

# The Hindu Organ.

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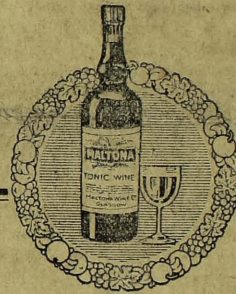
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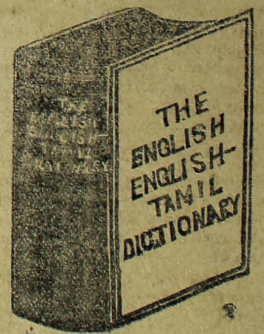
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# The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

## THE PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE TAMILS—ITS CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

Are the Tamils of North Ceylon a dying race? Are they physically degenerating? Put these questions to any man in the North and he is sure to answer you in a decided affirmative. The personal evidence of the people concerned is not convincing to an outsider, then, there are the figures from the official vital statistics the accuracy of which no one can gainsay. These statistics were quoted by us in some detail in our last issue. We give here some of the more salient figures so far as they concern the Northern Province alone, for it is the North that is the principal home of the Ceylonese Tamils, and it is here that their physical decadence is more pronounced. We give the statements in a comparative form so as to make the point more effective. Tables XIII and XIV in the report give the vital statistics exclusively for the Sinhalese and Tamil population. On a reference to these tables it will be found that among the Sinhalese in the Colombo District the Births exceeded Deaths by 9,179 in the year 1914, and by 8,818 in 1915. In the Jaffna District, we find the order reversed, and deaths exceeding births. In 1914 Deaths among the Tamils in the Jaffna District exceeded the Births by 214, and in 1915 by 71. We also find that while the birth rates among the Sinhalese in the Colombo District for 1914 and 1915 were respectively 40.8 and 40.1, per thousand population, the corresponding rates for the Jaffna District were 31.9 and 32.1. Further, we also find that the infantile mortality among the Sinhalese in the Colombo District for 1915 was 126 infants under one year to 1000 births in the same year, whereas in the Jaffna District we find the infantile mortality to be 219 or nearly double. The excess of deaths over births, the very low birth rate indicating diminishing fecundity, and the abnormal infantile mortality, which the figures quoted above unmistakably point out, cannot but be the outcome of physical degeneracy among the Tamil population of this District. After reading these telling facts given in this and in the previous article, who will doubt the statement that the Ceylonese Tamils are now a dying race?

The situation is grave indeed and calls for urgent remedial measures. First of all, the causes must be definitely known. The Report of the Registrar General as well as the Report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, admit that malaria and pyrexia (fever generally) are the principal causes of death in the Island. The state of public health in Jaffna during the rainy and dewy seasons of the year is generally the worst in the Island, almost every one in the District being then subject to malaria or other forms of fever. Officials and the unofficial public are agreed on the fact that this periodical outbreak of fever epidemic in Jaffna is preventable with the adoption of certain sanitary measures—mainly by adopting a system of improved drainage for the District. This question has been before the public and before the Government for the last 10 years or more and still the question is as far from practical solution, as ever. Jaffna is one of the best revenue yielding Districts in the Island and it behoves Government, therefore, on financial and humane considerations, to make a special grant for the carrying out of the chief recommendations made by Major James more than two

years ago, for the Sanitary improvement of the Jaffna District.

We now propose to inquire whether these sanitary reforms, if they are carried out by Government in their entirety, are in themselves sufficient to check the growing physical degeneracy of the people and bring about the much desired improvement. The insanitary state of the country is the cause of the malarial epidemic in Jaffna which sows the seeds of physical degeneracy in almost every one here. With the prevention of malaria, the chief cause of physical degeneracy will no doubt be removed. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are other causes too which are contributory to this physical decline. Among these we will first notice the change in diet which our people have lately adopted and which tends to enfeeble rather than strengthen the constitution of the people. It is a well known fact that people now live more on an exclusive rice diet than they used to do about, say, half a century ago. Kurakkan, sami, varagu and other grains and edible tubers and roots entered very largely in the constitution of the diet adopted by our forefathers. Rice occupied only a subsidiary place then in our dietary. The varied dietary of our forefathers was more productive of physical vigour than the present almost exclusive rice diet. The rice too which is generally used for food amongst us receives an extra polish so that not even the least particle of the bran—the most nourishing constituent of the rice—is left remaining in it. While dwelling on this subject we would recommend to the public the formation of a food-reform committee in connection with the Jaffna Association. The various food products including all the cereals and the edible vegetables in the District may be sent to the Government Chemist for analysis and the relative constitution of the nutritive elements in them ascertained. It will then be possible to lay down certain rational rules of dietary which will be economic and at the same time more nutritive than the dietary now generally in vogue in our country.

Next in importance to food reforms come educational reforms which also will exercise a powerful influence in the physical development of the people. The present educational system is very defective so far as it contributes to the physical development of the students. Again, the neglect of moral and religious education in our schools affects also the physical welfare of the students. Corrupt moral conduct always corrupts the physical side of man and generally wrecks his constitution. The supreme importance of observing the chief vows of Brahmacharya, in the case of students, is little understood and less observed. Many of the physical ills of our people are due to this neglect.

