"Arisel Anakel and stop not till the goat is reached.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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house will satisfy the most oritical test. Very charming to look at It is an excellent and perfect time-keeper, radium at night clear as daylight, excellent movement of high grade Swiss mechanism. 18 ct Gold Plate Rs. 8-8 Plain Dial Rs. 8.

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Che bindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924.

HINDU ORGANISATIONS.

It is our firm conviction that the future of the Hindus of this country depends almost entirely on the successful way in which Hindu organisations are formed and conducted. It is a well known fact that the difficulties and discouragements which individuals who enceavour to carry on enterprises for the n any sided welfare of the Hindu community have to face are very often of such a nature that only collective efforts can overcome them. It is, therefore, very necessary that the various of jects which the Hindus must have in view for the betterment of their religious and temporal conditions should be effected by organisations as far as possible. We regret that these are small in number. Our regret increases when we consider the fact that even the few Hindu organisations which are in existence are not conducted with anything like the zeal and efficiency with which they ought to be conducted. We are far from speaking disparagingly of the good work done by the different bodies in Ceylon for the advancement of the Hindu religion and people. We feel, however, that much more work and much better work can be done, if the organisations are carried on more energetically and more systematically than they are It must be admitted that one of the chief reasons for the phenomenal advancement of Western countries is the undoubted capacity and aptitude of Western people for corporate work. We do not think that we shall have room to expect similar advancement among the Hindus of Ceylon in affairs pertaining to their religions and national welfere, until pect similar advancement among the Hindus of Ceylon in affairs pertaining to their religious and national welfare, until their capacity for corporate work is con-siderably increased.

We regret that the useful work of some Hindu organisations in this country is marred to a great extent by the introduction of personal feelings into their deliberations and activities. We are sure that until those who are connected with public bodies and institutions and profess to work for the uplift of the Hindu community become endowed with the superior splitty of rising above the assertion of petty personal feelings in the discharge of their duties, all efforts of such bodies and institutions to achieve a substantial measure of success in their aims are bound to prove more or less futile.

We are of opinion that another prelific We regret that the useful work of some

We are of opinion that another prolific cause of the failure of Hindu organisations cause of the failure of Hindu organisations to gain as much success as they can otherwise get is the appointment of unfix men as office bearers in them. This is often a result of the machinations of some members of the bodies to keep the power and influence of the organisations in their hands without paying due regard to the fulfilment of the objects of the bodies. It must be borne in mind that the success of an organisation depends to a very great extent on the enthusiasm and genuine earnestness and ability of its efficers. It is, therefore, easy to see that failure to appoint the right men as office-bearers in organisations will mean the clerging of the wheels of their progress, often the putting a stop to their very existence.

It is the duty of every office-bearer of

It is the duty of every effice-bearer of an organisation to show by steady, conscientious work his fitness for the position to which he has been appointed. It is not right for any person to accept an office in an organisation simply for the honour of the thing and neglect the legitimate duties of the office. It must be admitted that though there are a few Hindu organisations in Ceylon, their number needs to be increased considerably to meet the great demand there is for corporate work in many directions.

We take this opportunity of expression

many directions.

We take this opportunity of expressing our earnest with that the Saiva Paripalana Sabbai in Jaffaa will show much greater signs of life than it does. It is the one organisation which can do the greatest good to the Hindus of Jaffaa, if is conducted with proper zeal and foresight. The Saiva Paripalana Sabbai in Colombo and the Vivekananda Sabbai in extend their hearty support to every Hindu organisation in existence and start and conduct others where they are needed with sufficient energy and enterprise for their las ing spiritual and material good.

NOTES & COMMEN'S

It is a well known fact that the 'Off Sales' of foreign liquor in Jaffoa have been abolished by the "OFF SALES" OF polling which was held recently in ex-

FOREIGN LIQUOR held recently in exIN JAFFNA. ercise of the local option. It is strange that some mischief makers who owing pe haps to the regret they feel at the abolitic of the foreign liquor "off sales" and consequently of the means of their gratificat on of their craving for foreign liquor have been busy in the propagation of the false and palpably absurd story that the "off sales will not be abolished as the result of the polling. We publish elsewhere a letter on the subject from the Government Agent, N. P., to the Secretary of the Temperance Association, Jaffos, which must clear all doubts about the abolition of "Off Sales" of foreign liquor in Jaffos and serve as an effective antidote to the mischievous story which has been propagated by some unscrupulous lovers propagated by some unscrupulous lovers of in emperance.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Postal Department — Mr. M. S. Shreshta, C. C. s., the present Administrative Head of the Postal Department has, it is understood, appointed a suggestion Board or Committee in order to consider any suggestion made by any member of the Department in regard to the improvement of Departmental administration, and to report on its practicability or usefulness. Mr. Shreshta's example is fully worthy of being followed by the other heads of Departments.

ed by the other heads of Departments.

CRYLON CUSTOMS REVENUE.—It is stated that the nett Custom revenue callected at the several ports in the Island from November, I to 30, 1923 as import and export duties amount to Rs 3,093,156 25.

The total collections for the eleven months ended Nov 30, 1923 amount to Rs 30,639,908-42, an increase of Rs 4 438,889 21 as compared with the collections for the eleven months of the previous year.

THE JAFFNA ORIENTAL STUDIES S :-THE JAFFNA ORIENTAL STUDIES S-CIETY EXAMINATIONS—The three exami-nations, v z, Pravesa, Bala Pandit, and the Pandit examinations, conducted by the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society will be held on the 1st of April next and the following days. Intending candidates should send their applications not later than Thursday the 7th of this month

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two neatly got up wall calendars for 1924 from The Arrow Press, Artistic Printers, Book, Binders, Type Founders etc, 35 Wallers Road, Mount Road, Madras, and Messrs Ramarai & Co., Madora, Foreign Suppliers of Ail Varieties of Indian Cloths.

