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A. MICOTOOTAMBYPILLAY, Navalarkottam

JAFFNA,

1916 17 was considered. I was glad to be abaccept all the recommendations of the committee

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that under the new system there is less drunkenness in the country. Under the old system people used to drink on the sly in gardens and in houses, but the new system has introduced a sort of respectability to drinkers and they may be found openly congregating in taverns in large numbers and indulging in toddy drinking to their hearts content. The toddy rents of this District weuld bear cut our statement that since the introduction of the new system toddy drinking has increased. The rents being now purchased for large amounts, the renters are interested in promoting drunkenness in the country.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—The abnormal wet weather which prevailed here terminated on Tuesday last with a tromendous blowing of the South West wind commencing at noon and continuing till about 7 r. M. uprociting from almost every compound palmyrabs, ecceonets, and other trees and plautations and causing also loss of some human lives on account of trees falling on houses and huts. A gale of this character unaccompanied by rains during the period of the South West Monsoon had never, within the memory of men living, been known to have occurred in Jaffna. The Calicut tiles on most of the houses along the sea beach of the Town and the Esplauade were blown off and they have to be retiled. The weather is fine since yesterday.

THE HON'BLE THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—
The Hon'ble Mr. Stubbs, the Colonial Secretary, paid a short visit to Jaffua, and returned to Colombo on Tuesday evening. It is said his visit was in connection with the Sugar Refineries Company's dispute with the Provincial Road Committee.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.—Mr. Horsburgh leavos here today accompanied by the Chief Mudaliyar on circuit to the Islands.

Mudaliyar on circuit to the Islands.

The Treasury Shroffship.—We learn that the impendirg vacancy at the General Treasury will be filled by the appointment of Mr. M Chelliah, Shroff Mudaliyar of the Colombo Customs, his place being filled by Mr. C S Kandiah, Shroff Mudaliyar of the Kandy Kachcheri. The Treasury Shroffship is the highest post open to Shroffs and we congratulate Mr. Chelliah on his appointment. He will probably assume duties in another fortnight.

fortnight.

CEYLONESE IN ENGLAND.—In the Tripos lists issued at Cambridge on June 15th, occurs the name of Mr. P Saravanamuttu who has passed in Class 3 in the Mathematical Tripos Part I. The following students have passed the Trinity Examination of students of the Ilns of Court for call to the Bar. Final, Class 3, Mosers. Henry Samuel Perera (Gray's Inu) and Samuel Nallarateam Velupillai (Gray's Inu). Mr H S Perera B A. (Lond.) has passed the Bar Final. He will sit for the B SC. (Economics) Examination in October this year.

The Director of Irrigation.—Mr J. A.

THE DIRECTOR OF IRRIGATION.—Mr J. A. Balfour A M I C E Director of Irrigation, who went home on leave last year, is returning from Liverpool by the B. L. ss. "Warwickshire" due in Colombo on August 2nd.

wickshire" due in Gelombo on August 2nd.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR — H. E. the Governor will give away the King's Modal for bravery st the Police Parade, Colombo, this evening to R. M. Kalu Banda a constable of the Western Province for bravery displayed by him in arresting an armed burgler. Tomorrow night H. E. will give a dinner party at Queen's House. On Saturday H. E. will leave Colombo by motor car on a visit to Kalufara where he will be received by the public in several pendals with great demonstrations. H. E. will unveil the King's statue at this place. On the 24th instant H. E. will pay a visit to Galle.

A Rs. 15,000 Reward — The Government

A Rs. 15,000 Reward — The Government of Bongal has offered a reward of fifteen thousand rupees for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assassins of the Deputy Superintendent, Basanta Kumar Chatterji, who was shot dead at Bhowanipur on the 30th June.

on the 30th June.

Tex Under Irrigation.—Two small plots at Advardbapura are to be planted up with tea immediately, and irrigated for experimental purposes. Mr. Kelway Bamber, and Mr. Corlett have already gone up to Anuradbapura. Mr. Bamber will superintend the planting of tea. The area to be planted is about half an acre. —Ceylon Observer.

PERSONAL,—Mr. K V Marcandan, Renter and Plauter, has arrived in Jaffea from Batticalca. He returns to Batticalca next

—Mr. S Caudiah, Assistant Inspector of Schools, who was away at Trincomalec on inspection duty has returned to Jaffna.

MATRIMONIAL.—A very pretty wedding took place at Point Pedro on Wednesday the 12th instant between Mr. S Nagalingam, Interpreter, Courts, Ratnapura, and Miss Sivapakkiavathiamms!, daughter of Mr. V Ramaswamy, Tample Managor. Lurga number of relatives and friends were present. Many congrabulatory telegrams were received from friends.

NOTICE.

caled tenders will be received at this ce till 12 o'clock noon on Thursday 3rd August 1916 for erecting two enry public latrines on the land acred for the purpose in Division No. 9 ch Street Trincomalce. Such latrine should be provided with seats and have a roof covered with round tiles.

round files.

The well in the land should be provided in the land should be land away drain 10'+12" render-tement.

The work must be capital and

cemed.
The work must be carried out accordto the plans and specifications which
be seen on application at this Office.
The Chairman does not bind himself to
ept the lowest or any tender.

eal Board Office, incomalie, 14th July, 1916

Order Nisi.

N THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3210.

Class III.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Annauma wife of Suppiramaniar Madva
gausm of Vaddukkeddai West in Jaffan late
of Port Swottenham in Federated Malay
States!

Suppiramaniar Mailvaganam of Vaddukkod-dai West in Jafina Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thangamuttu widow of Arumugaan Murugaeu of Vaddukkoddai Weat 2. Mailvaganam Veluppillai alias Thalaiyasingam of Do.

3. Mailvaganam Rethnasingam of Do.

4. Mailvaganam Arumugam alias Rajusingam of Do.

5. Mailvaganam Thuraisingam of Do.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Respondents are minors and appear by their guardian ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Suppiramaniar halvagausm of Vaddukkoddai West, praying for electers of Administration to the estate of the ovenamed deceased, Annamma wife of Suppiramania Mailvaganam, coming on for disposal bere P. E. Pieris, Esq., District Judge, on July 4, 116, in the presence of Mr. A. Modliar Velupillai, rocker, on the part of the Petitioner; and the sfliavite of the said Petitioner, dated February 11, 116, having been read: It is ordered that the estitioner be and be is herely declared entitled, a the lawful husband of the said deceased, to liminister the estate of the said deceased, and tat Latters of Administration do issue to him cordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed any other person shall, on or before July 25, 116, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of its Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris, District Judge.