## THE RELIGION OF THE ANCIENT TAMILS.

(By S. Sabaratna Mudaliyar.)

PART SECOND.

Chapter XIII.

FETICH WORSHIP.

"There is not an object in heaven or earth" says Monier Williams" which a Hindu is not prepared to worship—Sun, Moon and Stars; rocks, stocks and stones; trees, shrubs and grass; seas, pools and rivers; his own implements of trade; the animals he finds most useful; the noxious reptiles he fears; men remarkable for any extraordinary qualities—for great valour, sanctity, virtue or even vice; good and evil demons; ghosts and goblins; the spirits of departed ancestors; an infinite number of semi-human and semi-divine existences; the inhabitants of the seven upper and the seven lower worlds—each and all come in for a share of divine honor or a tribute of more or less adoration."

Exactly so; and I think I have sufficiently explained why it is so in the preceding sections. The Hindu is very susceptible of spirituality, and he realizes the solemn truth that God is everywhere, and particularly so in every object where we are able to see His Grace prominently. The Hindu *Gnani* sees God in every object, while the Hindu *Lowkika* sees His Grace in many objects—and hence the difference between the East and the West. The spirituality of the East might of course have been startling to a writer like Monier Williams who was breathing a materialistic atmosphere. But the Hindu who has the instinct of spirituality in him, is equally startled at the Western idea of God which places Him in a far remote region and makes people to expect to get to Him by invoking His aid once in a way in some place or other. It will not be out of place to

point out in this connection that there is fetichism even in this Western idea. According to this idea every place of public worship is considered sacred; and why is this? Because that is a place where people invoke and enjoy the Grace of God. The Hindu extends this idea to a larger sphere, and he cannot be found fault with because he is more spiritual than others.

The Hindu idea of the manifestation of Divine Grace is not confined to this little Earth of ours. In the opinion of the Hindu the Earth is but a microscopic fraction of the immense Universe, and he believes that there are sentient beings in the various regions (*andams*) of the universe, and that the Grace of God is manifested to them all in forms suited to their respective capacity. He therefore seeks to worship that Grace not only in the various objects in which he is able to see that Grace in the earth in which he lives, but also in the forms in which it is said to manifest itself in the various worlds *Bhuvanas* and *Tavas*. He sees the necessity of his constant application to the Grace of God, and he has therefore made it a rule to invoke that Grace in every item of his daily walks of life—be it agricultural, industrial, commercial, political, educational or social. From the moment a man is born in this world, up to the time of his death—and even for a long time after his death—the Grace of God has to be invoked by him, and on account of him, day and night wherever and whenever it can possibly be invoked.

His idea of religion is not superficial; but it is sound and substantial; religion is not a matter of formality with him; it is a solid reality—a reality which has got into his soul. He realizes the stupendous difficulty there is for the translation of his soul from its present state of *Pettatasai* to the presence of God or *Muttitasai*. His idea of salvation is very different from what is propounded by most of the modern religions. It is his firm belief that a thorough spiritual training and a strict religious discipline are indispensable for his final salvation which consists mainly in his realizing the Grace of God—and he therefore tries to seek the Grace of God wherever and whenever he can do so. He is fully convinced of the fact that the prize of heaven is far beyond the reach of many with their futile endeavours in this one life, and that they have to work hard—and work unceasingly—during many rounds of birth before they can get to the presence of God. He knows that in his present state, man is very much attached to matters worldly and that his attention is wholly absorbed in Secularity. He has therefore devised means to gradually win him to the side of spirituality—and one of these means is to invoke the Grace of God for the enjoyment of the world itself.

His items of enjoyments in the world are many, and the objects through which he enjoys such enjoyments are many more still. He is made to see the Grace of God in every such object and to realize the solemn truth that no enjoyment can possibly be enjoyed without the Grace of God. He is reminded of the Grace of God at every step. When he eats he sees the Grace of God in his food; when he works he sees the Grace in his implements. When he learns he sees the Grace in his books.

Highly advanced in the spiritual plane as he is, he knows that this material world is fully emblematical of the spiritual world. There are certain objects in this world which represent spirituality more strikingly than others and he makes it a point to pay special veneration to that object. The *Chatalagramam*, the *Valumburi* (right handed) chank, the *Rudradaha* beads have their own spiritual history and their own spiritual virtue—spirituality having been largely represented in them. He therefore pays their special veneration—and the materialist who cannot see their real merits, calls such veneration by the name of fetichism. We know how relics of eminent men, and even the most insignificant object that once belonged to them are prized by their followers and adherents. Surely the value set upon these objects cannot be called fetichism. Can we then call the veneration paid to objects on account of their connection with the grace of God as a piece of fetichism?