PERSONAL—'Mr. K Ambalavaner, Tamil Member of Sanitary B and Klang, Managor and Proprietor of Messra K A Vaner & Co, leading contractors to the Salangor, Government, is on a short visit to Jaffina and is staving with his peop'e in Pungudulva Mr. R W Stragne'l is doing his work as Acting Manager of the firm in his absonce'.

Manager of the firm in his absence'.

Chylon University College Scholarships —The Government Gazette of January 25, 1924, cantains the details of the syllabus and other particulars of the Entrance Examination of the University College to be held on the 16th of Jace, 1924. Entrance Scholarships fen in number, five for Arts and five for Science, each of the value of R. 480/ per annum will be awarded on the results of the competitive examination held annually at the University College for students who have passed the London Matriculation Examination or secured exemption from it.

THE SURPLUS BALANCES—We understand that the question of allocating the surplus balances, which amounted to eight million rupees will come up for the consideration of the uncilibral members of the Legislative Council at the next Financial Committee meeting to be held on the 5th instant. The advisability of settling the Imperial War Loan with these balances will be discussed and a good deal of the discussion will depend on the decision of the Unefficial Members.

The General Hospital—Dr. F. C. THE SURPLUS BALANCES - We under-

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL—Dr. F. C. H. Grenier, Fush Physician of the General Hospital, C. Iombo, returned to the Island on Monday the 28th ultimo after spending his long leave in England. He will soon returned duties at the Hospital and relieve Dr. Lucian de Z.Iva, who was acting for him.

PRISON VISITORS FOR 1924—We learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed Visitors to all the julis in the I-land for the year 1924:—(1) The Sanitary Commissioner. (2) Mr. T. P. Atty-

ctor General of Police, of Public works (4) The Al, (5) Mr O Brooke Elli-Dr. A. A. Sonrjab, (7) The mes Pieris and (8) Dr. W. A. The Solicitorott, K C Hon M. . . de Silva.

The Viverananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumrun—The Bixty-second Birthday Amiversery of Scimat Swawii Viverananda was
celebrated by his devotees and admirers at
the abive address on Sunday the 3rd February, 1924. The programme consisted of
Usha Keertanam from 4.30 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.;
Music 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.; Seva of the poor
Narayanas 12 noon to 4 p.m.; Distribution of
clothing 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Katha Prasangum 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Lectures on The
Life of Swami Viverananda in Tamii and
Ling is h 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Eight 630 pm to 830 pm

Labour Government in England.—
The first Libour Government which came into power recently has as Premier.
Mc Rimsay Mc Dinald, the Leader of the British Labour Party. Mr. J. H.
Thomas is the georetary of State for the Colonies and Sir Sydney Olivier is the Secretary of State for India. Colonel Wedgwood is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The Premier has also assumed the Secretaryship of State for Foreign affairs

ALL India Ayurvedic Conference,—Mr. Vaidyaratna Kaviraj Jogindranath Sen, M.A., M.R.A.S., Vidyavbushan, of Calcutta, has been elected President of the session to be held in Colombo on the 25tb, 26tb, and 27th April, 1924.

CEVLON ATHLETES TO DELHI — Three athletes namely, G. H. Karunatilleke, G. I. Jayawardene and V. M. Joseph, have been chosen to represent Caylon at the All-India games in Delhi on the 8th and 9 h instant. They left for Delhi on the 30th ultimo. This is the first time that Caylon is to be represented at the Indian Sports Meet. Sports Meet.

DEATH OF LENIN—The death is announced of Lenin, the great Russian Soviet Lender. The present Soviet system of Government was founded and organised by him as a new experiment in Communist Government. In memory to his name, the capital of Russia, which is now known by the name of Petrograd is to be called Leningrad.

now known by the name of Petrograd is to be called Leningrad.

Racaffion at Point Pedro, —Or the evening of the 28th instant the many friends and well wishers of Mr. E. P. Rasish, Excise Inspector, Point Pedro, who was married to his cousie, Annaratoam Veluppillai of Vaddukoidai, waited at his bungalow on their home coming to Point Pedro. Or the bride and bridegroom a lighting from the ear, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. W. Nagalingam, Post Master, Point Pedro, garlanded them and confuncted them to the hall which was tastefully descrated for the occasion where songs acasisly composed by Mr. Somasundram Pillay Tamil Pendit Puloly West English school were sung to the accompaniment of music. Mesers W. A. Watton, B. A., Professor Hartley Obliggs, and K. S. Archandy, Assistant Inspector of schools, J. ff. a. spoke at laugth on the surfing qualities of Mr. Rusish, Then Dr. K. R. juh, the popular medical chieser of Paint Pedro, made a presentation to the bride and bridegroom on behalf of his friends as a token of the love and regard in which he was held. Mr. Rasish thanked the large and representative gathering on behalf of his wife and himself. The function terminated with three hearty cheers to the bride and bridegroom.

Vadamaraboux Tamic Sangam — Under the authors of this Sangam a Kadapurrasangam.

