

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXV—NO. 69.

JAFFNA MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1924.

PRICE 6 CENTS

NOTICE.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

(Payable Strictly in Advance.)		Rs. Cts.	
For one column	Yearly	112 50	
do	Half Yearly	65 65	
do	Quarterly	37 50	
For half column	Yearly	65 65	
do	Half Yearly	37 50	
do	Quarterly	23 45	
For Quarter column	Yearly	37 50	
do	Half Yearly	23 45	
do	Quarterly	14 00	
For one column, first insertion		9 40	Minimum charge for short advertisement
For half column,	do	5 00	single insertion Re. 1-00
For quarter column	do	8 15	
For an inch	do	.65	
For subsequent insertions half the above rates.			

CHARGES

FOR SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Tan. Ed. Eng. Ed. Both Ed.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Such as, "Wanted", "To Let", "For Sale", "Bereavement Notices", "Thanking	Jaffna Town Inland, India & F. M. S.	5-60	5-60	10-30
		9-40	9-40	14-00

HINDU ORGAN.

(Both English and Tamil.)

The Best Advertisement Medium in North Ceylon.

COMMANDS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION.

Job Works of Various Descriptions are Executed with Expediency.

TERMS LOW—WORK NEAT.

Estimates sent by Return of Post.

APPLY TO:

THE MANAGER,

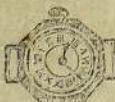
"Hindu Organ",

VANNARPOONAI,

JAFFNA.

18-ct. GOLD PLATE RADIUM WRISTLET WATCHES.

This is the newest style round shape Wrist Watch. The design and double finish will satisfy the most critical 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.



Kanaga & Co.,

Park Town Post,
MADRAS.

BEST MANGALORE TILES.

Best Mangalore Roofing tiles, Ridges, Half tiles Ventilators Valley tiles Glass-tiles, Ornamentals, Flowerpots Manufactured by Messrs. Morgan & Co., Alvares & Co., and other leading manufacturers also. Best portland cement for sale at very reasonable rates and favourable terms at the tile store at Thevarikulam road.

K. V. SUBRAMANIAM,

Thevarikulam road,

Jaffna.

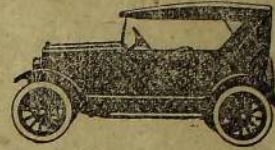
Y. 25.

H. 22.

Overland Motor Cars

NEW MODEL "91".

PRICE FOR 1924 RS. 3000 NETT.



Ever hesitate to buy a Car?

When only Rs. 1000/00 makes you the owner of

OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
New Model "91"

If this truth puzzles you Consult us before you buy a Car
This new model "91" entirely ousts from the market.

All the other cheap cars in cost of maintaining
(35 miles or more to a gallon) and dependability.

ECONOMY — COMFORT — EFFICIENCY
are the most outstanding features.

Price complete with Electric Lamps, Horn, Self-Starter, Speedometer, Detachable Rims and set of Tools.

Rs. 3000 Net Cash. Prompt

Easy terms of Hire Purchase System may be arranged as follows:

Rs. 1000/00 down on delivery; the balance plus 10% interest
to be paid in 10 monthly instalments and Car to be
insured for one year only.

Rs. 1500/00 down on delivery; the balance plus 5% interest
to be paid in 6 months—Exempted from Insurance.

The unrivalled offer we make to our Clients is the delivery
of these Cars at their doors free of any charge.

The above easy terms and our offer are
limited for a short period as before.

AVAIL YOURSELF EARLY—RICH & POOR.
Extra Tyres, Tubes, and Motor Accessories are Available.

S. S. Sanmugam,

Agents for Overland & Dodge Cars,

JAFFNA.

Y. 21.

The Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd. (ESTABLISHED 1918.)

Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Ordinance No. 4 of 1861

CAPITAL RS. 400,000

Divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 100 each, which is to be paid in monthly
instalments of RUPEE ONE per share for a period of

75 MONTHS

For	75 MONTHS	subscribe Re. 1	you get Rs. 100
"	"	"	Rs. 5 "
"	"	"	Rs. 10 "

Rs. 1000 "

Rs. 10000 "

Rs. 500 "

Rs. 1000 "

Rs. 10000 "

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1924

HINDU LEADERS AND HINDU INSTITUTIONS

We are glad that the Hindu leaders of this country are showing an increasing disposition to feel their duties and responsibilities in the matter of making adequate provision for the giving of Hindu Education to Hindu Children. All Hindus who are truly interested in the all important subject of giving Hindu children a good training in the Hindu religion and Hindu national ideals will feel very much gratified at the enthusiasm shown by our leaders for the cause of Hindu education. We are, however, far from thinking that the zeal shown by them in furthering the objects dear to the heart of every Hindu is sufficient to accomplish the vast and stupendous amount of work which has to be done. Organisations have to be formed on sound and satisfactory lines for the promotion of Hindu education, and enough funds should be collected to carry on the great work efficiently and with success. The existing educational institutions as well as new ones which must be started in places where they are needed should have the full sympathy and support of our Hindu leaders and the Hindu public. A new life has got to be infused into all our schools, Vernacular and English. And whose work is it but that of our men of light and leading and true zeal for the cause of our religion and national ideals? We are glad that good proofs are not wanting that there is an awakening among the Hindus of this country in regard to the promotion of Hindu education and Hindu national ideals. We are of opinion that whether or not this awakening will be taken advantage of and made to serve the grand purpose of promoting the objects with which all Hindu institutions have been started depends entirely on the manner and methods of the work which our Hindu leaders will do at this critical juncture in the history of Hindu education in Ceylon.