It is not at all strange that when time advances and when people go down in their level of civilization, the real cause of the veneration paid to these objects is lost sight of and the mere form is retained just as in the case of many of the Hindu Medicines. Our *Vaibhyas* of the present day cannot say why a certain medicine is considered efficacious in the treatment of a certain ailment. They have no idea of the real merits of the various drugs that are used in preparing the

medicines, and they cannot say why they have such influence. Still they practise the medicine, because it was handed over to them by their ancient sages who discovered its real merits. Such was the respect paid by the ancient Tamils to various objects, and it will be very unwise to condemn their practice summarily in our material blindness without making a thorough and satisfactory enquiry.

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

**THE SCHOONER SRI MURTHEEWARAWAMY**—loaded with over 2,000 bags of castor cake, on a voyage from Cooanada to Colombo sprang a leak off Puttalam and was beached by her crew last Friday. She is a total wreck and not insured. The cargo was worth about Rs 12,000.

**SMALL POX**—has now spread from Vavilao to Nattur where a man was found to have the disease and was removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. All contacts, 18 in number, have also been segregated and the house of the patient burned. Carts are not permitted to travel through Vavilao at present.

**A LAND COMMITTEE**—has been appointed by Government to recommend the terms on which land shall in future be leased. The names of the Committee have not yet been made public.

**CLOTH DISTRIBUTION**—The annual distribution of cloth and food to the poor by the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd., took place on Friday the 8th inst. A very large number of people were served with food and cloth.

**THE CEYLON SUGAR REFINERIES**—had a large 10 ton boiler landed for them in Colombo this week which is expected by rail soon.

**A GUARD KILLED**—Mr. Crochly, Guard on the train that left here Tuesday night for Colombo fell off the train between Maskulam and Vavonia and was killed.

**THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT IN JAFFNA**—Mr. Mendis, the Scout Master of the Richmond College, Galle, paid a visit to Jaffna last week and at his instance the Boy Scout Movement has been started in Jaffna. Patrols have been organized in St Johns, St Patricks, Central and Hindu Colleges. A public display of various branches of scoutcraft was given at St Johns College at which the Government Agent was present. An enrolment ceremony of three scouts to act as leaders was held, the Richmond College Scout Master performing the ceremony. Mr. Horsburgh addressed the new Boy Scouts of the various Colleges assembled there and impressed the great importance of the movement.

**CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES**—Mr. C R Cumberland, Government Agent, N W P., goes home about the middle of next month with Mrs. and Miss Cumberland. Mr. Borham Hill who is expected from England on Oct. 8th per P & O. "Mongolia" (with Mrs. and Master Hill) will succeed Mr. Cumberland as G. A. Kurunegala.

**THE "NEW INDIA"**—The security of Rs 2,000 deposited by Mrs. Annie Basant as the proprietor of this daily paper of Madras was forfeited and Government made a fresh order to give a security of Rs 5,000 to "New India" Press and another Rs 5,000, as security to the Vasantha Press in which the "Commonwealth" a weekly paper, also owned by Mrs. Basant is printed. Mrs. Basant has deposited the Rs 10,000 under protest and has appealed to the High Court to set aside the order of forfeiture.

**"THE PEOPLE'S OPINION"**—We congratulated our Travancore contemporary on the change and development it has undergone from the beginning of last month. It has changed its former name "People's Weekly" to its present one, and has developed from a weekly journal to a bi-weekly.

**THE "GRAND OLD MAN" OF INDIA**—The 92nd birthday celebration of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who is affectionately regarded by all Indians as the Grand Old Man of India, took place on the 4th inst. Meetings were held and congratulatory addresses and telegrams were sent from almost all important places in India.

**THE KANDY TAMILS LITERARY ASSOCIATION**.—On Saturday the 9th inst. Mr. J. S. Rajaratnam delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "The Ideals of Manhood" at the weekly meeting held at the Association Hall at 6.30 P. M. The President, Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor and M. M. C. occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and Mr. A. Michael was duly enrolled a member of the Association. There were 26 members present. The following good men offered valuable comments on the subject. Messrs P. Thambirajah, V. S. S. Coomaraswamy B. A., S. Sabaratnam, V. Kadiriaty and the chairman. Proceedings terminated at 9 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and another to the chairman. —Cor.

**JANABIVRDHY SANGAM**—The monthly lecture of the above Sangam took place on Friday the 8th inst at the Sithivithayagar temple under the presidency of Mr. C. Arulase-



Advocate, Jaffna was... M Somaskandapillai delivered an instructive and interesting lecture on "Temple".

DEATH OF DR. P. PONNIAH—Telegraphic information has been received of the death of Dr. Ponniah of Sandiruppay, Jaffna, at his daughter's residence at Madras.

Y. M. H. A. JAFFNA.

CLASS—A class for the study of Sivagnana Sthibhiyar has been started under the presidency of Pundit Somaskandari.

LECTURE—Srimat Nagalinga Swami delivered a stirring address in Tamil on "Jivakarunyam" on the 12th inst at the Central Association.

Y. M. H. A. ALAVETTY—Mr. E. K. Sivabramamthay B. A. delivered a lecture on "The responsibilities of Hindu Young Men" on the 1st inst.

LIBRARY—A Library and Reading room have been started in connection with this branch.