VADAMAGADORY TAMIG SANGAM - Under the

visited the Fondousies of Theometerson of Saturday the 25 h instant in company with Mr D K. Mo. Minn, P. E. N. P. Mr S. Armstrong, the Engineer in charge of Fondous' often and the H in bloom W. Duraiswamy. At the Railway siding at Mirlauvil they were received by about 500 people from the various

villages ben fitted by the Factories was the Erphumadduwel Drain ge Scheme. The visit of these officials was nacessisted by representation made by centric papers of the Vilage Odduvely, situated near the said outlet. That they were being deprived of the benefit of floodwater for the cutitation of paddy crops was the plea urged by them. It appears the authorities had timely informed the outlivators of Odduvely to improve the bunds of their fia'ds in time, so that the rain water may not find its way into the rain water may not find its way into the rain water may not find its way into the former conditions of tifs slighted the wholescome advice given by the authorities. They being long acqualated with the former conditions of tifs slighted the wholescome advice given by the authorities. The Officers want into the matter carefully and efter seeing the prospective yield of the harvest for the year at Olduvely, Miriauvil, Usan, Vidatha'palai and Karamp'gam were of opinion that the people of Olduvely bad no griovacee and it is their duty to securitheir bunds in years of light rainfall the retain the rain water although thay have a good harvest this year. Mr. V. Poopslapi lai the spekesman for the cultivaters of O'duvely Village being not satisf if with the decision of the authorities is moving further in the matter. The Juffic K sody R ad belween the 180th and 185 h unic stanes was frequently subject to remaintons by floods and even the rain way line, was under water for weeks and the reguer traffit had to be suspended during 1916 and 1920. The damage caused by the floods to the ciliagers in these parts during the shoes to the ciliagers in these parts during the shoes to the ciliagers in these parts during the shoes of Jaffica has been a cry by the people for the last 30 years, and it has been always embodied in the addresses presented to the virious Governors who visite I Jaffica. —Cor.

The Atchievary Y M S A —A meeting of the above Y M S A was held on Sunday

ore, o ar emphasise the importance of drainage in Jaffoa. —Cor.

The Atchuvaly Y M S A —A meeting of the above Y M S A was held on Sunday (27 1 24) in the Atchuvely Straswathi Vithiyashi under the presidentship of Mr. B. Toamotharampillai, Teacher, Alaveddy Boy's English school. The meeting commenced at about 7 p m. and came to a close at about 9 30 p m. The Oblet items of the day were the election of Office bearers and the framing of rules. The following are effice bearers. Patron Mr. S. Rajaratnam, (Alvocate) Vice President: Messes M. Schramaniyam (Advocate), V. Kanapathippillai (Proctor), B. S. Chelliah Teacher, Kantharodai English School, R. Toamotharampillai Teacher, Alaveddy Boys' English School, and Murtgasu, Lunded Propriesor, Seoretary: S. P. Arunachalam Tercher, Alaveddy Boys' English School; Assistant Secretaries: R. R. siah, S. Muruguppillai Teacher of the Atchuvaly Saraswathi Vithiyasalai; Assistant Terceurer: S. Nada Rajah Post Master Atchuvaly R. S. Saraswathi Vithiyasalai; Assistant Terceurer: S. Nada Rajah Post Master Atchuvaly R. C. Elito: Thamby K. Sivaguru, Lunded Proprieto; Co. Elitor: R. Ohelliah Teacher of the Atchuvaly R. Saraswathi Vithiyasalai, The following are the Committee member: —Measrs G. Kanagasabal, V. Kandiah, M. Ekamparam, A. Iyathamby, S. Thirunavukkarasu, K. Somasuniaram, M. Vaithiyallogam, S. Mandalana, V. Arumugam, A. Elisthamby, V. Ponnampalam, M. Obellappah, K. Poncu. —Cor.

A. Public Lecture at Kod Kamasi.—A very interes ing and instructive lecture on A very interes ing and instructive lecture.

palam, M. Obelappah, R. Ponou. —Gor.

A Public Lecture at Kodraman.—A very interesting and instructive lecture on "Tolironavakaraen Nayanar was delivered by Srimath S. Manicka Thoyagarajah Pandara Sanoishy Arl at the Kodraman "Thironavakaraen Nayanar Madalayan" at 7 p. m. last Friday (25.1.24) before a very large audience to the accompaniments of music etc. He dwelt on the many sided religious ideals of the illustrious B int which he explained very unidly in an elequent and easy style and kept the audience specific unid. The gataering dispersed at a very late hour fully eatified. At the request of the Kodramam Trenavakaraen Nayanar Sangam be has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "Sirothondar Nayanar" (#20 arcsin savesji) with ful accompaniment of music on Friday 1st Feturary 1921 at the above Mandalayam beginning at 7 p. m. The public are cerdially invited. —Cor

"OFF SALES OF FOREIGN LIQUOR IN JAFFNA."

The Government Agent, N P. To J. K. Chanmakam, Esqr., Secretary, Temperance Association, Juffna, Subject: Foreign Liquor Off Licenses.

Sir,
With reference to your letter dated 23th November 1923, I have the honour to inform you that His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council has decided to stop foil Sales" of foreign liquor in Jeffaa if 60 of the tax-payers vote for the abolition of Foreign Liquor Off Sale licenses.

I am Sir, Your Obedient Servant, Sigd. L. W. C. SCHRADR, Government Agent, N. P.

THE POST OFFICE ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held in the Telegraph Inspectors' Official

Colombo on 25th instant with Mr. J. D. Abeyannika, Inspector of Talegraphs in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting hav chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the question of appointing a Secretary vice the present incumbers transferred, was taken up. Proposed by Inspector H. B. F. D.; Silva, Mr. S. T. Rodrigo Inspector of Telephones, was unanimously alented. pector of eleuted.

elected.