We wish to impress on Hindu leaders three important things which they must have in order to achieve success in the great work which our Hindu schools are endeavouring to do. They are right feeling, hearty co-operation and genuine self-sacrifice. Unless those who lead are inspired with right feeling for the advancement and betterment of Hindu education, the work can never be done successfully. We know of no work of abiding interest and importance in the history of any department of human activity in the world, which has been accomplished without right feeling in those who undertook and accomplished it. It is needless for us to dwell at length on the need of hearty and sincere co-operation among our leaders and among our people in regard to Hindu educational and religious work in this country. We are firmly of opinion that co-operation is the thing needed by the Hindus of this country to do great things for their country and religion. It must be clear to any thinking Hindu that hearty and well directed co-operation will solve most of the grave difficulties our Hindu patriots have to face in their work. These difficulties appear insuperable simply because there is no co-operation among those who have the duty of overcoming them for the highest religious, educational and national welfare of the people. The third thing needed to ensure success in all the efforts of our leaders to make Hindu schools the media of religious and national education is self-sacrifice. We have always been of opinion that if our leaders and people show sufficient willingness to sacrifice some at least of the material comforts they hold dear for the good of their motherland, the results will exceed even the most sanguine expectations of those who work for it. We wish our readers to realise the important truth that no phase of national work requires greater self sacrifice from the people, especially the leaders, at the present moment than Hindu educational work.

NOTES & COMMENTS

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. B. M. F. Jayaratne on "An Ayurvedic College and Hospital." "AN AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL," and "COLLEGE" send it to the AND HOSPITAL" earnest attention of our readers. It is undesirable that an Ayurvedic College and

Hospital are among the greatest needs of Ceylon at the present moment. As our correspondent rightly points out, the Government which is wedded to the Western system of medicine will not take the initiative. It is, therefore, a great duty incumbent on the representatives of the people in Council to press the very important needs on the attention of the Government and secure from it the sympathy and support indispensable to the supplying of the needs at the earliest opportunity. We are of opinion that the matter deserves the prompt and whole-hearted attention of all Ceylonese leaders who are conscious of the fact that more than 90 per cent of the people of Ceylon depend entirely on the Ayurvedic system of medicine for relief.

LOCAL & GENERAL

THE WEATHER.—The heat is oppressive. The dew during night is not so heavy. Very slight showers of rain fall in some places during the past week.

HEALTH.—The general state of health of the people is not satisfactory. Fever, measles and chicken pox prevail in various parts of the peninsula.

SUCCESS OF A CEYLON ENGINEER.—Mr. C. M. Jervings of the Irrigation Department, Trincomalee, has passed in Sections A. and B. of the Associate Membership Examination held in October last. He is the only candidate who appeared for this examination from Ceylon.

NEW REGISTRAR GENERAL.—The following appointment in the Civil Service has been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor:—Mr. H. W. Codrington to be Registrar General vice Mr. E. T. Millington who has been granted leave from March 5, 1924. (Press communiqué.)

MEDICAL.—We understand that Dr. J. P. Subramaniam, D.M.O., Elipitiya and J. P. Sabapathy of Monaragala will soon be going to England on long leave to obtain British qualifications.

THE CODE FOR ASSISTED ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—Certain amendments to this Code have been passed by the Board of Education and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in the Executive Council. These amendments have been published for the information of the public, and they appear in the Government Gazette of the 22nd ultimo.

B. A. RESULTS.—The following are among the candidates who have come out successful in the last B. A. Examination of the London University:—Rajadurai Gnaniapiraisam, Nagabranham Guna-guntha and Sevaratnam Michael Samuel. All these three candidates have been placed in the Second Division. Mr. Rajadurai appeared for the examination from the University College and the other two took up the examination by private study.

THE GOVERNMENT SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.—We are glad to note that Mr. Peterpillai, a Jaffna Tamil candidate, has won the Government Science Scholarship. He is one of the three Tamils who have passed the B. Sc. Examination in the First Division, and his educational career has all along been attended with brilliant success.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—This Committee met at 11 a.m. on the 21st ultimo with the Colonial Secretary as President. The appointment of a Ceylonese Doctor as an Assistant to the Malariaologist was sanctioned at this meeting. The Extension of the period of the Scholarship awarded to Mr. D. R. Ratnam, the University Scholar, was allowed.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.—An examination for candidates wishing to enter class II of the examination for clerks and Draughtsmen of the Survey Department will commence on Monday, March 22, 1924. The Government Gazette of February 22, 1924, contains particulars of this examination.

THE ATCHUVALY Y. M. S. A.—A meeting of the above Association was held on the 16th February in the Saraswati Vithiyassal Hall under the presidency of Mr. S. Tissum Chelliahpillai, the patron of the above Sangam. The chief item of the day was a lecture on "The True Greatness of Saiva Religion" by Mr. R. C. Settunasingham, teacher at the Kandarodai English School. The lecturer delivered an eloquent address, which gave a true insight into the Saiva Sthithanthara Religion. The Chairman offered remarks. The Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the President. At about 9.30 p.m. the meeting came to a close with the usual singing of Devaram.—Cor.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.—A new Department, created in this school to be in charge of a correspondence course in telegraphy, telephony, electricity and magnetism. The course was started in January, and is meant only for officers in the Post and Telegraph Department. The students go to Colombo once a month to work in the Laboratory for three hours, and they are taught the technological part of the subjects by post. The duration of the course is one year and is similar to the one in England which has proved to be a great success.