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T. A. THURAIAPPAHPILLAL.



Che Hindu Organ.

JAPPNA, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916

THE NORTHERN PROVINCE.

The Report of Mr. B. Horsburgh, Go-renment Agent, Northern Province, for

the year 1915, is a business like document which is replete with useful informations regarding the Province of which he has been in administrative charge since 1st January 1915. It shows Mr. Horsburgh's masterly grasp of all questions affecting the Province and his intimate knowledge of it, although it is a report of the first year of his administration as Government Arent.

The total revenue credited at the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months October 1914 to September 1915 was Rs. 1,220,404-41, as compared with Rs. 1,151,805-85 for the previous twelve months. The corresponding figures for Rs. 1,151,805 - 85 for the previous twelve months. The corresponding figures for the whole Province were Rs. 1,399,111 - 21 and Rs. 1,380,025 - 90. The expenditure brought to account in the Jaffna Kachcheri during the twelve months was Rs. 644,316 09, as compared with Rs. 581,-249 23 during the previous twelve months. The increase was owing to the payment of charges on account of a large number of Sinhalese riot prisoners in Jaffna.

Under "Food Supply, Health, and con-

Under "Food Supply, Health and con-nected subjects", Mr. Horsburgh writes:

The chief agricultural industries of the district are the cultivation of paddy, dry grains, the palmyra pulon, the coconut palm, fruits and vegetaoles, manioca, and tobacco.

Paddy.—This is the chief food product. About 632,000 bushels were reaped on an area of 45,000 acres, the average yield having been even fold. This quantity was supplemented by 609,310 cwt. paddy and 232,552 cwt. rice imported from South India and Burma.

Almost all land in the populate suitable for

paddy and 262,002 owt. Hee imported from South India and Burma.

Almost all land in the peninsula suitable for paddy is under cultivation. An extension of this cultivation is expected on the mainland in the Karachchi division, when the irrigation scheme in course of construction at Iranamadu is completed. The prices of paddy and rice have been fairly normal during the year.

Dry Grains.—About ton varieties of fine grain are grown on paddy and tobacco lands after those crops have been reaped. These supply the wants of the poorer classes. Three varieties of grain are also grown, but large quantities are imported from South India.

Padmyras.—This palm is grown thickly all over

Palmyras.—This palm is grown thickly all over the peniusula, and is a most useful tree, every part of it being unlized in some way or other. There is an export trade in palmyra timber and in jaggery manufactured from the juice of the palm.

palm.

Coconuts.—The estimated area under coconute
is about 19,000 acres, and the cultivation is extending. More land fit for ecconut planting was
sold during the year in the Pachehilaippali and
Punskari divisions. A large export trade in copra
is carried on, but the prices have been very fluctuating owing to the uncertain state of the market
during the year.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Those are not sufficient
for local wants, though vegetables are widely
grown on paddy and tobacco lands as rotary crops.
Large quantities of curry stuffs were importedfrom South India.

A new variety of plantsip known as "swandal"

from South India.

A new variety of plantain known as "swandal" was introduced into the district. It is similar to the "thenkathali" commonly found here. About 50 suckers were received from Mudaliyar A. Naganather from Kurunegala and distributed locally

Manioca.—This is a food product grown only for local consumption; it is the chief mainstay of the poorer classes.

for local consumption; it is the chief mainstay of the poorer classes.

Tobacco.—This is the most remunerative crop of the cultivator, and covers about 6,500 acres. Two varieties are grown, one for suncking and the other for chewing. The smoking tobacco crop was equally good. Part of this tobacco, especially that of Vadamaradchi division, is seld for the estate labourers in the central and southern parts of Ceylon, and normal prices were realized. Most of the chewing tobacco grown last year remained unsold till about the close of the year, when it fetched the usual prices, the reason for deferred purchases having boen that there remained in Cochin and Travancore markets a large surplus of the previous year's tobacco unsold, and no more than 5.745 candies are allowed to be taken into that territory during one year.

During the year a number of foreign varieties of tobacco were successfully raised in the Government experimental graden at Trunelveli, in the Jaffua division, under the direction of the tobacco export, Mr. B. Scherflius. The leaves were cured in a barn creeted for the purpose, and the quality of the outturn promises well for the future of this industry, if generally taken up by the native cutivator.

The rainfall during the year was 33-92 inches in 75 days, as compared with 57 (20).

of the outturn promises well for the future of this industry, if generally taken up by the native cutilvator.

The rainfall during the year was 33-92 inches in 75 days, as compared with 57-79 inches in 78 days in 1914 and 67 34 inches in 66 days in 1913. This deficient rainfall at unseasonable periods of the year was responsible for the late sowing of the paddy in 1915 and exposure of the standing crops to continuous droughts, by which their growth became stunted. The crop prospects at the close of the year war distinctly poor.

Health of People.—There was no epidemic of serious disease, except an occurrence of smallpox at Point Pedro in September and October. There were 8 persons infected, of whem 3 died and 5 rocovered. The infection came from India through the tindal of a sailing vessel, who got the attack about a week after landing and died.

The annual fever season claimed many victims at the beginning of the year. The close of the year was, however, free from the severe type of fever that used to prevail, due in popular opinion to the deficient rainfall and consequent dier condition of the dwelling compounds. The total deaths in 1915 was 10,740, as compared with 11,716 in 1914. Of these numbers, 4 183 deaths and 4,510 deaths, respectively, occurred during the first three months of the year. The number of births registered during the year was 10,592, as compared with 11,424 in 1918, 1843 marriages were registered in 1915, as compared with 1,864 in 1914. The health of the people in general has not been unsatifactory during the greater part of the year. The dispensaries, and 12 branch dispensaries or visiting stations, in all of which

On the whole, the year 1915 has been a prosperous one for the people. Their crops were good, dustries stoady, trade flourishing, and health etter than usual.

Under "E lucation" the following inter-

esting remarks occur:—

There are no Government schools in the district. The Roman Catholic, American, Wesleyan, and Church of Esgland Missions, and Hindu organizations under the the whole work of ducation. The work done in their schools is subject to Government inspection and supervision, and Government grants in aid are received. The returns show that there are 389 schools, both sided and unaided, which are fairly distributed in the populous parts of the district, but the more thinly peopled parts o g., the Karachchi and Punakari divisions, are not so well supplied. On the whole, the district has a sufficient number of schools, but in many cases there is overlapping of endeavour, resulting in unsatisfactory school buildings, poor equipment, insufficiently trained teaching staff, and poor attendance. The Rural Schools Ordinance is not in operation in the district though it is in ferce in Mannar and Mullaitivu. The leading schools of the several organizations, however, approach a satisfactory standard of officiency.