Mr S. T. Rodrigo then thanked the members for electing him to fil up a very responsible position in the Association He further thinked the ratiring Secretary for the invaluable scribes rendered by him to bring the association to a working condition. He further regretted that they miss in the present Secretary an amiable friend and hardworking inspector. He wished Mr. Sittampalam all success in his new Station.

Mr. Widzelenkara, Inspector of Telegraphs.

Mr Widyalankirs, Inspector of Telegraphs, joined Mr. S. T. Rodrigo in regretting the departure of Mr. Sittempalam at the infant atega of the Association. He referred to the fact that the existence of the Post Office Bogineering Association was mainly due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Sittempalam.

Sirce the exigonoles of the Services demand his transfer it was unavoid. able He wished the retiring Secretary at Success in his new sphere of life. The Chairman also joined the previous speakers in regretting the departure of a valuable worker of the Association. He said that a note of great expreciation of Mr. Sittempalam's services should be kept on

Mr. Sittsmpalam thanked the members for their compliments and assured them that although he was going to a remote district in the Island his affection for the Association would always be maintained.

A vote of condolence consequent on the untimely death of Mesers N K Ramasamy, and E B Chandrawarham, Telegraph I spectors, was proposed by Mr Sittampal m and Seconded by Inspector Widyalankars. It was meanimously passed, all the members standing standing.

The meeting was then adjourned sine die. -Cor.

NEW BARRISTER WELCOMED.

DINNER TO MR. CLOCGH THURAISINGAM.

On his return to the Colony on 27th De-cember 1923 from Cambridge by the "Privz-car Nederlanden" Mr. Clough Thursisingam, B A L L B (Cantab) was the guest at dinner in the Garden Cub, Singapore. Covers were laid for over 50 persons including Doctors K K Pathy, N. Nagatineam, Mesera S. Muthucumaru, K. H. Tan, Hong Ong Keat Sarg Ohlo Erg, S. B Tan, J. L. Camball, L. A. Wilson, A. E. Chelvan and V. A. Saarup. V. A. Saarup.

Dr. Pathy in proceing the health of the guest welcomed him as an asset to his community and referred to his sporting progress at Cambridge. He boyed that Mr Thursiangam would find Singapore a cuitable field for his career.

Mr. S. B. Tar, B. A. L. L. B. (Centab) also welcomed him in a felicitious speech,

Mr. Thursisingam replied suitably and said that one of the impressions he carried with him was the benchisal influence that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge gave those who passed through the portals of their Colleges. He was of the cpinion that they could do no better than send their oblidien to those caiversties which were retting such high ideals before them and referred to the part they played in the modern civilization of the East.

of the East.

Mr. Thursleingsm is the second son of Mr.

A. E. Clough of Karative, presently planter and Estate Owner of Balugajah, F. M. S.,

Mr. Thursleingsm left St. John's College,

Jeffna in the early part of 1912 after passing

Junior Cambridge, and joired St. Thomas

College, Colombo, where he obtained the

Intermediate Certificate in Science He then

proceeded to Cambridge and joined the

Solvyn College and passed through his B. A.

Examination with Second Class Honoura and

got his Diploma While in Cambridge he

represented his College in sports and won

prizes in Tennis and Soccer, and gained a

sup for rowing. He was also Provident of

the Ceylon Student's Association in Cambridge.—Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOCIURNAL THEFTS IN VANNARFONNE.

Sir,

Under the above heading was published in a recent issue of your enteemed paper, a spirited editorial comment. Lorg before your remment, i.e., on the 20 h of November, 1923, I sent a letter to the Government agent, N. P. Jaffre, inviting his attention to the outbreek of the nocturnal thetes and other serious breaches of the law in the division of Vannarpenne. I also suggested ways and means to put an end to the serious state of affairs. As I received ro roply to my representations, I sent another letter inviting his attention thereto. I followed it up by

wiman and children wes owing to their insecurity.

The A S. P., J ffua, visited ith the Inspector of Police and some deserve constables and had a long interview. I placed all the facts before him and suggested remedial measure. The A S. P. told me that he was in receipt of a petition signed by the residents of Vanuarponne a few days before he saw me. The A. S. P. told me that no complaints were received in the Police Station of the thefts by the parties involved and that he was anyhow preparing to meet the situation in an effective manner. It is the date, I venture to say, of every public spirited citizen to report to the police at once with full particulars every kind of theft. It was a great blunder on the part of the inmates of the various houses where the thefts occurred, to have been silent without taking steps to trace out the calprits. I do not this k that we can blame the authorities, so much, for their failure to suppress the thefts when the members of the public were reticent.

On the lat of January, 1924, I received the taking arenty from the G. A. N. P. which I

On the 1st of January, 1924, I reserved the following reply from the G. A., N. P. which I give below for publication for the benefit and information of those concerned:—

"You are bereby informed that no complaints were received at the Police Station shout the theft of bress pots The other two cases referred to were prosecuted. A Police regeant was sometime ago specially kept at the spot and patrols and round officers are keeping a look out. It is understood there is no trouble now. Your subsequent petition has been teceived, and is being looked into".

3 1 24 (Sigd) L W. C. Schsader

Regarding one brass pot, I made a complaint at the Police Station. Regarding the other, I do not know whether any complaint was made. The Inspector General of Police should see his way to send away or compel to retire the underirable and notorious members of the lower ranks of the force who are to a great extent responsible for this state of affairs. The I G. P. should solve this very grave problem. Members of the lower ranks of the force who are residents permanently or temporarily in the Vanuarponne division ought to be able to put a stop to the thefts returned to If they are not she to do this, their conduct, it should be presumed, is open to susplicion. Such, then, should be promphly transferred elsewhere, or else they will corrupt and contaminate the whole force I should in this connection thank the Government Agent and the A. S. P. for having taken steps to prevent the thotts. There is, however, very much jet to be achieved.