"THE CEYLON (LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL) ORDER IN COUNCIL."—We have received from the Government Agent of the Northern Province a copy of a notice appearing in the Government "Gazette" dated 21st February. It informs the public that all persons desirous of having their names inserted in the Register of Voters for any constituency created under the provisions of the said Order must, within one month from the publication of the notification forward their claims to the prescribed Registering Officers. It is also notified that claims relating to the Burgher, Commercial, Colombo Town North, and Colombo Town (South) Electorates must be forwarded to the Registering Officer respectively of each such electorate, and claims relating to any other constituency to the Registering Officer of the Electoral district within which the claimant resides. Claims should be in the form prescribed in rule 1(c) of schedule 1 to the said Order.

A FAREWELL.—Mr. R. V. Alagacone, Chief Overseer, P. W. D., Kuala Pilah, and Mr. K. Easiah, Head Overseer, P. W. D., Kuala Pilah, were entertained by the public of Kuala Pilah at a dinner on Thursday, 31st January, on the eve of their departure on transfer to Port Dickson and Seremban respectively. The dinner was on a grand and oriental style. There was a large and representative gathering in spite of the short notices given to them. Mr. C. Nagalingam, Chief Clerk, District Office, who presided, delivered a short and sweet speech in honour of the worthy guests, especially of Mr. R. V. Alagacone, who had worked for the betterment of the Y. M. H. A., since the Association was started and taken a leading part in the temple affairs. Remarks were offered by Messrs. A. Nagalingam, M. Thambiah, P. Saravananutin, A. Ampigapager, S. Cheiliyah, C. Ponniah and V. Saravananutti. The guests faithfully replied, and the function came to a close at about 10 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair. —Cor.

THE POINT PEDRO SAIVA PABIPALANA SABHAI.

The first General Meeting of the Point Pedro Saiva Pabipalana Sabhai was held at Siththivenayagar temple madam on the 2nd February at 6.30 p.m. presided over by Mr. V. Muthuvilupillai. There were present about 75 members. The Committee which was appointed at the previous informal meeting to draft the rules of the Sabhai, submitted a set of rules which were read and passed.

Thereafter the election of office-bearers for the current year took place and resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. V. Muthuvilupillai; Secretary: Mr. N. Mudir Krishnapillai; Treasurer: Mr. N. Mudir Thevappillai; Executive Committee: Messrs. V. Mudir Vadivel, N. Mudir Siththiperappillai, T. Muthukumarappillai, V. Mudir Onnadaivam, S. Vetharanam, V. Navaratnamayam, A. Sandrasagaram, K. Vaithilingam, M. Samugam, T. Vathalingam, V. Kuthigesu, N. Veppillai, N. Arunazalam, V. Viswanayam, N. Vairamuthu, K. Cheliah, T. Poopathamby, V. Ramasamy, S. Sivasambu, M. Sompappillai, V. Kanapathipillai, V. Muthucumar and the President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee, besides its other functions, is also to act as the Board of Directors of "Siththivenayagar Viththiyalayam" which is to be opened at Point Pedro in March 1924. A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on the 17th February at which several matters relating to the proposed "Siththivenayagar Viththiyalayam" were discussed and necessary arrangements were made for the erection of the School building out of the donations paid and promised by members of the Hindu public of Point Pedro residing here and abroad. It was also decided by the Committee to take active interest in the great cause of temperance.—Cor.

THE ORDER IN COUNCIL.

PROCLAMATION.

Continued from our last issue.

2. The Colombo District shall include the Town of Colombo, and the Colombo Revenue Districts, other than the Negombo District,

and the Negombo District shall include Hapitgam korale, the administrative limits of the Local Board of Minuwangoda and of the Urban District Council of Negombo, Alutkuru korale North, Alutkuru korale South, and Biyans korale West.

4. (a) The Central Province (Urban Division) shall include the Town of Kanoya, all Local Board or Sanitary Board towns, and the administrative limits of the Board of Improvement of Nawara Eliya and of all Urban District Councils within such Province.

(b) The Central Province (Rural Division) shall include all other portions of the Central Province not mentioned in paragraph (a) of this clause.

5. The several divisions of the Northern Province shall include, respectively, such portions of the Northern Province as may be declared by the Governor in Executive Council by Proclamation in the "Government Gazette" to be included therein.

7. (a) The North Western Province (Western Province (Western Division) shall include the Chilaw and Puttalam Revenue Districts except Demala batpatha.

(b) The North Western Province (Eastern Division) shall include all other portions of the North Western Province not included in the Western Division as mentioned in paragraph (a) of this clause.

8. One Member shall be elected for each constituency, except that the Burgher Electorate shall have the right to elect two Members.

XXI.—1. For the purpose of electing a Member to represent the European Electorate (Urban), the areas from time to time within the Municipal limits of the towns of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle shall respectively be electoral districts, and the Government Agents of the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces shall respectively be registering officers for such electoral districts.

2. For the purpose of electing Members to represent the European Electorate (Rural), the Burgher Electorate, and the several constituencies named in sub-heads to (both inclusive) in clause (1) of the last preceding article, each revenue district or part of a revenue district in the Island contained within any such constituency shall be an electoral district, and, subject to the exception contained in Article 23 of this Order with regard to the Burgher Electorate, the Government Agent, or Assistant Government Agent, as the case may be, of such revenue district or part thereof, shall be the registering officer of each such electoral district.

3. For the purpose of electing a Member to represent the Town of Colombo (North) and the Town of Colombo (South), each division or part of a division into which such town is from time to time divided under the provisions of "The Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1910," or any Ordinance amending the same, falling respectively into the said constituencies of Colombo Town (North) and Colombo Town (South), shall be an electoral district, and the Chairman of the Municipality thereof shall be the registering officer for every such electoral district.

4. For the purpose of electing a Member to represent the Commercial Electorate, the Island shall deemed to constitute a single electoral district, and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Ceylon shall be the registering officer.

