to happen here on Monday next, Tiruvadamarudur presents, everywhere, scenes of busy preparations against it.

The renovation of the temple is a gigantic human effort representing in its triumphant termination, the realised success of a bold enterprise. It is said to have cost Mr. Ramanandam Chetty of Devakottai, who had executed the task, 6 years of his time and 6 lacs of his money, computed up to the end of the building constructed thus far, not to speak of the additional cost of the Kumbabhishekam remaining yet to be met.

The Pandara Sanadi of the Tiruvadathoral Aitharam, to which the temple at Tiruvadamarudur belongs and with them the South Indian Railway, has undertaken to make too elaborate arrangements for the Kumbabhishekam, to meet the requirements of the occasion.

Chidambaram while an equal service is also established between Mayavaram and Arantangi: In order to accelerate the local pilgrim service, all goods trains are suspended on the sections given above, goods traffic being diverted along another route.

The Collector of the District camped here for some time and planned the scheme of official arrangements. Tiruvadamarudur being a large Union and financially unable to bear the cost of special arrangements, a large contribution against it was taken from the Pandara Sanadi. In addition to this payment of money to Government for sanitary management, he has undertaken to house and feed the special Police force of 500 men that are employed for this festival.

The Police arrangements are likewise elaborate, 500 men have been drafted from Tanjore and adjoining districts.

A circular has been issued by the District Magistrate that the Police were to so behave themselves as to be a real help to the people.

One serious defect which cannot now be removed is the low stature of the tower of the temple on which the golden crown is to be set. The seeing of the fixing of the Gopi, the merit of the pilgrimage, will not therefore be possible to many.

—The Hindu.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BUTCHERY OF INNOCENTS!

APPEAL TO KIND HEARTED RULERS.

As the butchery of the poor animals is allowed in the world for the sake of Prudent Policy, I respectfully beg to draw the attention of kind hearted rulers of the world to the following facts.

1. PRUDENT POLICY ALLOWED THE BURNING ALIVE OF WIDOWS.

It was a fashion in India to burn alive hundreds of Hindu widows in the name of Sati.

Lord William Bentinck kicked aside that Prudent Policy, and earned the very great blessing of prohibiting the Sati.

2. PRUDENT POLICY ALLOWED SLAVE TRADE HORRORS.

Students of history know for what far-reaching human misery the Slave Trade was responsible.

Government after Government in the world considered it Prudent Policy to allow the Slave Traders to carry on their fiendish business.

The Government of England under William IV kicked aside that Prudent Policy, and earned the very great blessing of abolishing Slavery.

3. PRUDENT POLICY ALLOWED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Millions of poor animals are brutally treated by men.

Government after Government in the world considered it Prudent Policy to allow men to ill-treat poor animals with impunity.

The Government of England under George IV kicked aside that Prudent Policy, and passed the very first Act in the world for the protection of animals.

4. PRUDENT POLICY ALLOWED RELIGIOUS FIENDISHNESS.

Thousands of poor animals were fiendishly tortured by candidates for Heaven in the name of religion in India.

Secretary after Secretary of State for India considered it Prudent Policy to allow such candidates for Heaven to become as brutal as they liked in the name of Religion.

When Lord Morley became the Secretary of State for India, he kicked aside that Prudent Policy, and earned the very great blessing of Prohibiting Religious Brutalities.

5. A PRAYER.

All the rulers of the world will one day have to stand before their own Divine Ruler to give an account of their deeds on this earth.

I pray that as a preparation for that day of Divine Judgment, all the rulers on this earth may kindly earn the very great blessing of prohibiting butchery of poor, harmless animals in their kingdoms and states, as did the great Emperor Asoka, and thereby earn the Highest Heaven.

What charity can equal the charity of protecting the lives of dumb, defenceless, harmless creatures from the agonising knife of the butcher? May all men imagine themselves in the place of the poor animal when its throat is cut, in order to realise the truth of the above statement.

Junagad, (India). LADSHANKAR LAXMIDAS 24th June, 1916.

AN APPEAL.

I beg to appeal to all the kind hearted rulers on this earth to graciously grant Mr. Ladshankar Laxmidas's above prayer on behalf of poor dumb creatures.

If un-solicited letters may be had from the interested, LALLUBHAI GOLARCHAND JAYRBI, Honorary Manager, The Bombay Humanitarian Fund, 309, Sheriff B. Za's, Bombay, 2, 24th June 1916.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE BIG PUSH.

London, July 4.
Reuter's Headquarters correspondent states that a whole battalion of Prussian Infantry surrendered to the British near Fricourt.

ENEMY REINFORCED.

London, July 4.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the enemy has been heavily reinforced from other parts of the line, and continue everywhere to resist stubbornly. There was heavy fighting at night in the vicinity of La Boisselle. The enemy recaptured a small portion of the defence South of the village.

PRISONERS NOW 5,000.

General Haig tonight reports that torrential rains interfered somewhat with the offensive. The situation South of Ancre is unchanged. The prisoners exceed 5,000. Today's operations were chiefly minor local enterprises with a view to retaining our gains.