Yours eta, А. Р Тиамвуан.

NEWS OF LATE SIR P. ARUNACHALAM AND CEYLONESE OVER SEAS

It is a matter of extreme regret that the news of the passing away of one of the greatest cost of Modern Lucks should have taken ten days to reach the Malayan Shores, although there are reversi hundreds of Ceylonese here to mourn his less just as any member of his family would do.

We, Ceyloneto in general, and the Tamils in particular, can ill-afford to lose a person of bis position, learning, cuttere, experience is fluence and eminerous at the present critical juncture in the history of our Island.

Instead of the news of the very serrowful demise of this distinguished Ceyloness being received on the very day, or the day after and published throughout Malaya, it has taken about ten days, which is a sad commentary on our race.

Surely our schemes and institutions appear to be faulty. It is no use fermulating schemes and ferming Associations after Associations if they cannot perform their legitimate duties satisfactorily.

We trust that our countrymen at Home will display a bit of foresight and imagination on matters of this kind in the future.

Yours singerely, CEYL' NEST OVER-BEAS,

INDIA TODAY

A WARNING.

(Continued from our tast issue).

(Continued from our last issue).

Navertheless, in apits of his disclaimers, Lord Moriey took a long step towards the goal that he so emphatically repudiated. The idea of the Government of India as a banevolent despotism, resting on the ultimate authority of the British Parliament, was not consistent with the policy of giving Indians an increasing y large share in the government of their own country. The educated dissess an increasing y large share in the government of their own country. The educated dissess rebelled against the position of mere advisers, and the more power they acquired the more difficult it become to govern India without their active support. The groat was brought matters to a head, and in 1917, the British Government felt that it must make the choice between autocracy and constitutionalism. It was impossible to stand still on the position taken up by the Moriey Minto Reform Act. And it was impossible to move further along

choice had to be made, and when the issue was fairly faced British statesmin could not heattable as to what the choice must be There is only one goal for the Government of Iodia which is consistent with the temper of the British people and the principles of their pointies history, and that is the goal of self-government Murre, Governor of Madrag, one of the ablest statesmen that England has sent out to Iodia, "colored that self-government Murre, Governor of Madrag, one of the ablest statesmen that England has sent out to Iodia, "colored that self-government must be the utimate aim of our rule in India and that our policy abould be directed towards the education of the proples of India to manage their own affairs. It would have saved much strife and bitterness if this farsighted policy had been definitely adopted and steadily pursued from the time whee the British Government first took over the presessions of the East India Company in 1855, and assumed the responsibility of governing India in the name of the British Soverign. The weakness of our position in India since that time has been due to the fact that the Government have been steadly drifting towards a goal that they strongly disavowed. It was not realised that when once an educated class, familiar with our Western principles of government and our British ideals of freedom, was created and education aprawl among the masses the utilimate basis of authority must gradually prayed from the last sixty years has abundantly proved the swar to single the masses the utilimate basis of authority must gradually prayed from the last sixty years has abundantly proved the swar to impossibility, of governing India without any strong active support from Iridian public opinion, unless measures were adopted which the British public would not have tolarate!

The cutstanding feature of the Moutegu and Chelmatord Reform Act of 1919 is that it makes and fully recommend this far demandation.

The cutstanding feature of the Montegu and Chelmstord Reform Act of 1919 is that it fankly and fully recognised this fundamental feet and based on it a complete change in the policy of the British Government with regard to India On August 20, 1917, Mr. Montegu made the memorable aunouncement in the House of Commons, in which he stated that: in the Hostated that:

The policy of His Mrjasty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of the increasing association of Indiana in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.

The official Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms published in 1918 and presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majasty makes is clear that the British Government fully understood what they were doing and definitely intended to make a complete change of policy.

complete change of policy.

We take these words (says the Report referring to Mr. Moningu's announcement) to be the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chaquered history. They plade the British Government in the clearest terms to the adoption of a new policy towards three hundred millions of people. They so far as Western communities are concerned, is suicle and tried one. Englishmen believe in responsible government as the best form of government they know; and now in rangoned to requests from India they have promised to extend it to India under the conditions set cut in the announcement.

The ideal simulation to the new policy is

The ideal simed at by this new policy is a sisterhood of States self governing in all maties of purely local interest in some cases corresponding to existing provinces, in others modified in sees according to the character and economic interest of the people. Over this congeries of States would preside a Central Government, increasingly representative of and responsible to the people of all of them.

But, as Mr. Montagu clearly and amphatically stated. It is an ideal that can only be achieved by successive stages; (and) the British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the weifers and advancement of the Indian proples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance.

of each advance.

It is a splendid ideal, worthy of the best traditions of British states warship, and if during this century the ideal can be realised, it will be one of the robles't achievements of their history. To corvert an Oriertal despotism into a sisterhood of free States, to inspire three bundred militons of proble who been ruled sutcerationly for at least two thousand years with aspirations for literary and self government and to enable them to me wisely and justify the freedom to which they aspire, is indeed a coloraal exterprise, but it is an enterprise which, if successful, will open a new chapter of progress and prosperity for the peoples of Irdia and, if unhappily is fails, will fail not because it is too retty, but because it is too great.

There ought, therefore, to be no faltering

There ought, therefore, to be no faltering of purpose in going steadily forward along the path of constitutional progress uppn which Iudia has entered. At the same time

shall only court disaster it either the British public or the educated classes of India shut their eyes to the difficulties that must be overcome before the goal is reached and assume that the tack it so cary one.