CLASS—A class for the study of Kolai Marutthal is being regularly conducted.—Cor.

PRIZE-GIVING AT THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

This function came off on Monday the 11th instant at 5 p.m., at the spacious Hall in the ground floor of the College. The Hall and the front lawn were very artistically decorated for the occasion with flags, festoons, flower-wreaths and ever-greens and presented a lively appearance.

was Principal of the College till the end of June 1914, at which date he left to take up the principalship of a Hindu College at Allahabad.

Mr. S. D. Gupta, M. A., Vice Principal, left in November 1913. Mr. P. M. Menon, Headmaster, left in December 1913.

I assumed charge in July 1914. The work in the Cambridge classes needed great attention. The work was made more systematic and the results in the Cambridge Examinations were better than in 1913.

Early in 1915, we applied for registration as an Elementary School with a Secondary Department, teaching up to the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination.

- I. The Preparatory Vernacular School. II. The Elementary School, receiving lump grant.

III. The Secondary Department—teaching up to the Cambridge Senior School Certificate Examination.

I. The Preparatory Vernacular School was started early in 1915 with the first three standards in Tamil. The code insists on the admission into English School only of boys who have passed the third standard in Tamil.

NUMBER ON ROLL AND ATTENDANCE.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Average No. on Roll, Average attend. per year, Percentage of attendance.

The percentages of attendance for 1914 and 1915 are very low. Regular attendance contributes largely to the success of a school.

THE STAFF.

Mr. K. Ayadurai, an old boy of the School, left in April 1914, for training as a Science Teacher in the Technical Schools.

Mr. K. C. Nathan, an old boy of the School and a third class certificated teacher was appointed in May 1914.

Mr. U. G. Panikar B. A. was appointed in May 1914. He teaches Physiology and Hygiene.

Mr. W. D. N. Selvadurai, an old boy of the School, was appointed on Sept. 1914, in charge of the work in Latin in the Secondary Department.

Mr. V. Kadirgumu, a trained second class certificated teacher was appointed in February 1915.

partment. He is form Master of the Junior Certificate Class.

Mr. S. Somasundara Aiyar, a trained vernacular teacher from the Training College was appointed Head-master of the Preparatory Vernacular School in December 1914.

Mr. V. Mutteyumar B. A. left us in March 1915 and was re-appointed in May 1915.

The work in 1915 was well organized throughout the School and produced good results. The Government grant was treble that of 1914 and is the largest amount the School has so far earned.

The success we gained in 1915 was entirely due to the honest and efficient work done by every member of the staff and their hearty co-operation with me.

THE TAMIL DEPARTMENT.

We have in the Elementary School, the Tamil standards from the 4th to the 8th and a special grant is given for the results in these standards over and above the lump grant.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Mr. M. Subaratasinghe, Head-master, supervised the religious studies of the Secondary Department and the Pundits were in charge of the work in the Elementary School.

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

We have a Boarding House, with accommodation for fifty boarders. It is now full and we are unable to admit any more though there are applications.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

This side of our life has not been neglected. We have now a play-ground on the Esplanade for which we pay a nominal monthly rent.

In spite of its distance from the College, our boys play cricket and football regularly and are keen on sports. We are under great obligation for the valuable help rendered by Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, a lover of sports, in being our director of sports.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Mr. Mondis from Richmond College, Galle, talked to the boys on Wednesday last, on the "Boy Scouts Movement".

EXHIBITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR 1915-1916.

- 1. Coomaraswamy Exhibitioner—M. S. Balasubramaniam (Cambridge Senior School Certificate Class).

- 7. Elphinstone Scholars—1. B. Subramaniam (5th Standard), 2. K. Shanmuganathan (Jr. Cert. Class).

THE FIRST TAMIL SEAT.

MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE HON. MR. A. KANAGASABAI.

In response to a notice issued by more than two hundred leading Tamil gentlemen representing every part of Jaffna an unprecedentedly large and influential meeting of the Tamil Community of Jaffna representing its wealth, intelligence and respectability was held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall, Jaffna, on Thursday 7th instant at 4.30 p.m.

The proceedings commenced by R. Kandiah Mudaliyar, J. P., and retired Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna, proposing A. Naganatha Mudaliyar, J. P. & U. P. M. to the chair.

Mr. T. S. Cooke, Proctor B. C., was appointed Secretary of the meeting on the motion of Mr. S. P. Lawton, Proctor S. C., seconded by Mr. S. Malaravayar, Landed Proprietor and Merchant.

Several letters and telegrams including thereof Rai Bahadur C. Marogeesampillai, retired Deputy Collector, South India, P. J. Philips, Planter, Pailai and M. Rajaratnam, Advocate, were received.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and said that he thanked the gentlemen present there for the honor they had done him in electing him as the Chairman of that meeting.

He said that most of those present would remember that at the first meeting where they were nominated, it was his (speaker's) cousin Mr. M. Coomarasooriar of Copay who presided.

The presence of such a large gathering at the meeting was an eloquent testimony to the esteem in which Mr. Kanagasabai is held by the Tamil Community. He was so well known to all of them that they loved him.