XXII.—(1) If and when the Governor decides that the Malabar and Indian Members or any one or more of such Members shall be elected and shall cease to be nominated, the Governor in Executive Council may, by Proclamation in the "Government Gazette", make such orders and give such directions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Order, as are, in his opinion, from time to time required for the purpose of any such election or elections.

2. A Muhammadan or Indian Member elected in accordance with provisions of this Article shall become and be in all respects an Elected Member within the meaning of that expression as used in this Order.

XXIII.—(1) For the Burgher Electorate the Governor shall from time to time appoint a registering officer (styled the registering officer for the Burgher Electorate), who shall be resident at Colombo, and shall perform the duties of a registering officer for the Burgher Electorate with respect to all the electoral districts of such constituency in the Island.

2. The registering officer for the Burgher Electorate shall be assisted by a Board of not more than three persons nominated from time to time by the Governor, and holding office during the Governor's pleasure.

3. It shall be the duty of such Board to advise and assist the registering officer in preparing the register of voters. The duties of the Board shall be advisory, and in the event of any difference between the registering officer and the Board, the opinion of the registering officer shall prevail.

XXIV.—(1) For every electoral district separate registers of the persons entitled to vote for the election of members to represent the several constituencies hereinbefore specified shall be prepared and revised in the manner prescribed by the rules contained in Schedule I. to this Order.

2 It is register is not prepared in due time, the register is operative immediately before the time at which the new register ought to have been prepared shall no man in operation until the new register is prepared.

3 A registering or revising officer may, on the consideration of hearing of any claim, objection, or appeal, require that the evidence tendered by any person shall be given on oath or affirmation and may administer an oath or affirmation for this purpose; and any person who in the course of any such consideration or hearing knowingly swears or affirms anything material to the validity of such claim or objection which is false or incorrect shall be guilty of the offence of giving false evidence, and shall be liable to the punishment provided thereof.

(To be continued)

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND HON. MR. DURAI SWAMY.

Sir,
After a perusal of the letter dated the 5th February which appeared in the "Morning Star", of the 9th February signed by Mr. J. M. Hensman, one cannot but feel that the whole letter is conceived in bias and steeped in prejudice.

To start with, Mr. Hensman begins with a misstatement of fact, when he says that the Hon. Mr. Durai Swamy based his opposition to the grant of Rs. 6000/- by the Legislative Council on religious grounds. Mr. Durai Swamy wanted a scheme to be submitted to it by the Salvation Army before the Legislative Council voted the Rs. 6000/-. The religious question also had to be considered as the inmates of the Borstal Institute would have to go there. *Nolens Volens*. If it were an institute to which the convicts could go only if they wished, it would be a different matter. But to send them there like dumb driven cattle forced by the strong arm of the law and to leave them, poor souls, to the mercy of those whose principal business is to tickle men out of their religious faiths and convictions by lurid pictures of hell fire and brimstone is, to say the least, objectionable, however sincere the Salvation Army may be from its point of view.

Mr. Hensman lays down as an axiomatic truth that the Salvation Army in such institutions makes no proselytising efforts, but concentrates on the reclamation work. But in the same breath he says that the conversations and lives of the Salvation Army workers are eloquent sermons of their teaching. The only conclusion to be drawn from these statements is that the Salvation Army even in reclamation work preach Christianity by conversations and influences, which I dare say, are just as effective, if not more than eloquent sermons. The lesson in consistency is not very happy, as the students who attend the various schools and colleges go there of their own accord without any pressure from any outside authority. Even in this case, the Government is now reluctant to advance grants to educational institutions whose primary object is proselytising. The Government by its indifference and woeful neglect of its duties and responsibilities has allowed missionary bodies to undertake them, duties and responsibilities which were incumbent on the British Government from the day this country of ours passed into their hands.

On the other hand the Missionary bodies ought to be thankful that they are recipients today of large grants which are quite out of proportion to the numbers they represent.

To come back to our argument, it seems according to Mr. Panesar, who is obscure in this as in very many other things, that some legislatures of India have contributed large sums for a similar purpose. Even if this is true, it must have been in the last century when the bureaucracy created its own legislatures to carry on things according to its own sweet will and pleasure. In any case our Legislative Council is not going to do anything which is palpably wrong, for "two wrongs cannot make one right".

The attack on the two Knights and Mr. Durai Swamy for championing the cause of Hinduism is unwarranted, irrelevant and highly offensive to the Hindu community. Most of Mr. Hensman's remarks on this, as on the other points, may be acceptable to narrow-minded Christians but they are absolutely insulting to the Hindus.

About three years ago when Mr. Darsiawamy stood out as a candidate for the Northern Provinces, Mr. Hensman, who was an ardent supporter of Mr. Canagaratnam, indulged in virulent attacks in the Press bantling the public work of Mr. Durai Swamy, especially with regard to the Jaffna Association from its very inception, till he was silenced by the writer of this letter by a contribution giving historical details of the formation of the Jaffna Association. Now after a silence of three years, during which Mr. Durai Swamy has done invaluable services to his country in the Legislative Council, the old prejudices of Mr. Hensman have broken out afresh. Those "flowers of Christianity who do service to humanity" in India and Ceylon will not lag in giving criticism of this sort against men who do work fearlessly and conscientiously. Let

Mr. Hensman,

I remain, Sir,
10th February, 1924. Yours sincerely,
F. B. Mylvaganam.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

Sir,

The abuses of the toddy trade are manifold. They arise out of the many channels of illicit traffic that is carried on in the country, and those channels of illicit traffic are not far to seek. They spring from licensed sources and flourish under cover of licenses principally.