(To be con laued).

-"Tue Nic eteenth Century".

THE GANDHI PRIMER.

MAHATMAJI'S BOOK FOR BOYS.

Sharmadevi, Jan. 19,

When Bit. Sankarlel Banker visited Mr. V. V. S. Iyer's Arbrem at Shermadevi, this merring, elmost the first thing he deared to do was to tell to the children there about Gandhi's message to them. He told them ubout Mahatim j's love to wards children and the great hopes he enterteined shut them for the furure. Mr. Banker said the first thing that Mahatim j's did in 'prison, was to write a primer for the instruction of children. The book has ten les cans in all. The Government would not allow the beech to be published. It opens with a lesson which pleta as the mother walking up har boy early in the merineg at the streke of four. The child reliain his hed and complains he cannot get up as he stil facil steepy. But the mother gently prevades him to chake all his elamber, tells the boy that his sister is circally up and doing, and that the time for prayer is fast approaching. The boy these from bed and saye his prayers for a few minutes. He fix then estreth to chan his teeth and not the datan or nim etick. The child reclease to the mother and wants the babut. He will not use the bitter Nim. But the mother says that he has got to use the nim which shough bitter to the teste, le goed and helps him clean. After son-rice the child sets to generate the dotter to get up sayly and keep themselys it do the man and the child sets to generate the congret tate. He is emphatic that every child should come to gat up sayly and keep themselys it do the four dot if from day to day. This is whet Mahatimij says in his book. He desires that all children chould learn to get up sayly and keep themselys it has got to be a matter of daily observances. He would not allow anything less than four hours of expand spinning a day for them. He would reluctantly agree to reduce the paried to two bours for the college boys. But for children his fafesistent on the four hours for epinning. Scienier, and spin collural open and plan anything less that four hours of got in a fafe and agricolture have to be the main occupations of the pair of the colleg

TALE WITH BOYS.

Talk Wirn Boys.

Ambasamudram, Jan. 19.

Early this morning Messes, thankedel, Fornshotten Das and party motored from Tomovelly and arrived at Shermadevi at about 7 s. m. At first they paid a visit to the Bharadwija Ashisum run by Acharya V. O. 8. After and spensecuetime in pleasant and genial conversation with the Brahmocharine, as the pupils of the Gorden's are usummers and piled him with questions concerning Mahatma Gandhi and his increasestion. The young Brahmecharin revealed in his answers a good knowledge of the political conditions of the dey for a led of his seg, which, by the way I may say, speaks volumes of the good work humed out by the Acharya et the Ahram. For the berefit of the readers of the Hindu I thell indicate though imperfectly, the general trend of Mr. Bax kerr's conversation with the lack.

"Do you know, boy, where Mahalmoji is at present?"

Yes, in juli'.

Why has he been rest to joil?"

For opposing the Government and leading the non-co operation movement.

'Which Governmen.?'
The Brit'sh Government.
'Do you spin Khadda:?'

'No. The buildings bere ere not yet er my What if you spin under the abade of a tree?
Mahatmaji is sid and jet be spins four hours a day'.
And so on

And so on.

Leaving the Ashram, No party moved to the spot arranged for the public meeties, near the premises of the cld Sab Collector's Quantors, Messar, Sharkerlal and Purushor and Dre address ed a pretty big andlence for short boils an hoor, amphasizing the importance of Khaddar work which should be brought to every household, they would, and more repulse as of that present. After partaking of light refreshments at the ralaxy station, the party left direct for Trichinopoly by the 8 15 train in the morning.

AT ERODE.

Trichinopoly, Jan. 19

Trichinopoly, Jan. 19
At a public meeting at the Ali C'onk in Ecode on 16th January, Sariyuth Eberkerial Barker varihashed on the necessity of consentrating on khadi. In the course of the speech he said:

"We must off take to hand spienting. We, every one of we, must get a charke, stock caten and spin. But still we spin our own years and get it woved into khadiar we must also decide to put on hadd and nothing size. In this connection I would use you to give every encouragement to khadi locally produced, In your own distint them are immense possibilities of producing large quantities of khadi. This industry can only to supported and maintained if you all are determined to put on khadi and if you all are determined to put on khadi and if you do not do so, you recily lead to the destruction of that industry. We have only to consider what has been happening deries the last three years on industrial that a stanton. We are just now come from Trappur. I may take that is the villages round about them are thous

Place if you all wear the cloth produced by them.

But if you use the cloth—the foreign cloth which is depriving the employment of your own sisters in your country how silly, how heartless you should be. But I do not for a moment think that you see heartless, that you have no patriotism, that you would look to the difference of a few rupees and help the people who are ruing us to day. The mass—the people have as much love of the country as the politicians have and I believe every man, whether he is a cooly or a calisvator, a businessman, a Brahmin or a non-Brahmin, whatever he may be, will really feel for his country as much as the politician who is going about. He would he prepared to sacrifice if only he were called upon to do so. I believe the call of the country has to be put before him and I am such he will help to the utmost he can. We were speaking to the rpinners and weavers of Tiruppur. When we saked them to put on khadi they said it was dearer and they could not afford. But when they were asked that mis put on khadi they said it was dearer and they could not afford. But when they were asked that patriotic him they had to do all that was necessary on the coeasions that they do not mind money and they apant freely. Following the traditional custom they had to do all that was necessary on the coeasions of marriage and funeral. I say we have an occasion of much greater importance than that. The needs of the country to day are much greater. And they would not fail. Even if it was difficult, even if it would inconvenience them, anyhow they are to manage. They should decide and help the poor sisters around as and give them encouragement to go on with their spinning and this is not only for the villagers but the same I have no doubt is for the townsfolk as well. I therefore urge you must make them also wear khadi. To day you must make them also wear khadi. To day you must make them also wear khadi. To day you must make them also well had to go on the two would take the food unless the estin a fairing and this

TWO MEMORANDA

At to day's sitting of the Royal Commissionavilence was tendered on behalf of the Indian Officers' Association, European Association and Calcutta Trades Association. Evidence of the last Ladice Officers.

cutia Trades Association of which Mr. K. C. Association was in camera.