During the year the Director of Education succeeded in obtaining the consent and co-operation of the Church Mission, American, Wesleyan, and Hindu organizations to the establishment of one common training school for vernacular teachers, in place of each body having a seperate one of their own. The Church Missionary Society's school ground at Kopai has been selected as the site, and Government aid promised to enable the project to be successfully inaugurated.

The reference to the Rural Schools Ordinance, and to the fact that it is not in operation in the Jaffna District though it is in force in Mannar and Mullaitivu is significant. The Hon'ble Mr. Balasin-gham brought this matter recently to the notice of the Government in the Legis-lative Council and it has been referred to

The Government Agent's observations on crime are very informing. In this connection we may state that the Jaffon Police have utterly failed to find out the perpetrators of a number of atrocious murders which occurred during the year under review in the Town, in Kokuvil, Copay, Navaly and other places, which reflects no credit on them.

Of all questions Excise is the one on

Of all questions, Excise is the one on which Mr. Horsburgh is most qualified to speak with his vast experience as head and organiser of that Department before his tranfer to the Agency of this Pro-

vince. He says:—

Arrack.—The arrack rent fetched Rs. 237,555
for the financial year 1915-16, as compared with
Rs. 161,565 for the corresponding twelve months
of 1914-15. The number of taverns remained
unattered, viz., 24. The figures of consumption
were 46,206 gallons in 1915, as against 35,971
gallons in 1914, being an increase of 10,235 gallons.
This increase is due to heavy sales at reduced
prices towards the close of the rent period. A
clause has been inserted in the arrack rent sale
conditions for 1916-17 limiting the quantity that
may be sold by the renter during the last month
of his rent.

of his rent.

Toddy,—The toddy rent for 1915-16 (nine months) fotched Rs. 203,050, as against Rs. 232,800 for the twelve months of 1914-15. There was no alteration in the number of taverns, which was 113. Their number and distribution are fairly satisfactory and meet the legitimate domands of the people. The quantity consumed during the year 1915 was 1,092,072 gallans according to sale books kept in the taverns, as compared with 891,186 gallons in 1914 and 992,302 gallons in 1918.

gallone.

Control.—The Excise staff have done their best to check illicit sales and distillation, and their efforts have had a considerable measure of success as regards sareak. As regards toddy, illicit drawing and sale have been greatly reduced by the vigilance shown by them, and by the deterrent punishment meted out to the offenders in the courts.

Owing to the fact that under the old system uncontrolled sale and consumption of toddy took place everywhere in gardens and not in taverns, it is difficult, if not impossible, to compare the amount of toddy definking in former years with that under the new system. Drinking is more in evidence under the latter, but, notwithstanding a a fairly intimate acquaintance with the people and the country, I am unable to say that it has increased, in some villages it is certainly less. The Chief Headmen generally agree that there is less drunkenness now than before.

the Government Agent for report.

vince. He says:-

of his rent.

Foreign Liquor.—Twenty licenses were issued for 1915 16, as against nineteen in 1914 15, the increase being one "occasional" license. The total quantity consumed during 1915 was 8,127 gallons.

Havise Advisory Committee.—There was one meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee during the year, when the revision of the tayoun lists for

AOFESSOR G H LEONARD, M. A. IN JAFFNA.

—Prof G H Leonard, M. A. of Bristol University, will deliver a public decture in the Central College Hall. on Thursday, the 20th at 6 P. M., on "Social Service". The Hou'ble Mr. A Kanagasabai, M. L. C. baskindly consented to preside On the following evening, Friday the 21st, in the same place, Professor Leonard will give a lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "The Art of G F Watte", under the auspices of the Jaffna Y M C A.

under the auspices of the Jailia Y M U A.

Anchylostomiasis Campaign at Matale.—
Mr. Denham, Director of Education, with Mr.
Cordington, A G A visited the Laboratory of
the Anchylotomisis Campaign at Matale and
were received by Dr. Snodgrass Specimens
of Anchylostomi, whip worm, round worms,
&c. were shewn under the microscope. The
work at present is conducted in two villages,
chiefly by the installation of sacitary latri-

chiefly by the installation of sanitary latrines.

CRICKET.—A match was played between the Jaffua Sports Club and the Jaffua St. Patrick's College Cricket XI, on Friday and Saturday the 14th and 15th instant on the Central College grounds. The club made 95 runs in the 1st innings and 102 in the 2od innings; V Joseph 18 and 10 (not out) G F De Livera 13 and 1, R Ponnuthural, 2 and 13, S Rajaratnam 18 and 12, A E Geonawardena 5 and 2, A H Nathaniel 20 and 7, A E Alexander 0 and 12, A M Sittampalsm 9 and 17, R I Nayagam 3 and 5 (not out) S L Jansen 2 and 18, and S Katiresu 1 and 3. The College made 55 runs in the 1st innings and 123 runs in the 2nd innings A R S Tissera 12 and 19, A Nicholas 3 and 40, A S Pullai 3 and 1, J C Kei 12 and 9 (not out) K Gnanaprakasam 25 and 7, W I Perera 1 and 8, D. Saverimuttu 3 and 5, T R John 4 and 0, R C Reginald 0 and 1, and 2 artick 0 and 1, and A Richard 0 and 1 (not out). The match ended in a victory by 9 runs for the former.

Saraswari Litterary Association.—The

A Richard 0 and 1 (not out). The match ended in a victory by 9 runs for the former.

Saraswatt Literary Association.—The weekly meeting of the above Association, Colombo, was held on Saturday the 15th instant. Dr. S K Chinniah was voted to the chair. The minutes haing been read and confirmed, Mr. W T Jegasothy, Vice-President continued his lecture (second) on "The Extinct Civilisations of the East." The lecturer dwelt at length on the past civilisation of the Egyptians 5000 years ago, referring to the high standard of their efficiency in Industry, Commerce, Science of Astronomy and Mathematics, Arts, Literature etc., and laying great stress on their superiority in Architecture. The lecture was throughout interesting and was listened to with rapt attention. The following offered comments on the subject, Mesers K Kanagasabapathy, S Subramaniam, N Velupillai, M Thampiah and the chairman. The meeting was brought to a close with votes of thanks to the Lecturer and the Chairman. At the next meeting Dr. S K Chinniah will deliver a lecture on "Female Education". —Cor.