They were all delighted that he was willing to serve for another term of 5 years if he is re-nominated. During the last two months several meetings were held in support of the candidature of various gentlemen and the speakers at those meetings paid a high tribute to Mr. Kanagasabai.

His services in connection with the Labour Commission, Education Committee and his successful advocacy for an additional Tamil Seat are worthy of remembrance.

Mr. Wm. Mather moved the following resolution:—

This meeting resolves that the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai is pre-eminently fit for re-nomination and that his name be submitted to His Excellency the Governor for the re-appointment to the First Tamil seat in the Legislative Council at the expiration of his term in 1917.

In doing so he said that he was pleased to see such a large gathering; that large and representative gathering was a strong testimony to the popularity of Mr. Kanagasabai.

He said a thousand times, no.

He was proud to say that they had in the Tamil Community today more than half-a-dozen men who were qualified to represent them in Council.

If he were asked why they should not select the eldest of the half dozen they would answer that it was because they could not collectively agree as to who that one was.

Coming to Mr. Kanagasabai he thought he was the fittest candidate and he gave three reasons for his opinion.

The first was Mr. Kanagasabai had been tried and found capable, for so experience had taught them.

The second reason was Mr. Kanagasabai was in the good graces of the Government. The Council, as at present constituted, was not the arena for fight. If there was an unofficial who could achieve anything there now, the man was not the official, who was essentially and habitually against Government but the unofficial who by sane and reasonable views had won the confidence and good will of the administration.

His third reason was the peculiar manner in which Mr. Kanagasabai represented his community. This combined with the grasp of the core

REPORT OF THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE FROM OCTOBER 1913 TO END OF DECEMBER 1915.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, The last prize giving was in September 1913 and the report submitted then was for the year 1912-1913.



ment to express his views, rendered him indeed formidable.

There was no rule, as far as he understood the much quoted one, against re-nomination. The matter was in the hands of His Excellency the Governor and he sincerely hoped that Mr. Kanagasabai would be re-nominated.

The applause which greeted the resolution only fore runs the greater rejoicing which would mark Mr. Kanagasabai's re-nomination.

Mr. Advocate S. Rajaratnam in seconding the resolution said that he had the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution which had been so ably and eloquently proposed by Mr. Wm. Mather.

The "Morning Leader" about a month ago said that the Royal Instructions do not allow of any gentleman being appointed a Councillor for a 3rd term of 5 years. In other words that His Excellency the Governor was precluded from re-nominating Mr. Kanagasabai, however much His Excellency and the people unitedly may wish it. This the Editor repeated last Saturday. Then reading the Royal Instructions he pointed out how clear the section was and what a forced construction the "Leader" had put on it. He said that he as an Advocate had the greatest regard for precedents especially if it happened to be the interpretation of a high tribunal. Five years ago when these very Royal Instructions were in full force, the Secretary of State for the Colonies directed the then Governor to re-nominate even those Councillors who had already served a period of ten years and over. He advised them to follow the clear and unmistakable official interpretation in preference to that of the Editor of the "Morning Leader". Last Tuesday the Editor had in a way admitted that this construction is possible.

Then he went on to examine whether re-nomination was bad on principle. That this very question had been answered in that very hall when they met 5 years ago under the presidency of the late lamented Mr. T. C. Changanappillai, J. P., v. p. m. Speaking at that meeting, men like the late Rai Bahadur L. C. Williamsappillai, Messrs. Wm. Mather, W. Duraiswamy, Advocate, J. K. Channungam, Headmaster, Central College and S. A. Edwards, Headmaster, Kibber College, had all in one voice approved of this principle and urged for the re-nomination of Mr. Kanagasabai. Then he quoted the following from Rai Bahadur Williamsappillai "According to some, a gentleman who had served his term, should retire. But on behalf of whom was he to retire? That was the question he said and there was the rub. Can it be said that he was to retire on behalf of a better and abler man? No, for it would be begging the question and every student of logic knows that he would be committing the fallacy of petitio principii. All they could say with consistency he said was that the Hon'ble gentleman should retire on behalf of a less experienced man. But if the proposition is stated in those terms, it would stand self-condemned, or then it would mean that experience was a disqualification. But it is well known that experience is a valuable asset in any concern of life; and hence it must be so in the Legislative Council. Then he said how they had shown by their presence in such large numbers that they all approved of re-nomination".