Indian Olliers' Association of which Mr. K. C. Do C. L. C. S. Commissioner of Presidency Sixis in spreadent, stated that any proposal which might betray a tendency towards an artificial differentiation between status and emoluments officers doing the same class of work on the grounds of race or domicils will inculsably give rise to discontent and create a bitterness of feeling in the services fatal to good giveruance. The cumulative effect of Reforms has been to restrict the scope of official advancement and to make the financial condition of the members of different vectors more embarsasing. Prizes of public life have reduced the attractions of employment under the Government and at some time efficials have to perform their duty in an atmosphere of inspiritem and criticism. The least that Government can do

to lighten the burden of ciffeers is to rates of remuneration commensurate with hanced cost of living.

hanced cost of living.

The association takes strong exception to the view held to certain quarters that a rubelistence wego to the Entopean officer summits to a luxery wage to the Indian officer. They submit that in every service, salaries and other privileges should be same without regard to the nationality, place of recruitments, or domicite.

I. C. S. REGERITMENT TO BE STOPPEL.

I. C. S. RECEUTERENT TO BE STOPPED.

The Association considers that the system of Government established by the Government of India Act requires a complete resojustment of India Act requires a total country. The Association cannot contemplate the immediate aboutlet of the service. The Association considers that Indianisation of this service should proceed at a much faster rate than that laid down by Government. Progress in Indianisation should depend entirely on the supply of sufficiently well-qual field Indian candidates. The suggestion of this Association is that for some years to come, recruitment of Indian Civil Service should altogether be stopped. The number of Europeans who are already in the service will form the steel frame for many years. The number of appointments in the service is capable of considerable reduction without detriment to efficiency.

No Case for Retention of Europeans.

No Case for RETENTION OF EUROPEANS

No Case for Retention of Europeans.

The Association submits that every vasancy in the service should be carefully examined and filled up only when absolutely necessary by promotion of selected Indians from the provincial civil service or by direct recruitment of capable Indians if available. The Association is opposed to occation of a separate advisory or political service as it is opposed to the best interests of the country. The Association urges that no case has been made out for the retention of Europeans in these services for administrative rarons. The Indian officers in the Services have proved themselves fit or every office, even the highest administrative offices. There is a varies necessity of appointing or easionally a few Europeans with special training for particular kinds of work.

The appointment and control of all future re-

The appointment and control of all future re-cruits in every service should be vested in the Government of India or the local Government, as the case may be,

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN LEGISLATURE.

Complete Confidence in Legislature.

The members of this Association have complete confidence in the newly created legislatures and have no hesitation in the provincial Government, but if their European colleagues are apprehensive of not receiving fair treatment from these Governments and it it be decided that they should be under the control of the Secretary of Saste. This Association considers that Indian efficers also should remain under the same control. The Association suggests that an agreement should be control to between every existing as well as the future member of services and the representative Government in which he serves by which pay allowances and pension of the officer is secured and that a provition should be added that the terms of such an agreement shall be enforcible in a competent court of law in British Indian the Association is emphasically of opinion that the present rates of pay are inadequate and suggests that there should be an increase of 20 per cent. over the total emoluments drawn by all officers, European and Indian alike. Overceas allowance should be merged in salary.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

The Contral Administration of the European Association contends that India's practical experience of the operation of the reforms is only now commescing. The intervening years before 1920 will afford the shortest time in which to assess with any degree of reliability, atke the amenatility of the new legi latures to administrative necessities and absorbtive power of the Services in all their leaves to Indian Faccultment. The advent of an extremist dement into the Assembly and provincial Councils would seem to afford additional reason for the efforts to retain a strong European leven in the Services. The Association confequently deprecates with all force, it can comfand, any action at the processin juncture leading to an adjustment in recial proportions in the services an simulated in the services and the services are settlement of 1920. The Association is strongly of epicient that no alteration unless called for by the weeking action of extremits Non-Co-operations should be made until the experimental period of ten years laid down for the fleet step towards. Self Government is completed.

Problem of Defence,

PROBLEM OF DREENCE.

PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

Developments towards Home Bulls should be on a pravincial basis only. It appears to this Association that the confirmment of autonomous development to the provincial sphere is inevisable, so long as no solution has been found amongst of her things of the problem of defence, so long as Builth Troops are required for Frontier defence and internal scentist, the controlling authority must mainly be British. A further measure of provincial autonomy. If and when justified by experience, would afford the needle a very deficite measure of courselopes, while it would give time for the successful solution of Imperial problems.

BREACH OF TRUST TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Breach of Trust to the British Empire.

The Association expressed its disapproval of Indianlession being messured by percentages. The Association reminded the Commission that themsends of Barcpears and millions of British money have been streated to this country over a purial of many years to take their part in its development under the British regime. Consequently say hasty departure involving a deterioration in the quality of the services would involve through the mensee offered thereby to the preter attom of the British standard of administration and security, a breach of trust to the Empire which in its cultivation might result in the average of the lick which has for colong united the British and Indian races in fruitful and beneficial cooperation.

The Association considers stability that the Empire which and Indian races in fruitful and beneficial cooperation.

o operation.