KUALA LUMPUR.

30 6 16.

Weather.—After so absence of about ten days it has again begun to rain since last Monday usually commencing at about 4 P M. lasting for a few hours.

VIVERANANDA ASHRAMA.—The Sunday class is being regularly hold in the Ashrama commencing at 6.30 P m. The attendance is reasonable but members are expected to take more interest. The necessity of a Swamy is much felt as with such a head the affairs of the Ashrama are expected to be better managed.

OBEQUARY — We doeply regret to record the untimely death of Mrs. W E Carlos on the 22nd inst. The deceased was the mother of Mr. F E Carlos of the Federal Treasury and sister-in-law of Mr. O E Carlos, Acting State Treasurer, Pahang.

A Lecturae.—Mr. C C Brown B. A. of the F M S Civil Service delivered an orudite lecture on "Society" in the Catholic Club today at 6 30 P. M. with Dr. A J McClosky M. D. Senior Medical Officer in the Chair.

S. C. T. A.—The new regime of the Selangor Coylon Tamils' Association appears to be very promising. A move in the right direction is progressing. The number of Pujas in the Kandasamy temple is shortly to be increased from twice to thrice daily. The Reading Room is going to be improved by increasing the number of papers and by increasing the number of papers and periodicals and by holding weekly meetings.

SELANGOR NOTES.

A Hendu Hight School —Owing to religious coerciou and religious projudice on the part of the prosolytising Christian Schools in these parts, towards Hindu pupils, the Selanger Caylon Tamils' Association, will showly bold a meeting with a view to raising a fund for the establishment of a Hindu High School where education in English and Tamil based upon religion will be imparted to Hindu boys.

A VETERAN JOHNALIST —We have to miss

A VETERAN JOURNALIST -We have to miss A VETERAN JOURNALIST — We have to miss for some time a veteram journalist in the person of Mr. R. M. Thyriar of the Town of Jaffna. Mr. Thyriar, it will be here observed, had been conducting several English and Tamil papers in Malaya and had successfully championed the native cause. He is well versed in Latin and commands English and Tamil with equal facility. He leaves for his native land in a day or two after a sejourn of twenty-five years in Malaya. We wish him bon voyage and speedy return to our midst.

twenty-five years in Malaya. We was thubbon voyage and speedy return to our midst.

Obstuary.—It is with deep regret that we have to record the premature death of Mr. R. Somasundrum who was attached to the General Post Office, K. Lumpur The deceased had an attack of malarial fever on the 29th utitime to which he succumbed three days later, in spite of the best medical succour rendered to him in the Government General Hospital. Mr. Somasundrum was the son of Mr. Ramalinga Udayar and belongs to a respectable family at Karadivu. He was humble, amiable, obliging and intelligent and was much esteemed by his superiers for the indefatigable zeal displayed by him in the discharge of his duties. Much sympathy is felt towards his young widow who has not as yet passed one year of her married life. The functal was largely attended and conducted according to Hindu rites, his countrymen especially the natives of Karadivu vieing with one another to pay their last respect and tribute to their departed friend. —Cor. other to pay their last their departed friend.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR THE DRINKERS.

By G. E. RHINEHART

Who is the last man to be employed?—The man who drinks.

Who is the first man to be laid off?—The man who drinks.

Who believes that whisky keeps him warm in winter?—The man who drinks.

Who believes that the same whisky keeps him cool in summer?—The man who drinks.

Who always scores lowest in efficiency?—The man who drinks.

Who forgets the fine distinction between right and wrong?—The man who drinks.

Who becomes careless of his personal appearance?—The man who drinks.

Who becomes reckless in his speech and con-not?—The man who drinks.

Who pays cash to the publican, and asks his preer for credit?—The mam who drinks.

Who fails to distinguish between his own money and that of his wife and children?—The man who drinks.

Who impoverishes his family while debauching himself?—The man who drinks.

Who "stimulates" his brain until he becomes maudlin?—The man who drinks.

Who "stimulates" his legs until they become wobbly?—The man who drinks.

Who paralyses himself and calls it "stimula tion"?—The man who drinks,

Who poisons himself to give him "strength" ?— The man who drinks.

Who advocates "personal liberty" as an excuse to trample on the rights of others? The man who drinks.

Who claims a "personal liberty" to blow his vile breath into the faces of sober people?—The man who drinks.

Who insists upon his right to button hole a stranger and fill his ear with maudlin drivel?—The man who drinks.

Who insists upon his "privilege" to stagger out of a saloon and leer at passing women?—The man who drinks.

Who makes a sober man pay more for what he buys, in order to balance the uncollectable accounts against himself?—The man who drinks.

Who is the first man to fail in health when he sinks himself the strongest—The man who

Who cannot secure a job behind the same saloon counter that he has patronized from the front?—The man who drinks.

Who leaves a wife and children the memory of a misspent life?—The man who drinks.

Who will be unable to give a satisfactory account of the talents entrusted to his keeping?—The man who drinks.

Who leaves his family unprotected and needy hen he has cut short his own career?—The man

-Health and Happiness.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham:-

I move, Sir, that Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1905, be so amended as to give apothecaries the right to practise medicine for gain.

right to practise medicine for gain.

My reasons for bringing this motion forward may be expressed in the word of the Lieutonant Governor of Bengal. When the Medical Council of the Calcutta Medical College condemned the licenciates of the Campbell Medical School at Calcutta where students were taught Western Medicine in the Vernacular, the Lieutenant Governor said:—"For private practice men of this class are in great demand, Their education has been a comparatively cheap one and they can afford to work at rates within the means of the masses, while at the same time they have sufficient professional knowledge to satisfy their clients. It would be a mistake to do anything that would tend to reduce the supply of these practitioners or to make their services more costly to the people."

For a population of about 4‡ millions in this Island there are only about 450 registered medical practitioners.

It is not an under estimate to state that only about 400 Registered medical practitioners are in active practice. That is to say, one registered medical protitioner for a population of over

100 000 or two registered practitioners for the city of Colombo. It will be admitted then that the number of registered medical practitioners is utterly inadequate to meet the requiremen's of our country.

In 1905, in spite of those circumstances the Medical Registration Ordinance was passed. That Ordinance applies to those practising medicine according to what is known as Western Medical Science.

The Ordinance enacts that only registered medical practitioners can sue for their fees; and that certificates signed by other than registered medical practitioners are not valid in law. It penalizes those unqualified persons who assume deceptive titles. So far our Ordinance follows the English Medical Acts.