The pia, or perhaps the intention, of Government in opening toddy taverns was to stop the many abuses consequent on the indiscriminate and unrestrained use of toddy but I should say that they have not been successful in carrying out their intention. The centralization of the toddy trade was their chief object, but this has been a great failure. Every tapping garden and every tapper's home was serving the purpose of a tavern, and abuses are increasingly abundant and are greater in intensity than before the so-called centralization took its shape. It is not that the authorities are unaware of and are not wakful against these abuses, but they are only powerless to conquer the forces of circumstances that have resulted through their undue propensity to popularise the ushly traffic. One of Government's greedy and injurious acts connected with the toddy traffic is the selling of its ranks at exorbitant prices, and this followed by their indiscriminate allotment of tapping areas and the extravagant issue of tapping licenses, which are of course unavoidable consequences, is as much as the renter who has paid a hard price for his rent should be given facilities to find his toddy supply.

The principal mischief leading to the toddy abuse begins with the non-supplying of the whole toddy drawn to a tavern, and this is in the majority of cases done with the connivance of the renter who has his own reasons for doing so. His sale transaction is peculiarly not let free. There are several blockades on his way to respect of off sales, hours of sale, hours of transport etc, and in the midst of these blockades should his toddy find a store and sale in the tavern premises alone, it would simply inundate the tavern and the renter would be obliged to find an exit either illicit or illicit. If it is illicit, it can only bring him a loss irrecoverable, and if illicit, he incurs the risk of being condemned easily by the Excise Department. It is, therefore, not impossible to expect the renter to find places other than the tavern to have the whole toddy disposed of. I shall here quote some facts and figures relating to an average tavern that may be in favour of the renter's illicit propagation. He buys a rent say for Rs. 9000. To meet this amount which is payable to Government and also the cost of establishment etc he has to see that the sale proceeds of his tavern reach at least Rs. 12,000 in the year. This means Rs. 1000 in a month or over Rs. 33 per day. Taking the average selling price of toddy per gallon as 60 cents there should be a daily sale of 55 gallons at the tavern. The hours of sale are limited and are between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Therefore there are only ten full hours. In these ten hours the renter cannot in most cases expect his toddy to reach the tavern from the tapping gardens which may be miles away before 10 a.m. in the morning. In the evening it is entirely out of the question, for I know that tappers do not start on their evening work even after 5 p.m. The renter cannot also expect the toddy-drinkers who are mostly of the labouring class to visit the tavern earlier than 12 a.m. in the morning and 6 p.m. is the evening, and so the hours for sale are still narrowed, but for argument sake I shall take the number of hours available to the renter as ten. The amount of 55 gallons as shown above has to be sold during these ten hours, and this means that there should be an average sale of 5½ gallons per hour, which is a sheer impossibility in view of the additional restriction against off-sale. The necessity for the renter to have recourse to illicit sale is, therefore, seen from this and I shall detail below a few of his illegal acts.

Having bought a root at exorbitant price the renter puts in a successful application for licenses to tap trees even off a three miles radius from the tavern, and the leases are granted and trees are marked. The tree-marking is done by the Excise Department under the supervision of a responsible officer, but this supervision is in the generality of cases only in name or perfunctory. Posts of the Excise Department are entrusted with the direct marking, but I know sometimes the posts take the position of the supervising officer and transfer their job to the tappers. It is all right even after this transfer of work, if the posts' supervision is unbroken honestly and carefully, but it is not so and the result is that when there should be, say only a three thousand trees to be marked in an area, the number actually marked might very much be in excess of that figure. How this is done, it may be interesting to know. Tapping areas are divided into blocks, and the division of these blocks is generally by means of roads that may pass through these

areas. Each block has separate consecutive marking numbers of its own, and sometimes the number of trees that will be marked in a block may be more than a thousand. In systematic tree marking it is supposed that the last number will appear at one end and the last at the other end of the block, so that an inspecting officer on seeing these two numbers at both extremes will be satisfied that more trees in excess of the number licensed have not been marked, but the tappers who mark their own trees would have already added their illicit trees in that block. For instance a tapper has twenty trees on his license, and if these twenty trees have to bear the numbers 21 to 40, he may actually have 25 trees marked and for the five extra illicit trees he will have of course found five numbers between 21 and 40. The first five trees may not be easily detectable for their position in the block will have been shrewdly made. Within the block there may be lots which will not be easily accessible to an inspecting officer or where he will not care to take the trouble to go, and the illicit trees may sometimes stand in such lots. Even if the inspecting officer detects these trees it will not be possible for him to verify and prove their illegality, unless he traverses the whole block and catches sight of the other five trees bearing the same numbers which is seldom done. In this way the renter manages to have trees marked considerably in excess of the number licensed and kept in record by the Excise Department, which sometimes helps the latter to find out the estimated supply of a tavern. So much about the renter's foul acts connected with the tree-marking arias. I shall now explain his artifice employed in the disposal of the toddy that is drawn from the total number of trees marked. I have pointed out already the necessity for the renter to find out illicit means to dispose of the toddy drawn even from the legitimately marked trees and, therefore, how much more of such means he has to seek for the disposal of the illicit stock we can easily imagine with the extension of tapping areas in distant dry villages, several tapping gardens have become closer to several abolish taverns than to the existing ones for which the extension was granted. If the toddy drawn from such distant gardens has to be transported to the tavern right away the renter meets two-fold disadvantages. They are first the impossibility of the toddy reaching the tavern in time, and secondly the little chance of attracting toddy-drinkers from distant places that are indistinctly close to the tapping gardens from where the toddy is to be transported to the distant tavern. These two disadvantages the renter tries to overcome even at some risk and in ninety nine per cent of cases I know he runs an illicit hook. One may ask whether the Excise Department which is ever vigilant in the detection of Excise offences is incapable of putting a stop to this, but I may say that even taking for granted that hundred per cent of the illicit cases in our country are being detected, it is seldom that less than 90% of them result in the total eradication, and in this particular line of illicit traffic the chances of successful detection and eradication are far and few.