The Accociation considers that the All India exists must remain on the present basis until 23, the only resolutations in election to the terms of service which must be meliorated to meet unferescen conditions in order, possible, to maintain the European quota, any mudification in the personnel would seriously rejudice that reconsideration of the Indian protein by the Imperial Parliament. The Association considered that no change could be made a the pre-out organisation of the Services on

WITCE.

The at Jaffa and Dipot will be sold by public action on a capat by the Divisional Forcet Officer, N. D., at 9.80 a. m. on Thursday, February 22.1d, 1924.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale, etc., a be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer,

on.
List of Logs to be auctioned on Thursday
21st February, 1924.
81 Palu logs.

List of logs to be auctioned on Friday 22rd February, 1924.

22rd February, 1924.
15 Satin posts.
39 Satin legs.
10 Tons Satin pieces.
J. D. Sanganr,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, Jan 20, 1924

G. 362.

NOTICE.

I, Visuvanathan Murugar of Karainagar, hereby notify that I shall be known here-after as Murugesampillai, which will be used in all my signatures.

V. MURUGESAMPILLAI Karainagar, 3 1 1924

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jarisdiction No. 5196.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Meenatchy wife of Elanganayegam of Sandiroppay

Perampalam Elanganayagam Deceased, diruppay

Vs. Sivagamy daughter of Elangansyagam of Sandiruppay
 Visilatohy daughter of Elangansyagam of Color of Col

of Sandiroppay
2. Viselatchy daughter of Elangansyagam of do.
3. Sinnacholippillal widow of Perampalam of do. The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondents.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Perampalam Elanganayagam the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Meenatchy, wife of Elanganayagam, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse E-quire, District Judge, on January 15, 1924, in the presence of Mr. M. Vy. thalingam, Prootor, on the part of the Petitioner and the stifidavit of the Petitioner dated July 12, 1923, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said interists and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the cetate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before February 7, 1924, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge,

January 1,5 1924. O 615.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Jadge,

all India basis under the control of the Secretary of State in Council prior to 1929 and that the powers of a Statutory Commission in 1929 to extend modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government than existing in India would be com-pletely nullified.

INDIAN POLITICAL NOMINERS ENCROACHMENTS.

Indian Political Nominess Encroachments.

In the opinion of the Association the only natifactory method of recruitment is to offer a definite guaranteed career to condidate and to offer terms that will attract suitable recruise in the labour market. Some guarantee might be given against the further encroachment of Indian political nominees on superior posts formerly assigned to the services. They consider that Indian candidates would benefit by instruction in Service colleges ander European line fractions. Such colleges whould be inaugurated in India without dolay and all candidates should be compelled to pass through the colleges before being allowed to appear for examination in India. The pre-ent method of recruitment in India should be maintind until the Odleges can provide the necessary quota of candidates for examination.

The Association considers that the pay of the

The Association considers that the pay of the European should be retuled on the basis of relatively low pay and high overseas allowance.

Witnesses.

Witnesses.

Massrs. M. E Villers and G. Pilcher gave evidence on behalf of the European Association.

They said it was a non-official organisation with 7,000 members.

7,000 members.

In reply to Lord Lee, witnesses said that they wished to strengthen the Services and to impre a on the Commission the vital moresity of a strong European element in the services and that it should not be diminished. They urged that the controlling authority in the Control Covernment chould be British and that in the provincial Government a certain amount of British element must be retained till the Iodian services were amplete.

complete.

To Six Mobamed, Mr. Villiers said that further Indianisation should step until the Royal Commission comes in 1929.

Containing Mr. Villiers said that they wanted to see the right man in the right place doing the right job. They did not want to put a European to a position because he was a Euro-can not did they want to put an Indian to a position because hy was an Indian. —"Indian to a position because hy was an Indian. —"India".

NOTICE.

(4) A Provincial Surgeon's Verdict Chronic Malarial cases which obstinately resisted Quinine treatment yielded im-mediately to a short Course of Dr. Mc Coy's Fever and Ague Killer.

Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED. Y. 28.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAPP.

Tostamentary Jurisdiction No. 5847.

In the Matter of the Estate of the law Nallamuttu wife of Vaitilingam of Urelu Deceased.

Villavarayar Vaitilingam of Manipay Politioner,

Vs.

Petitioner.

Minor 1. Padmenathy daughter of Valtilingem & 2. Kasipatippillal Kendiah of Urela

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. D.

Niles Esquire, Acting District Jadge, on January 10, 1924, in the presence of Mr. E. Morogetampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Pesitioner and the affidavit of the Pesitioner dated January 1924, having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be grardian ad litem overthe minor 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before February 7, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Weedheuse,

G. W. Wcodhouse. District Judge,

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most

Efficacious Ayurvedic Medcines. Awarded severalmedals and certificate of merit at various exhibitions. TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS,

DELICIOUS-CHARMING FLAVOUR

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tastes.

Price per tin of a powder to last for more than a month As. 8. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.

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ation, spermatorrne, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only oxtra.

\$2. Raktha Suddh on Blood Puriffire—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladics arise, vez. ulceration of the mouth sore eyes, magnots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, sybhiltic cruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, reduces and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, otc. Our Raktha Suddhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphylitic cruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Frice Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for low 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

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Cues nos White Leprost on Leucardean Curs certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, as the distributions. Rs. 2 per bottle, V. P. P. charges for I to 8 bottles As. 8 only extrs. Catalogue of all Ayurvedio Medicines past free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvello Pharmacy, Tanjore.

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8. Venkatosaperumal Cell Sanusthy,

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