Then he went on to say that if any one objected to the re-nomination of Mr. Kanagasabai, it must be on personal grounds. He was a prominent citizen of Ceylon professionally and otherwise. Eleven years ago all the Tamils of Ceylon had put him forward as their best. And his work in Council had always been praised both by the people and the Government. Having detailed a few of his doings (a) in Council in connection with the Pearl Fisheries lease, Notary's Ordinance, Salaries Scheme, Quarantine Regulations at Mandapam, Excise Commission, Codifying of the Thosawalamai, and (b) outside Council in connection with the Labour Commission, Lake Scheme, Education Committee and Travancore tobacco duty, said that the unanimous press opinion of Ceylon was all in praise of him. The "Observer" thought that the Tamil Community would do a great thing to themselves and to the other communities by getting Mr. Kanagasabai re-nominated. The "Independent" thought so. The "Leader" which feels that it is bound by the Royal Instructions, said of him, "We can quite understand how greatly the esteem felt in Jaffna for Mr. Kanagasabai breaks through all principles and obscures all policies. He is a most lovable man, who has proved himself exceptionally efficient in Council. If he had not already served over ten years in Council, we know of no Tamil whom we would more gladly have welcomed into the Council. Nobody can say a word against Mr. Kanagasabai. We can, therefore, excuse the enthusiasm which induced so many estimable men in Jaffna to violate their principles and contradict their convictions. They think he is worth the sacrifice, and we have not the heart to blame them."

Nearly all the speakers at various meetings held in Ceylon in support of the various candidates, had paid him the highest tribute and it was Sir Henry Maccallum that called him "a Beau ideal of a Councillor" in that very hall.

He said that Mr. Kanagasabai was well known for his tact, moderation, love of peace and ability and commended the resolution for the hearty approval of the meeting.

Mr. B. Hoole Mudaliar, Retired Secretary, District Court, Batticaloa, was the next speaker. He said he considered it a great privilege to be allowed to say a few words in support of the resolution, which had only to be put before the meeting to be carried with acclamation. Hon'ble Mr. Kanagasabai by his noble unselfish and devoted services to the Tamil Community as their representative in the Council for more than ten years, has won the love and admiration of the Tamils in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. The speaker was of opinion that there was not a man who had such consummate knowledge of his countrymen and their needs as Mr. Kanagasabai. It appeared to the speaker that the next five years will be an eventful time in the history of Ceylon and indeed of the whole British Empire. Important problems, social, political and economical, will have to be solved. There might be a tide which taken at the flood might float the Ceylonese to political fortune. A man of ripe experience will be required to lead, a veteran as captain, to steer them through.

The Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai was one who never sought for position or precedence. He was never a party man. He was not like the figure head in a ship's prow vanishing in vanity, but like the man of power and influence, he has been like

the propeller which hidden out of sight, drives the vessel through seas and storms. He is always tactful, courteous, ready, well-equipped, and has worked to obtain boons and privileges for his constituents as well as any other member. The speaker said that the most sensible thing for the Tamil Community to do was to approach His Excellency and ask him to have Mr. Kanagasabai re-appointed for another term of five years. If that could be done, the speaker was convinced, that the interests of the Tamils, however large or momentous they may be, cannot be in safer hands.

Dr. A. C. Everts, Mr. S. Sivapadasundram, Victoria College and Mr. N. Nadarajah further supported the resolution which was put to the house and carried with enthusiasm. (nem con).

Mr. S. Kandiyah, Proctor S. C., proposing the following Committee said that he took part at Mr. Vanniasingham's meeting which described him as the fittest. He had not known that Mr. Kanagasabai was available for re-nomination, that a meeting would be held for him and that the Royal Instructions gave His Excellency power to re-appoint him for a 3rd term. He maintained that Mr. Vanniasingham was the fittest, barring Mr. Kanagasabai.

The following is the resolution:— "That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number and 7 to form a quorum, be appointed to memorialise His Excellency the Governor for the re-appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Kanagasabai to the First Tamil Seat in the Legislative Council and to take such other steps as may be necessary to carry out the object of this meeting.

Messrs. A. Naganatha Mudr., J. P., U. P. M., Wm. Mather, R. Kantiah Mudr., J. P., Rai Bahadur C. Murgesanpillai, N. Sclvadurai, V. Thambipillai, J. P., S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, W. Mudr. Muttevelupillai, S. P. Lawton, Proctor, Dr. A. C. Everts, E. Kandiyah, Advocate, M. Thambapillai Adigar, M. S. Rajakarier, S. Thambiappillai, Proctor, Rev. J. V. Benjamin, S. S. Kanapathipillai, Advocate, S. Kandiyah, Proctor, K. Vaitilingam, Merchant and Ship owner, S. Katesu, Proctor, M. J. Puvirajasinghe Mudr., S. Sivaprasadpillai, Notary, A. Suppiah, Retired Sheriff, V. Sannugalingam, Surveyor, N. Nadarajah, S. Malavaraayar, T. S. Thuraiappah, Notary, L. P. Spencer, C. Kulanthavelu, Advocate, S. Subramaniam, Proctor, S. Subramaniakurukkal, Richard R. Hoole Mudr., T. P. Hudson B. A., Principal, Manipay Hindu College, C. Mudr. Chellappa, Manager, Victoria College, K. Teysarajakurukkal, S. M. Coomarasooriar, K. Katesappillai, Rector, C. Muttukumar. Ayurvedic Physician, C. Mudr. Muttiab, Dr. A. Kandiah, A. Mudr. Velupillai, Proctor, V. E. D. Tillaiampalam, Notary, R. Vaitianather, Notary, S. Ehamparam, Surveyor, and T. S. Cooke, Proctor.