There are multifarious other ways whereby the renter tries to hood-wink the authorities and pollute the morality of the country which I cannot narrate in this short space. What I would say is that it is not better supervision or better checking of the renter's lawless acts which the authorities may invent that can save our country from the deteriorating influence of the toddy abuse, for my reason is that no good can come out of evil and that no charm can be effective against the evil acts of the evil spirit when the Charrmers will also incuse the spirit on the other side, but it is the entire disappearance of toddy following the total abolition of all toddy taverns that could be an effective panacea to work against ill-effects by the toddy consigning. Let our Government Agents therefore help us not thwart our endeavours to achieve the real object for which we are having the taverns abolished, bearing in mind that total prohibition is our final goal and that we are determined to reach this goal gradually.

Kuala Lumpur, V. W. Thambiah.
12-2-21.

THE LATE SIR P. ARUNACHALAM.

Dear Sir,

With the banishing sense of an irreparable loss so insistently fresh in the minds of Ceylonese in Malaya over the lamented death of that great leader and patriot, Sir Ponnampalayam Arunachalam, any attempt to express the feeling of keen disappointment caused by the failure of Jaffna sympathisers to notify the sad news to their brothers in this country will indeed be very feeble.

It was with a feeling of shame that we, a responsible and not an insignificant section of you, countrymen, received the news through newspapers after the lapse of nine days from the date of the sad occurrence. The silence thus maintained lamentably betrays the want of the sense of duty Jaffna owes us and has irretrievably robbed us of the chance of condoling, in appropriate time, with the afflicted family, and mingling in tears with the nation at its hour of mourning. Can there be anything more exasperating than this?

We fail not to win approbation as money-making machines and liberal supporters of financial undertakings, but not as an essential link of the corporate life of the people of our motherland.

Our hearts yearn in vain to learn if there is any reasonable excuse for the marked indifference exhibited in this respect by our associations and Sabads. Nay more than that, we expected much from the newly formed Overseas Association. We wonder what it is doing. It certainly owes a word of explanation for this neglect, and, incidentally that if they hold the genuine belief that they intend safely piloting it to its destined port, they should be more practical.

To be frank, dear Editor, we are grievously hurt and feel insulted and slighted. The mortal coil of that great personality has gone, but our feelings of segregation have not.

A belated vote of condolence was passed and sent to Lady Arunachalam as follows:-

"Ceylonese of all nationalities resident in the Malay districts of the State of Selangor in mass meeting assembled at Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday the 23rd January, 1924, record their profound sorrow at the irreparable loss their mother country has sustained by the death of Sir Ponnampalayam Arunachalam, the father and founder of the Ceylon National Congress—whose contribution to the general advancement of the political consciousness of the people is unsurpassed".

Let those who have eyes see the injustice done to Ceylonese in Malaya.

Thanking you for the valuable space in your paper.

Klang, 25th January, 1924. Yours truly,
CEYLONESS.

THE WORK OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

Sir,

May I sound a note of warning to my Hindu brothers of the North regarding the "well-intentioned" activities of the different Christian Missionary bodies. They have opened up schools not so much out of love for you, as for gaining their own ends. Under the guise of educating your youths, they carry on a vigorous campaign to proselytise you "heathens". If the Christian Missionary Bodies deny this, I ask them, How is it that there is a large number of Christians there in the North? My Hindu brothers, do you for a moment think that they have come a long way from Europe and America to do social work? Have they not come there to propagate "Missionary Christianity"? Then if you Hindus are proud of your culture, proud of your ancient art, proud of your philosophy, will you suffer your children to be "educated" by these missionaries any longer? The Buddhist people in the South have realised the danger, and at present they are up and doing. They are opening up schools for their children, and their cry is Buddhist schools for Buddhist children. I make a very strong and earnest appeal to you, my Hindu brothers, to study the motives of these missionaries and to open up Hindu institutions for your children. If you fail to do this, you are to be blamed, for generations yet unborn will be at the mercy of the missionaries. Let "Hindu schools for Hindu children" be your watch word.

W. H. M. da Silva.

AN AYURVEDIC COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

THE REFORMED COUNCIL AND ELECTIONS.

Sir,

It will be admitted on all hands that over 90% of the people of Ceylon depend entirely on the Ayurvedic System of medicine for relief. In spite of this fact it is regrettable to find that Government has taken no steps for the improvement of the system nor encouraged its study. The reason is obvious. Government depend for advice in matters medical on practitioners of the Western System of medicine, who either through ignorance of the Eastern System, or for professional reasons could hardly be expected to take the initiative.

So I think, Sir, it is the duty of the public through their representatives in the Legislative Council to urge Government to move in this matter. As a start an Ayurvedic College and a Hospital should be built in Colombo and also a grant of about 5 acres of land given for growing the necessary medicinal herbs and plants. A sum of Rs. 3 Lacs out of the Surplus Balance may reasonably be allocated for these purposes. Will the members of the present Finance Committee of the Council be pleased to bring these wants of a majority of the people before Government?

Should this appeal fail, Ayurvedic wants throughout the Colony should be made an Election issue, and the public should be prepared to obtain from the prospective candidates definite pledges to support necessary action in the new Council.

I trust all Associations in the Island and eligible voters in the new Electorates will join in this agitation to have this long neglected want adjusted.