MUCH AIR FIGHTING.

London, July 5.
General Haig in a communique records fighting throughout the day. We made slight progress and completely held La Boisselle. The German attack on Thiépval was repulsed. There was much fighting in the air behind the enemy lines. Seven German machines were driven down. We had no casualties.

THE FRENCH SHARE.

London, July 4.
Paris.—A communique says: Six enemy attacks North West of Thiaumont were repulsed by our curtain of fire and rifle fire with heavy loss. The night was calm North and South of Somme. The enemy did not attempt a counter-attack on the captured positions which we organised. Three more batteries, two of which are heavy, were captured.

FRESH SUCCESS IN G. E. AFRICA.

London, July 4.
General Smuts reports that Vandevorter assumed the offensive of June 24th and drove the enemy from all prepared positions about Kondairangi. He is now pursuing them towards the Central Railway. We have secured the Karagwe district.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 4.
Petrograd.—An official message states that the Russians broke two lines of the German defences at Baranovitchi and captured 72 officers and 2,700 men with 11 guns and a number of machine-guns.

GERMANS RETAKE THIAUMONT WORK.

London, July 5.
Paris (official).—The French continued to progress South of the Somme, capturing woods, villages and prisoners. The Germans East of the Meuse have recaptured Thiaumont work.

ROUMANIA ON THE MOVE.

London, July 5.
Bucharest.—The Government are seizing a quantity of Austro-Hungarian rolling stock and ammunition and have sent it to Roumania from Bukovina to escape Russian capture. Government have prohibited the exportation of numerous products to Turkey and issued a total prohibition of exports to Bulgaria.

SOFIA BOMBED.

London, July 4.
Salonica.—French airmen have bombed the Military establishments at Sofia.

LORD DERBY UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.

London, July 4.
Lord Derby has been appointed Under-Secretary for War.

IRISH COMMISSION'S REPORT.

London, July 5.
The report of the Irish Commission of Enquiry attributes the Rebellion to the Irish Government's failure to suppress lawlessness. It does not attach responsibility to Lord Wimborne. It says that Mr. Birrell is primarily responsible. Sir Matthew Nathan carried out the Government's policy most loyally, but did not sufficiently impress upon Mr. Birrell the necessity of more active measures. It praises the conduct of the Police and does not attach any responsibility to the Military authorities of Ireland.

THE BIG PUSH.

London, July 5.
Reuter's correspondent at the Press Camp in France states that German counter-attack on our new position at Thiépval were accompanied by a heavy bombardment by both sides. It was easily repulsed. Prisoners say that German units were rushed from Verdun and Lens to the battle-field.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

London, July 5.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports that heavy fighting continued at night time in the neighbourhood of the Ancre and the Somme. We further progressed at certain important points. The German Artillery fire is intense in certain sectors. Two determined attacks on our new trenches at Thiépval were broken.

6,000 PRISONERS.

London, July 6.
General Haig in a communique says: Fighting continues to be mostly local struggles for strong points, the results being that we advanced slightly in certain sectors and lost no ground. The German casualties to day were most heavy. The total prisoners are now over 6,000. There was ordinary trench warfare on the rest of the front.

HAND TO HAND FIGHTING.

London, July 5.
General Sir D. Haig reports that hand-to-hand fighting continues between the Ancre and the Somme. Five hundred more prisoners have been taken.

FRENCH TAKE 9,000 PRISONERS.

London, July 5.
Paris.—A communique says: We now have over 9,000 unwounded prisoners. The number of guns is not yet known, but one Army Corps South of the Somme has taken sixty.

THE FRENCH LINE.

London, July 5.
Paris.—A communique says: We captured German trenches East of Curlu, and have taken Ormont Farm on the left bank of the Somme opposite site Clerly. We hold the whole region southward to the Farm to Hill 63. On the road to Flaucourt from Barleux the enemy occupied part of Belloy-sous-San-Terre, but were immediately driven out. A lively struggle is recorded at Estrees, part of which the Germans are still holding. All counter-attacks on our positions were shattered by our fire. Enemy attacks at Avrocourt to Hill 804 were repulsed with heavy loss.

STARVATION OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, July 5.
In the Commons Sir Edward Grey said that Germany had not replied to the British Note regarding the prisoners at Ruhlleben. He was unwilling to say more until Government had considered the position of German prisoners in Great Britain.

WAR MATTERS IN THE HOUSE.

London, July 6.
In the Commons Mr. Tennant said it was undesirable to make a statement on Mesopotamia at present.

Mr. Hunt asked why a German firm, of which one of the partners was now in Germany, after being ordered to wind up was allowed to be acquired by a firm of another name with an agency in London and remain under the same management.

Mr. Chamberlain said the Raj was at present considering the matter. Until a decision was reached he could not make a statement.

SUEZ CANAL DUES TO BE RAISED.

London, July 5.
The Suez Canal dues are to be raised fifty centimes from October 5th.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

London, July 5.
The Hague.—The Bill for the Defence of the Dutch East Indies provides for the building of a fast cruiser and three submarines.