But our ordinance goes further and penalizes every unregistered practitioner who practices medicine or surgery for gain, according to what the ordinance styles, "Modera Scientific Methods,"

It is to this additional provision in our law that I take exception. The English 'medical Acts do not prohibit the practice of medicine and surgery by unqualified persons, see Halsbury Vol XX page 343.

page 343.

The English law merely penalizes every unqualified person who assumes deceptive titles. But unless the title is assumed and advertised in such a manner as to deceive the public no offence is committed. Chiozza Morly says in his book. "Riches and Poverty" Medical practitioners in the United Kingdom is probably larger than the nation needs. But in spite of this great army of Doctors, English law does not interfere with practice of unregistered practitioners.

In India there is no prohibition against an uncepistered person practising medicine. The Medical Registration Acts of Bombay, Madras and Bengal follow the general outline of the English Medical Act. They do not prohibit any unregistered persons from practising. They do not even take away from unregistered persons the right to sue for their fees. They only penalze unregistered persons who assume deceptive titles. See section 29 of the Bengal Act and 23 of the Madras Act.

The only disability which unregistered practi-tioners suffer in India is that they cannot hold certain offices without the special permission of the Government. the Government.

the Government.

The Indian Government is now considering what further steps may be taken to enlarge the number of vernacularly trained practitioners of Western Medicine. At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 9th March 1916 the Government accepted the following resolution moved by the Hon. Dr. M. N. Bauerjee:—"That this Councils recommends to the Governor General in Council that local Governments be asked to consider the advisability of establishing institutions for the purpose of giving Medical Studients 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 education."

The Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis, Surgeon General of

The Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis, Surgeon General of India, accepted the resolution on behalf of the Government. But in the couse of his speech he expressed his personal opinion that vernacularly trained village practitioners should be allowed to practise in rural areas only.

This condition came in for a certain amount of criticism in the Council.

The Secretary of the Government of India says in his circular letter asking for the opinion of local Governments that the Governor-General in Council is disposed to discard that condition.

cil is disposed to discard that condition.

When the Ordinance No. 2 of 1905 was passed the Government found that they were unable to carry on the beneficient work of the Medical Department for one day without obtaining an amendment of the Ordinance. The result was that the penal provisions of the Medical Registration Ordinance remained a dead letter till the amending Ordinance of 1908 was passed. The Amending Ordinance enacted that notwithstanding the Ordinance of 1905, apothecaries when in Government service and dispensers when employed on estates may practise medicine and surgery for gain.

When the second reading of the Amending Or-

Ordinance enacted that notwinstanding and connance of 1905, spothecaries when in Government
service and dispensers when employed on estates
may practise medicine and surgery for gain.

When the second reading of the Amending Ordinance of 1908 was before the Council, the Honthe Burgher Member (the late Mr. F. C. Loos)
asked whether an apothecary who left the service
of Government left his knowledge also with the
Government. All the Ceylonese unofficials viz:
Sir S. C. Oboyesekere, Mr. F. C. Loos, Mr. Addul
Rabiman, Mr. Kanagasabai, Mr. Moonemalle and
that broad-minded Britisher and friend of the Ceylonese, Mr. John Ferguson, who was the General
European Member and Mr. Turner, the planting
member, opposed the amending Ordinance on the
ground that the protection given to Government
Apothecaries should be extended to all Apothecaries. The only unofficial who voted for the bill
was the acting Mercantile Member Mr. Walker,
At the third reading of the amending Ordinance
Sir Hugh Clifford read a memorandum from Sir
Allen Perry in reply to a petition to the Council
from Apothecaries in which they begged that they
also be registered. It will be noticed neither the
unofficials at the second reading of the bill in 1908
nor I at the present moment ask that the Apothecaries be registered; all that I ask is that the protection against the penal provisions of the Ordinance be extended to Apothecaries who are not in
Government service.

Sir Allen Perry said in his memorandum "The
Apothecary receives a two years free training in
the following subjects:—In Organic Chemistry,
Materia Medica, Elementary Botany, Pharmacy,
Elementary Anatomy and Physiology, Elementary
Higiene, Vaccination, the keeping of hospital returns and practical work in the outpatient department, and wards of the hospital as a dresser and
clork. It will be noticed that he gets no training
in the three branches of a medical man's education, viz: medici-o, surgery and midwifery; nor is
he ovamined in those subjects. It would be manifestly

pass. On what ground did he seek to exclude Apothecaries from Registration? On the ground that they did not pass an examination in the three branches of a medical man's education viz: medicine, surgery and midwifery. Well I can assure you that apothecaries now pass an examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. What excuse can the P. C. M. O. now have to allowing the apothecaries the right to practise for gain. According to the report for 1914, there are 301 apothecaries in the Medical Department.

These 301 Apothecaries are allowed to practise while in Government service. Some 16 them are attached to hospitals and do the work of house physicians and surgeons. When the Medical Officer goes on leave they are left in charge of these Apothecaries are left in charge of dispensaries and are styled in the department, "Apothecaries are left in charge of dispensaries and are styled in the department, "Apothecaries are left in charge."

these Apolhecaries are left in charge of dispensaries and are styled in the department, "Apolicaries in charge,"

They do not practise under the immediate supervision of anyone, How can an apothecery stationed in Midgama, Monaragala or Welimadu be said to be practising under the supervision of any qualified Medical Officer. Such a supervision is only a fiction and does not exist as a matter of fact. The excuse of supervision is urged in defence of the Ordinance because there is no better coason that can possibly be given. It is impossible to blama the Government for employing 301. Apothecaries and giving them permission to practise medicine and surgery for gain. Bir Hugh Clifford frankly pleaded expediency as the justification for the amending Ordinance of 1908. He said, "if we were able to obtain the ideal instead of having to deal with the merely practical, every dispensary in this Colony, including estate dispensaries, would be in the charge of a properly qualified medical man. But Sir, that is an ideal which I hardly think will ever he realized in Ceylon, unless properly qualified medicalmen are content with far more modest incomes than is today the case............ With regard to our dispensaries, we have a plain alternative before ure rither we must close these dispensaries altogether or we must allow men who are not qualified medical men argument could be urged by the poor who cannot sell in qualified medical men because, to use the words of Sir Hugh Clifford, qualified medical men are not content with modest incomes. There are thousands of poor people even in towns who suffer very much as they cannot afford to pay for medical relief. It is no answer to say that there are free Government Dispensaries and Hospitals. How can you expect a person suffering from dysentery, enteric fever, or from a carbourse to

be treated at dispensaries.