Can we not expect your support too, Mr. Editor?

Colombo, 29th February, 1924. F. M. F. JAYARATNE.

AN AGE OF TEST.

LORD READING'S OPPORTUNITY.

Bardar Joggendra Singh writes in the "Times of India":—

Lord Reading is credited with imagination and vision. He saw with the instinct of a statesman the need for giving a lead to public opinion on the eve of a general election. The Calcutta Club provided the occasion and an appreciative audience waited expectantly for an important pronouncement, of policy. The Viceroy perhaps found himself never before so seriously hampered in giving expression to his views. He occupies the throne of the Great Mughal in appearance only, it gives him little power to initiate any progressive policy of political, social or economic development. He can certainly say 'No' but there his power ends. Lord Morley's definition of a Viceroy as an agent is true in fact, in spite of Viceregal splendours.

Lord Reading would have given a definite lead if he were not set in surroundings which fettered his freedom. As it was, he could only sound a note of warning and declare that non-co-operation may lead to the suspension of the constitution and that it could not paralyse the Government which would continue to function—a declaration which any one set in authority could have made. It was left to his champion and colleague Sir Main Muhammad Sadiq to strike a more hopeful note and lift the veil revealing the good fight the Viceroy was waging in the matter of Kenya and his earnest desire to promote progressive realisation of responsible Government in India;

DEFINITE PROPOSALS NEEDED.

The brakes put on at the start restrained the Viceroy right through his tour. He was not able to tackle any specific problem. He affirmed religious neutrality in the Punjab without coming to grips with the Sikh question. He declared that the Maharaja of Nabha had ceased to rule for all times without revealing the real arrangement, the invitation of the two States to adjudicate upon inter-territorial differences, which ordinarily they might be free to compose in spite of the award. He visited many places and made many speeches and the man in the street is none the wiser as to the future development of his policy except that the Viceroy is quite willing to co-operate with the non-co-operators if they would co-operate with him.

The other Members of the Government of India, except Sir Basil Blackett, who spoke with some freedom and finally on Exchange question, have remained silent. The Government certainly put in a place for co-operation in the making of laws only? Is that all that the Government expects to accomplish? The making of laws will certainly proceed, but there are millions who are underfed and need proper nourishment, there are thousands who have given the best years of their lives to fit themselves for a vocation and want employment; and almost the entire agricultural population dumbly awaits for some relief. What has the Government to say to these? Has it given any thought to their needs?

OBSTRUCTION OUT OF PLACE.

There is, however, one sentence in one of the Viceroy's speeches which is stamped with the seal of truth. It bears witness to awareness on the part of His Excellency. In calling his time "An Age of Test" he summed up the whole situation. What shall we make of it? What shall British statesmen make of the rising tide of opinion in India? It is certainly "An Age of Test" both for the Britisher and Indians. We natives of India have to prove our wisdom and our will to power, which must prevail, without occasioning catastrophic changes. The new doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation is the gospel of a new faith, it will not fail in winning freedom or responsible Government and what is more intimately the love of those who may be opposed to it, at the start. India, in winning for herself her ancient position of pride and power by peaceful means may offer to the world a new way of securing fairplay and imposing righteousness on nations great and small. The noble possibilities of non-co-operation therefore should not be sacrificed to a passing phase. Sadiq Government will be useless without self discipline. Non-discriminating non-co-operation can bear no fruit. There should be no blind bickering at the bonds but sustained effort in the making of a better constitution and in the making of a better India.

The leaders of non-co-operation should test, as did Mahatma Gandhi, the faith that is in their hearts and that is in the heart of their followers. A policy of obstruction in the Councils somehow seems out of place in the programme of an enlightened party. Indeed, while non-co-operating in matters political, there should be unity of purpose in furthering the economic development of the country and in turning the Government from abstract ideas of law and order and political development to the looking after of the physical, mental and spiritual needs of the people.

The life of a people is more than a passing mood. It is a soul-compelling search for harmony a transient touch of unity is enough to recall all the limitless responsiveness if it is to work in harmonious ways are rare in this world of ours. Passion and prejudices are blind allies. The policies of non-co-operation unless freed from old influences will never work for that greater harmony which might breathe sweetness into the world. To obstruct the existing mechanism of administration will serve no purpose. It may be disastrous to throw it on a scrap heap in the absence of any other system to substitute it, under no greater urgency than a whim of the moment.

THE BONDS OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Government of India must grow in responsiveness if it is to work in harmony with the new times. The Viceroy himself has brought the touchstone to the fore. Lord Reading has nearly finished half the period of his reign and the sands of time are running fast. What is he going to make of his opportunities? He declared his object was to uphold justice and to work the Reforms—that is the active partnership between the two peoples. What has he done to promote this partnership? How has he guided his team of Governors in its realisation? If the belief continues to grow that force must eventually determine the position of the two countries he cannot claim success. If he

cannot convince the British Cabinet that ten years limit for a revision of the constitution is too long he would not have read rightly the message of the times. People have learned that there is nothing to hope for from talks of justice or organisation or progress or common cause or any hundred causes advertised from public platforms and the press. The belief is growing that future depends upon those who will take it end on them alone.

The task before the Viceroy is great but then he is credited with the biggest brain. Will he leave behind him the bonds of partnership strengthened or just follow the dictates of rational expediency to tide over immediate difficulties and let events take their course without any guidance? —The "Hindu".