It was seconded by Mr. J. Puvirajasinghe, Retired Interpreter Mudaliyar, District Court, Jaffna, and supported by Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah, Notary.

The resolution having been passed Mr. N. Selvadurai proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman. In doing so he said the Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai sat at the feet of, and enjoyed the confidence of Dr. William Miller C. I. E., the greatest Educationalist of South India. His character was moulded by this great man and Mr. Kanagasabai is a gentleman in the true sense of the word. By education, culture and experience, he is eminently qualified to be the representative of the Tamils in the Legislative Council. It was seconded by W. Mudr. Muttevelupillai.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

161 SOCIALIST GERMAN PEACE MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

London, Sept. 9. A Zurich letter says that during one fortnight in August 161 Peace meetings, convened by Socialists in different parts of Germany, were prohibited.

FALKENHAYN AND VERDUN.

Allahabad, Sept. 9. The Berlin Post candidly describes General Von Falkenhayn's dismissal as an admission of defeat at Verdun and adds:—It was said that Von Falkenhayn would be justified, after sacrificing half a million men, if he could capture Verdun. He has lost the elite of the Imperial Armies and Verdun represents a military defeat, the consequences of which are seen in Northern France, Russia and the Trentino and on the Isonzo; and a moral defeat, the repercussions of which is being felt so seriously in the Balkans.

RESULT OF THE WEEK'S FIGHTING.

London, Sept. 10. General Haig, in a communique, says that all the ground gained has been maintained and our gains extended. An enemy counter-attack North-East of Pozieres was beaten off. Our line advanced 300 to 3000 yards on a 6,000 yards front as a result of the week's fighting. The spirit and dash of the troops is magnificent. Irish from Coughnut, Leinster and Munster continued their fine work yesterday in an attack on Ginchy. The Rifle Regiments from Warwick, Kent, Devon, Gloucester, Surrey and Cornwall, and the Welsh and Scottish Regiments were also engaged in all the week's fighting. During the week we have done splendid work.

"LITTLE WILLIE" ON SOMME FRONT.

London, Sept. 9. Copenhagen.—General von Hindenburg has arrived at the Somme front, accompanied by the Crown Prince.

ADMISSION BY ENEMY CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Sept. 9. German War correspondents are frankly surprised at the violence of the Anglo-French attacks on the Somme front, and are especially impressed with their aerial activity. They speak of great swarms of British aeroplanes hovering over the Franco-Belgian frontier, where ten squadrons bombarded the German communications.

GERMAN AND BULGARIAN RULERS IN CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 10. Amsterdam.—The King of Bulgaria has arrived on the Eastern Front to confer with the Kaiser.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 10. A Russian communique reports that in the wooded Carpathians from August 31st to Sept. 6th we captured 15 officers, 1,889 men, two guns and much war material.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT DEFEAT.

London, Sept. 8. Simultaneously with a Roumanian official despatch which mentions that the enemy occupied Turtukai a Vienna communique admits that the Austrians have withdrawn before a superior Roumanian attack against Hargit.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 9. (Official).—Conferences have been held during the week in Paris between the French and British Ministers of Munitions and War. Views were exchanged on the recent operations and measures discussed for the most effective employment of the joint military resources. Satisfactory conclusions were reached. The Hon. E. S. Montagu has returned to England.

MR. ASQUITH AT THE FRONT.

London, Sept. 9. Reuter, wiring from Headquarters on Sept. 9th, says:—Mr. Asquith has been spending a few days in the area of the British offensive. The visit was concluded today.

POLITICAL CLUBS COMMANDEERED.

London, Sept. 9. The commandeering of the National Liberal Club and the Constitutional Club has created consternation in Clubland. Deputations visited the War Office to protest.

THE DUTCH INDIES RISING.

London, Sept. 9. The Hague.—The Governor of the Dutch Indies reports that local skirmishes favourable to the Dutch occurred at Moearatubo. There is satisfactory news from other places.

THE HAGUE.

The Hague.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that fire brigades of Infantry left Jaumbo, Sumatra, on Sept. 6th for Moearatambi, where the rebels lost fifty killed. Two Dutch soldiers were slightly wounded, 219 further troops are being sent to Bangkok. Two more companies of Infantry have gone to Moearatampi from Palembang. The Dutch Controller of Moearatambi, who was reported murdered at Sorulangeon, appears to be safe.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

London, Sept. 11. General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says:—Counter attacks on Ginchy were beaten off. Two enemy counter-attacks on Ginchy were repulsed. Small hostile detachments attempted to attack near Mouquet Farm and the vicinity of Pozieres and were driven off. We entered enemy trenches in several places between Neuville-St Vaast and La Bassée and took prisoners.

An enemy counter-attack was delivered at noon. 359 prisoners and three machine guns were brought in in 24 hours. Our attacks were closely followed by airmen who engaged the enemy with machine-gun fire. There were numerous aerial combats in which three hostile machines were destroyed and others damaged.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 11. General Haig, in a communique, says:—An enemy counter-attack North of Ginchy was repulsed. The enemy's trenches South of Feuve Chapelle were entered and severe casualties inflicted.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

Paris.—A communique says: Two German attacks South-West of Bernay completely failed. The French air squadron on Saturday fought forty actions, inflicting heavy losses. On Saturday night the squadrons dropped 480 bombs on Stations in the region of Chauny, also at Ham and South of Peronne. Numerous fires were observed.