How can you expect a person suffering from dysentery, enteric fever, or from a carburgle to go to a dispensary. Moreover people do not look upon Government hospitals with favour. It is in uttor helplessness that they resort to them. There are a large number of people who positively refuse to go to the pauper wards. They get such medical aid as they are able to get from incompetent Vederales. Medical men have complained to me of the want of sufficient medical aid even in Colombo for a class of people who cannot afford to call medical men in. They record to treatment in dispensaries as they refuse to go to hospitals. But dispensary treatment is not suitable for any but the simplest ailments.

There is another matter worthy of considers.

There is another matter worthy of considera-tion. There was a time when there were Veda-ralas in every village. But their number is fast diminishing.

diminishing.

In 1901, there were 3424 Vedarala; in 1911, there were 2810. A decrease of 18 per cent in ten years. That is to say while the population increased in the 10 years by 15 per cent, the Vedaralas decreased by 18 per cent. During the last five years the Vedaralas have gone down further in numbers owing to some extant restrictions placed on the sale of opium and ganja.

The modern vedarala is generally speaking less alified than his predecessor.

The modern vedarala is generally speaking less qualified than his predecessor.

That keen observer of things Mr. Donham regrets the gradual disappearance of the Vedarala in his valuable census report in these terms. It is not always possible for villagers to attend dispensaries and tis difficult for them to procure treatment at their own homes."

When there was a Vedarala in each village his services could always be commanded and many of these native doctors were possessed of considerable skill expecially in the treatment of sores and bruises. The public gain no Protection from the existing law. Any man who styles himself a Vedarala, or Chinese doctor or Persian or Arabic doctor or Homespathic doctor is allowed to practise medicine for gain. It is only if he calls himself as alloyath to gottor that the law trope in aad says that in spits of two years it ining in the Ceylon Medical College, he must not practise. I beg Sir that apothecaries not in Government Service be allowed to pactise for gain, as I feel keenly the need for a lower grade of medical practitioners. The highly trained medical men devote themselves to the more wealthy class of patients, leaving the poorer classes to the untrained quacks. There is need for a type of a doctor who thought not necessarily of full medical attainments, can at least treat the simpler cases and would be an improvement on the quack pure and simple. I am prepared to accept any reasonable medification of my motion on the parts of the Government or of any one else.

any one else.

I am only anxious to get a larger number of medical practitioners.

The apothecaries who are trained in the Medical College are certainly more competent to treat ordinary cases than untrained Vedaralas: I have nothing to ask against competent Vedaralas, but we cannot be blind to the fact a large and increasing number of untrained mon are posing as Vedaralas. When there are a large number of apothecaries they are bound to settle down in the villages for the very same reason that Vedaralas do not all flock to towns. But at present there is need for apothecaries even in towns. I make that statement on the authority of highly qualified medical men who have intimate knowledge of the conditions of the poor people.

statement on the authority of highly qualified medical men who have intimate knowledge of the conditions of the poor people.

Does anyone expect a qualified doctor to go day after day to a putient to admirister cases of to sponge the body or to clean a cartuncle. So the case of hyrich they can first to call qualified medical men and to engage train at to matter.

What are the poor to do? An apathecary often does the work of a doctor and a trained attendant and he receives only the fee of a trained attendant, —The Ceylones.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.
London, July 14.
General Sir D. Haig reports that at dawn today
we attacked the enemy's second line of defence
and broke in on a front of four miles, capturing
several strongly defended localities. Heavy fightlag continues.

MORE BRITISH PROGRESS.
London, July 14.
Reuter's Press Camp correspondents tates that the latest reports show that we captured the vilges of Longueval and Bazentin le Grand and cleared Trones Wood of the enemy. The weather is favourable.

is favourable.

German Guns to be Turned Against

The Enemy.

Condon, July 14.

General Sir D. Haig reports reciprocal Artillery
activity throughout the day. As a result of sharp
Infantry fighting we not merely maintained our
pressure but appreciably advanced our lines at
various points. We captured some German ho
witzers in one sector with aumunition. These
will be used against the enemy.

will be used against the enemy.

The Battle of the Woods,
London, July 13.
The chief characteristic of the fighting at Mametz and Containsion has been the determined effort of the British to take hold of a number of copses and small forests between the first and second German lines. Hence it is called the battle of the woods. Of these Trones Wood has constantly changed hands and is christened by the Tommies. "Hellbols Wood." Of riginally it was a dense copse, but it had been so frequently shelled that cover is impossible. The Germans, when its original possessors, never fortified it. Hence it was easy to concentrate an amililating shell-fire on its occupants, but the wood no longer hinders the development of the British advance.

Best News Since the Push Began.

BEST NEWS SINCE THE PUSH BEGAN.

BEST NEWS SINCE THE PUSH BEGAN.

London, July 14.

The latest news from the British front is the best since the push began. Longueval just North of Thrones Wood is more than six unles North-East of Albert and nearly five miles East of our original line. Bazentin-le-Grand is two miles East of Longueval while Bazentin-le-Petit, is a mile further North and nearer Bapanme. The German position at Pezieres, a mile and a half North of Contalpation, must be carried owing to currecent successos. Pozieres lies athwart the main road from Albert to Bapanme. Our possession of Longueval brings our advance at this sector into line with the French at Hardecourt.

BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS OUTPUT.

BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS OUTFUT.

Luodon, July 14.

Mr. Lloyd George, presiding at a Conference at the War Office' attended by the French, Russdan and Italian representatives, emphasized the considerable charge in the fortunes of the Allies since the last Conference. He paid a tribute to the splendid achievements of the Allies and delared that a combined offensive East and West, due to the vast output of munitions, had deprived the enemy of the mittative. We had crossed the watershed and now victory was beginning to flow in our divertion.

shed and now victory was beginning to flow in our direction.

He described the efforts of the Allies in the increase of the output of munitions. The work of supplying the Navy occupied a million men, but in addition Great Britain had evolved out of now the factories were completed and turning out hundreds of guns. Heavy guns were rolling in at a great rate. The new factories had not yet attained one third of their full capacity, but the outturn was increasing daily. The main difficulties were solved. Our supplies shortly would be overwhelming. Mr. Lloyd George concluded by urging a close examination of the requirements of the various Armies, as with mutual help victory anywhere means victory everywhere.

FOREST FIRE IN GREECE.

Reuter's Athons correspondent states that the forest of Tatoi has been burning for several hours, The flames spread to the Royal chatcau, which, together with the adjaining barracks, were destroyed. There were several deaths including efficers. The King, Queen and family took refuge at their brother's residence at Kapbissia.