FRENCH LOAN.

London, July 5.
It is stated in New York that a French loan of a hundred million dollars, has been negotiated in the United States. Also a finance corporation has been organised by Entente banking interests in New York.

THREE YEARS FOR A TRAITOR.

London, July 5.
Trebitch Lincoln has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for forgery and obtaining money under false pretences.

ANOTHER U. S. A. WAR OFF.

London, July 5.
Washington.—Carranza has accepted the principle of mediation and the danger of War is averted.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

London, July 7.
Sir John Jellicoe's despatch places the German losses at two battleships of the Dreadnought type, one of the Deutschland type, five light-cruisers, six destroyers and a submarine, all of which were seen to sink. Two battle-cruisers, one battleship of the Dreadnought type and three destroyers were seen so severely damaged that a return to port was extremely doubtful. One of these latter, the "Lutzow," was admittedly sunk.

THE BIG PUSH.

London, July 6.
Paris.—A communique says the French resumed the offensive North of the Somme and captured the second German position East of Curlu on a front of two kilometers. They repulsed attacks. South of the Somme they finally drove the Germans from Estrees and now hold the whole of the second German position South of the Somme on a front of ten kilometers. 500 more prisoners have been taken. There were only intermittent bombardments at Verdun.

PRAISE FOR THE WELSH.

London, July 6.
General Haig reports that we made a further slight advance near Thiépval, South of the La Bassée Canal. After a discharge of smoke and gas we made successful raids on the enemy line, in which the Royal Welsh Fusiliers specially distinguished themselves, taking prisoner forty men. The Highland Light Infantry successfully raided enemy trenches West of Hulluch. Many Germans were killed and some taken prisoner.

WHAT THE BRITISH DID?

London, July 5.
The slower British advance is explained in a French semi-official announcement on the ground that the Germans expected a British and French attack, but thinking the latter was exhausted by Verdun they accordingly massed their best troops against the British. Hence the French papers are most eulogistic regarding Britain's effort, especially over the brilliant capture of La Boisselle which was the enemy's strongest organisation. There is a consensus of praise over the bravery of the new Armies. A distinguished neutral observer says, regarding the first triumphant assault on Mametz, which the enemy believed impregnable, he does not believe there ever was a more gallant feat in the War. Nothing the Japanese did against the Russians was so perfectly heroic. Similarly at Commeucourt, though they failed to capture the salient, the British did not die in vain, for they held the German masses, enabling the success attained at other points.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

London, July 6.
Petrograd.—The Russians have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester, South of Buczacz, and cut the railway from Delatyn to Korosmeza which is in Hungary.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 1,000 GERMANS.

London, July 6.
Petrograd.—A communique records successes in many of the sectors from Riga to the Carpathians. 8,000 of the enemy were then taken prisoner in the region of Bozarovitchi. The enemy on the right bank of the Dniester were routed and hundreds taken prisoner. The small town of Mikolitchine on the railway to Korosmeza from Delatyn has been captured.

STARVING BRITISH PRISONERS.

London, July 6.
In the Lords, Lord Newton said the German reply to the British request that the Ruhlleben prisoners should be either fed or released had been received. Germany did not categorically refuse the request; their reply was being studied.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

London, July 6.
It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals with additional safeguards providing for Imperial control of harbours and strategic points, and the protection of the Unionists in the south and west. A Bill is being prepared to give effect to the settlement and will be introduced in the Commons shortly.

THE DOUBLE TEA DUTY.

London, July 6.
In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said negotiations were proceeding with Travancore State for remedying the grievance of the double export duty on tea. He had communicated with other departments of the Imperial Government which used Indigo. He hoped after the War they would favourably consider the claims of Indian industry, but emphasized the necessity of planters co-operating to insure more scientific cultivation and better preparation and marketing arrangements in order to secure durable results.

The report on the enquiry into the Medical arrangements in Mesopotamia was not yet received.

DOMINION AID.

London, July 6.
Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at a Banquet in London in honour of representatives of the Dominions now visiting London, said that the General Staff were quite satisfied with the result of the struggle so far. The deeds of the men from the Dominions had become a household word. Our resources would last longer than the enemy's and the staying power of our race would see us to the end.

London, July 6.
Paris.—A communique reports we have taken 76 guns and hundreds of machine-guns. There has been local engagements north of the Somme. There was no Infantry action on the Meuse.

London, July 6.
(Official).—Mr. Lloyd George has been made War Secretary.

London, July 6.
Petrograd (Official).—The Russians have over 10,000 more prisoners, including 5,000 on the Dniester.

London, July 7.
Petrograd.—A communique reports successful Artillery engagements on the Dvina above Friedrickstadt. Fighting at Baranovitchi is continuing in our advantage. All enemy attacks to retake the ground failed. We captured 75 officers and 8,000 men between July 5th and July 6th.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

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31. VASANTA KUSUMAKRAM.—The surest cure for diabetes melitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 5 only extra.

32. RAKTHA SUDHI OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz, ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, syphilitic eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raktha Sudhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improves complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2, per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 5 only extra.

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