PARIS.

Paris.—A communique says: Five German attacks between Berny and Chaurges were repulsed with serious losses.

PARIS.

Paris.—A communique says: Except for a rather violent artillery duel South of the Somme in Berny, Vermandouvillers and Erhaulnes sectors there was nothing important to report along the whole front.

THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 11. Bukharest, Sept. 10.—Heavy fighting continues in Maros Valley, West of Toplitza. We occupied Chiksereda. The enemy are bombarding Giurgevo. Our aviators bombed Rutchuk.

BULGARS EVACUATE VARNA.

London, Sept. 11. Petrograd.—The Bulgarians are evacuating Varna.

BRITISH CROSS THE STRUMA RIVER.

London, Sept. 11. Paris.—A Salonika communique says: The British crossed the Struma at Orjak under the enemy's fire and attacked the villages of Nevoljon and Karadzakoy which the enemy obstinately defended. We violently bombarded Bulgarian positions from West of the Vardar to Lake Doiran, hitting some enemy batteries. A fresh withdrawal of the Bulgarian advanced posts is reported from the Serbian front.

GERMAN RATIONS AGAIN CUT DOWN.

London, Sept. 11. Amsterdam.—The German Food Dictator, Herr Batocki, replying to criticisms on cutting down food, says it is false to imagine that the harvest will be a record one. That is impossible owing to the shortage of labour and manures. Rations in Berlin at present are half a pound of meat and 9lb. potatoes.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT VERDUN.

London, Sept. 12. Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George is visiting Verdun and was banqueted at the Citadel. He said he was happy to meet the guardians of Verdun's inviolable walls. He paid a tribute to the devotion and tenacity of the defenders. Verdun had saved not only France, but all Humanity, which again turns to France to defend the great cause.

THE GAME WON.

London, Sept. 11. The Daily Chronicle has had an interview with General Brussiloff, who stated that the game was already won and the end would be next August.

ITALIAN DREADNOUGHT SUNK.

London, Sept. 11. Rome.—Particulars are published of a fire and explosion aboard the Italian battleship "Leonard de Vinci" on Aug. (2 Sept) 2nd, by which she sank. 21 officers and 227 men were lost. There are hopes of saving the warship.

—The Ceylon Observer.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for supply of Kallundai and Country rice from November 16, 1916, to October 17, 1917, at Irrigation Works in the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and North Central Provinces.

Tenders receivable not later than noon on October 10th.

For further particulars see this week's Government Gazette or apply to the office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee.

W. Brown, for J. A. Balfour, Director of Irrigation.

Office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee, 7th September, 1916.

CHANGE OF NAME.

I, Thiyagar Elyatamby of Neervely, known also as John Joseph do hereby give notice that I shall hereafter go always by the name of Thiyagar Elyatamby for all intents and purposes, having given up my other name John Joseph.

Theagar Elyatamby. 7th Sept., 1916.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Several hundred Tulams of best grown Tobacco. Black and Red variety.

Apply: A. WILSON, Trincomalee.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines. Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

19. AROMATIC BATHING POWDER.—Is an invaluable toilet requisite. A pleasant and agreeable preparation for the bath. The best substitute for the costly toilet soaps. May be used by young and old and by both sexes. Removes dirt and the offensive smell of perspiration, keeps the skin soft and glossy, cooling and refreshing to the system, and imparts a charming fragrance to the body. A valuable adjunct to the bath and will be found to be a great favourite with every native of India. Per box As. 3. In India and Burma V. P. P. charges As. 3 only extra.

20. SANJEEVA PILLS.—A most useful remedy for infantile fever, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, wind in the bowels, cold, cough, headache, cold in the head and all other diseases of the digestive organ, to which children especially and adults generally are subject. Will be equally effective for the above maladies affecting the adults also. Per Phial, As. 10. In India and Burma V. P. P. charges from 1 to 6 bottles As. 5 only extra.

21. SUPERFINE GOROJAN PILLS.—A sovereign remedy for all sorts of fevers, malarial, intermittent, remittent, malarial fevers, with their complications of spleen, liver, brain and lungs. Very useful in infantile fevers, nervous irritability, sleeplessness, wind in the bowels, cold, cough, headache and all other diseases of the digestive organ to which children especially, and adults generally, are liable. Per Phial As. 10. V. P. P. charges from 1 to 6 bottles As. 5 only extra.

22. CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES.—By the external application of this specific, eczema, psoriasis, scabies itch, dhoties itch, pustules, scaly eruptions, ringworm of the head, eruptions attacking especially the head and other parts of children, causing considerable itching, are cured. Per bottle As. 7. V. P. P. charges up to 2 bottles As. 5 only extra.

As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore.

My permanent address:— P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Sri Venkatesaperumal Coil Sannathy, TANJORE.