TURKS IN THE CAUCASUS AGAIN DEFEATED.

DEFEATED.

London, July 14.
Petrograd.—A communique says: The Turks
hurled back from the heights Eastwards of Baiburt are now retreating. In the offensive West of
Mamaknatan we are progressing successfully. A
series of heights were eccupled after a desperate
high battle. An attempted Tarkish offensive
South-East of Mamakhatun was repulsed, we advancing.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT

Mr. Redmond, replying to Lord Lansdowne's motion of yesterday, says it can orly be cleared up by the production of Government's Amending Bill. He is loth to believe the Cabinet favours co-

London, July 15.

London, July 15.

It is stated that the Irish situation is easier after the Irish leaders conferred with some Orbiton Ministers last evening, but the general feeling is that Mr. A-quith should make an explicit statement. Mr. Redmond's Manifeste has provided an obscure passage from Lord Lansdowne which is interpreted as meaning that the extitement scheme is only provisional as regards Parliamentary representation and permanent as regards the exclusion of the Ulster counties. The Nationalists are also concerned at the threatened delay in infection of the Amendiag Bill.

London, July 14.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Mr. Redmond, says the believes he is representing the views of Government.

London, July 14.

The Nationalists state that Lord Ean-downe's speech was the Syst infimation of restrictions on the Irish Executive, Mr. Asquith will be asked whether Lord Lansdowne's statements were sanctioned by Givernment. A Manifecto says the Party address strictly to Mr. Lloyd George's farms. Any departure in the direction indicated by Lord Lansdowne would be a breach of faith.

REFORTED NAVAL BATTLE.

London, July 16.

It is reported in Stokholm that a Naval hattle has been fought North of Gothland on July 12.

THE BRITISH OFFESIVE.

London, July 16.

Paris.—"The magnificent success of our intrepid British Allies" is the theme of the French papers, which declare that there is something majestic and inflexible in their measured but continuous advances, which give the impression of latent power and united and implacable will. It is pointed out that the Germans are in particular dread of the British advance North of Perome and have made incredible efforts to proven it, but the British front is allocady so nearly aligned that the French are thus facilitating the renewal of the combined advance. Details of Friday's assault show that the Rritish loft, starting between La Boiselle and Contalmaison, swarmed over three lines of trenches. They met desperate resistance from two Bavarian regiments at Ovillers, while North of Contalmaison they encountered fractions of the Prussian Guard, which was driven back to the outskirts of Pozieres. The central advance from between Mametz and Manteauban, towards the Bazentins quickly took 1,700 prisoners, a battery of field guns and a number of maxims in successive sharp fights, including the repulse of two counter-attacks. A Pomeranian brigade held out very fiercely in Bazentin le-Potit. Twice the British emerged from the wood into a singe street of the village and twice were compelled to withdraw. A third assault in the afternoom was successive sharp fights, including the repulse of two counter-attacks. A Pomeranian brigade held out very fiercely in Bazentin le-Potit. Twice the British emerged from the wood into a singe street of the village and twice were compelled to withdraw. A third assault in the afternoom was successive sharp fights, including the repulse of two counter-attacks, a Pomeranian brigade held out very fiercely in Bazentin le-Potit. Twice the British emerged from the wood with the main body of the Pomeranians escaped. The first task of the

Beuter wiring from Headquarters, mentions the first employment of cavalry since early in the War, detachments of the Dragoon Guards and Deccan Horse charging and killing sixteen and capturing thirty-four.

7.30 P. M.—British progress continues most satisfasterily. We captured a high wood and advanced towards Pozieres and Martinputch. We captured over 2000 prisoners in the past 24 hours and much material. Some South Africans carried Delville Wood.

London, July 16.

The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the Allies fred 3,000,000 shells in the seven days' bombardment preceding the offensive in the Somme.

Somme.

London, July 16.

General Sir D. Haig says:—Except for a heavy reciprocal bombardment there was nothing important. We continue to find large quantities of armament and other War material abandoned by the enemy in the positions captured on July 14th and 15th. We took five more heavy howitzers and four field-guns yesterday. Our troops yesterday evening strengthened and insproved our new positions, covered by a detachment thrust forward to a high wood which was withdrawn unmolested in the morning.

to a high wood which was withdrawn unmolected in the morning.

London, July 16.

General Haig reports 10.50 r. m.—There has been heavy fighting all day in the Pozieres-Guillemont sector of the German second line. It resulted in further important British successes, we capturing two Woods and penetrating the German second line North of Bazontin-le Grand'and reaching the outskirts of Poxieres. We captured the whole of Delville Wood, East of Longueval despite desporate resi-tance and rejulsed a strong counterstated with severe enemy losses. We gained a lodgment in Faureux Wood where we penetrated the German third line. A squadron of Dragoon Guards in this vicinity successfully accounted for an enemy detachment, the first opportunity of the avaity for action since 1914. We captured the whole Wood at Bazentin-le-Petit, West of the village of that name, and repulsed two counter-attacks. The prisoners here include the Commander of a Byavarian Regiment and his whole staff. Advancing East of Orillers we have fought our way to the outskirts of Pozieres.

London, July 15.

A German official despatch admits that the British have gained ground, plorcing the lines between Pozieres and Longueval, and the occupation of Teones Wood. It mentions attacks by minor British detachments in the Annex-Neuville sector, also near Armentieres and Arras.

London, July 16. Force readurements

Faris.—A communique says: There has been a force reciprocal bamburdment in the Flenry sector ou the right of the Meuse and nothing on the rest of the front.

Paris.—A communique saye: South of the Somme yesterday the Germana under cover of fog crept along the canal and violently attacked and

captured by surprise La Maisonette and Biaches bu. we vigorously counter-stacked and rogained both as well as a copse northward, where a few Gormans are still holding out. We progressed Wost and South of Fleury where besides at Chenois and Lalaufee, there were intense Artillery duels.

RUSSIANS STORM BAIBURT.

otrograd.—The Russians have stormed Baiburt, most important strategic point in Armenia.

Petrograd.—A communique says: The enemy yesterday violently bombarded the Russians lines East of Gorodistche, North-East of Baronovitche, and made repeated oftensives at various points in the region of the village of Skveboff which were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians counter-attacked and gained ground. The Russians captured fresh positions West of Erzerum and are now ten miles from Baiburt. Fighting is developing favourably South West of Mush, despite desperate Turkish resistance.

London, July 16.

Petrograd.—A communique says the Russians' right wing on the Riga front, supported by Artillery and warships, slightly progressed West of Kemmern.

RUSSIANS TAKE 8,000 PRISONERS.

London, July 17.

London, July 17.

London, July 17.

Sof Struciski and West of Lutzk the enemy attacked in misses at many points but was driven back. The Russians crushed a desperate resistance in the sectors of Oshoff and Goubine, and began to envelop the enemy who fled, abandoning several heavy and field-guns. Hitherto 8,00 prisoners have been counted.

THE RUSSIANS

THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Paris states that the Russian troops have received their baptism of fire on the Western front. They attacked the enemy's trenches and took prisoners who are dumb-founded to be in the hands of the Tsar's coldiers in France.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, July 17.

Paris.—A communique says: Russo French patrols were active in Champagne. We captured on the left of the Meuse part of an enemy trench East of Hill 304. The French on the right of the Meuse continued to progress West of Fleury and took prisoners. A German communique admits that the French entered the German trenches South East of Thiaumont.

London, July 16.

Our aeroplanes were most active in the Somme. We felled four German machines in the enemy lines. Two others were badly hit and obliged to descend. French air squadrons bombed the Railway Stations at Abecourt, Tergnier, Chouny, Hombleux and Roisel and a heavy battery near Roisel.

PORTUGAL READY TO AID ALLIES.

PORTUGAL READY TO AID ALDIES.

Paris,—The Eclair publishes an interview with
the Portuguese Premier, stating that Portugal is
ready to assist the Allies by sending troops to
France and elsewhere whenever the Allies desire,
the course of ovents in Portugal's financial recourses determining the number.

MR. GINNELL, M. P., ARRESTED

Mr. L. Ginnell, M. P., has been arrested at Knutsford under the Defence of the Realm Act.
Mr. Ginnell was charged at Bow Street and remanded till July 28th. He had asked to see some Irish prisoners confined at Knutsford and gave the name of McFingle.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

An Italian communique records heavy fighting at Posina. Despite violent thunderstorms we progressed South of Borcola and Boite Valley where the enemy, strongly reinforced, made several counter-attacks which were driven off with heavy loss. An enemy counter-attack at Tofana was repulsed.

Rome.—A communique says: At the head of the Posina Valley the Italians carried most strong positions. The enemy counter attacked violently but unsuccessfully, losing heavily. In the Tofana region there was very marked Italian progress.

"DEUTSCHLAND" A MERCHANTMAN.

London, July 17.
Washington.—The State Department has formally ruled the "Deutschland" a merchantman, NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS WEEK.

On the opening of the National War Savings Week Mr. McKenna in a letter points out that it coincides with the opening of the greatest military effort in British history. It is not a battle of a day or two but a long patient and arduous offensive, demanding unimaginable sacrifices by the soldiers. He arges civilians to make the greatest financial effort in history.

THE RISE IN THE

THE RISE IN THE BANK RATE.

London, July 16.
The rise in the Bank Rate is attributed to the rise in the value of money in New York, compelling more attractive British terms in order to retain the foreign balances. HONGKONG'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

Hongkong.—It is stated that a Conference of the Governor and the unofficial Members of the Legislative and Executive Councils has agreed to recommend a direct War contribution to the Im-perial Government.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

Government in a Memorandum to the Neutral nations, says the Declaration of Loudon has been abandoned because it was impossible to stand the strain of the changed conditions of War, but the Allied nations would continue to conform to the principles of International Law.

STEAMERS SUNK.

The British steamer "Silverten" has been sunk.
The steamers "Ecclesia," "Alto" and "Sylvie" have also been sunk. The crew of the "Alto" were saved.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, July 15.

London, July 15.

(Official).—Mr. McKenna announces that the Finance Ministers of France, Russia and Italy have conforced in London in conjunction with the Anglo-French Ministers of Munitions and the Chief of the Russian General Staff and reached an agreement, further co-ordinating their joint arrangements for supplies and finance. Great Britain has also concluded separate financial agreements with France and Italy and is initiating discussion with a view to a separate agreement with Russia.

GREEK FIRE STILL RAGING.

Athens.—The fire is still raging. The Crown Prince' residence has been destroyed. The Queen escaped from the Royal Chateau, carrying the Princess Katherine. The King remained to the last and escaped with difficulty. Many soldiers are missing.

General Murray reports that two columns operating from Tor and Abuzeneima respectively on the Sinai shore of the Gulf of Suzz returned to their bases after successful raids on the enemy ports in the Peninsula. They covered sixty miles of difficult country and captured prisoners and live-stock. Despite opposition there were no casualties in either column.

—The Contraction

NOTICE.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3258.

In the Matter of the Last Will of the late
Muhammadu Nachchia wife of Katharu
Saibu Muhamadu Lebbai of Vannarponnai West ... Deceased.

Seku Abdulcader Sulaima Lebbai Mara-kayar of Vannarponnai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Katharu Saibo Muhamadu Lebbai of Vannarponnai West and 2. Muhammadu Nachchia widow of Mu-hammadu Meydeen Muhammadu Sul-tan Abdulcader of do. Respondents.

hammadu Meydeen Muhammadu Subtan Abdulcader of do. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Seku Abdulcader Sulaima Lebbai Marakayar of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muhammadu Nachchiya wife of Muhammadu Lebbai, coming on ior disposal before P. E. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on June 23, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Prestor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated June 24, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the father of the assignee of the said deceased to administrative the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before July 25, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Pieris,

P. E. Pieris,

July 4, 1916.

District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3241.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sanmugam Ponniah of Vaddukkoddal East ... Deceased.

Sellamuttu widow of Sanmugam Pon-niah of Chulipuram Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Kathirkamar Karthikasu of Chuli-

1. Kathirkamar Kartmaaaa purem purem Purem 2. Neelayathachy daughter of Sanmugam Pomiah of do.
3. Pomiah Thiagarajah of do. The 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minora appearing by their Guardian adtitum the 1st Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the petition of Scilamuttu widow of Sammyam Ponnish of Chulipuram, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sammyam Ponnish of Vaddukoddai East, coming on for disposal before P. B. Pieris Esquire, District Judge, on July 6, 1916, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesami illa, Proctor, on the part of the Pittioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 26, 1916, the presence of Mr. E. Murugesami illa, the same of the presence of Mr. E. Murugesami illa, the same of the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the certate of the said Intestate, and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the certate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 27, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contravy.

P. E. Pieris,

July 7, 1916.

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