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The proper education of the young generation is of vital importance for the well-being of a country. The sooner, every serious minded thinker tackles these questions, the better. Our schools in Ceylon afford something called education, but I am afraid it is not the stuff we require if we want to advance; for the "Youth comes to reshape the world." We have just got a mere sapling of the West. For inspiration we must look back into our past history; this shows that in our ancient Ashramas individual care was taken of the students, unlike in these days where it is very hard for the teacher to give attention to each student, in the battalion classes of the barracks system of our schools. The student lived under the roof of the guru's Ashrama and every week point of the student was seen to by the Guru. Thus the students living in the household of the Guru had every chance of absorbing his good virtues. It is for these reasons, I think, that H. H. the Geekwar, the Chancellor of the Hindu University at Benares, in his convection address emphasized the words, "teaching and residential"; for he said that that represented a return to the ancient custom and practice.

Our present day education has become a big commercial business. What a parent considers before he sends his child to school is, how much he will have to spend on the child to become a doctor or a lawyer, and how much he can earn thereby. The conception of education has degraded so much. Even before a teacher joins the staff of a school what he wants is the amount he gets as the pay. Now a days everything is based on the 'will it pay' policy.

We are not aware of the fact that this "so called education" makes us poorer day by day. Just we can imagine how much is sent out of Ceylon on stationery, entrance fees for example, clothing etc. Unless a remedy is found for this, every year will find us a poorer nation. I think it is not out of place here to mention that one remedy will be the holding of higher exams "in loco" which will help to retain the large sums sent out for the entrance of Cambridge and London exams.

Another reform is the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in schools. The student easily grasps what is taught in the vernacular and the constant use will tend to create a greater love for the vernacular.

Corporal punishment in schools tends to make the growing youth timid and coward; and the country as a whole suffers by that. It is indeed a great pleasure to see some schools abolish this cruel practice. Some of the old class, who stick to "punish the rod and spoil the child" will find it hard at first to get on with the so called bad and mischievous boys in the class. In reality there are no boys called bad and mischievous. If the teacher really loves his work of teaching, he can get on with any kind of boy. Thus corporal punishment will make a nation of cowards, afraid to come forward and do anything.

Freedom must be the keynote of our education. Some will laugh at the idea of freedom in schools. They have tried it in the West and have succeeded, why not then freedom succeed in the East. Thus the youth grown in the free atmosphere will when they enter life fit for the same atmosphere of freedom. A distinguished visitor to a school in the Island, seeing the free and ideal surroundings of the school, remarked that it would be detrimental to the interests of the boys to allow them to grow up in such ideal surroundings, for they will not find such in life. That is the very thing that should be done, for accustomed to such in school they will fight for the same in life.

Then last not least teaching must be a thorough religious training. Not the official kind of pious religious observed on Poya or Sundays; but a real moral training that permeates in the every day life of the nation. Religion must be a living force in our life and not one set apart for holy days.

Then coming to the teacher himself, he must be the best son of the soil. It is indeed a hard time for a teacher of weak character, he has to behave as a saint in the midst of his pupils, while he is not one. Those having high aspirations of wealth cannot successfully become teachers. It is not the cream of the soil that goes to make the present day teacher. When sometimes they fall in other spheres of life, which are more remunerative they step on to the teaching profession as a "marking time" and the moment they get the required qualifications off they go for more remunerative endings. Thus by this clumsy practice the cause of education suffers mighty. In short "education is the release of power, extension of consciousness, the widening of the conscious awareness into closer relationship with the super-consciousness." It is not a concern of profit or gain and the sooner we think of these problems the better it is for our advancement.

DON DAVIDH.
—The Buddhist Chronicle.

Separate tenders for the following works will be received by the Chairman, Local Board, until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday the 8th of March 1924:—

1. Construction of two public latrines with 12 compartments.
2. Construction of one public latrine with 6 compartments.
3. Three conservancy collection hand carts.
4. Two conservancy single bullock carts.
5. One coolie cart of 10 rooms.
6. Supply of 400 cubes of gravel.

The Chairman does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender and shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a tender.

Cash security of 5% of the amount of the contract from new works will be required to be deposited by the successful tenderer before entering into the contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen and further details ascertained on application to the Secretary, L. B.

W. G. VALLIPURAM,
for Chairman, L. B.

Local Board Office,
Trincomalee, 26th Febry, 1924.
G. 372.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government Timber lying at Kanekanturru Timber Depot will be sold by public auction of the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 1st, 1924.

Particulars regarding the auction sale etc. can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna.

Lot 1: 55 Satin wood logs.
" 2: 89 Halimila "
" 3: 5 Paln "
" 4: One lot Satin branch wood
" 5: 100 Halimilla.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator
of Forests, Kandy.
26th February, 1924.
G. 370.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5362.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappah Nagarsinh alias Thurai of Chulipura in Colombo Deceased.
Thelwanaippillai widow of Chinnappah of Chulipura, Jaffna Petitioner.

- V.R.
1. Ampalavane Kandiah of Do, presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. & wife
2. Thayalumuttu of Chulipura, Jaffna and
3. Sinnappah Appathurai of Do, presently of Hospital Assistant, Malacca Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Thelwanaippillai widow of Sinnappah of Chulipura, Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Sinnappah Nagarsinh alias Thurai coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on February 18, 1924, in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 22, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 4, 1924 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. WOODHOUSE,
February 1, 1924.
District Judge.
D. 628.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5314.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sophie Bellimuttu wife of Charles A. Thampu of Manipay Deceased.
Bastian Emmanuel, Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna Petitioner.

- V.A.
1. Munegoodi Priyadoss Nalliah alias M. Annakkodi Singh Mudaliar of F. M. S.
2. Munegoodi Uthai alias M. Velupillai of F. M. S., Kuala Lumpur and
3. Rossernam wife of Sevanie Nagalingam of Loco Office, Sentul, F. M. S. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Bastian Emmanuel, Secretary of the District Court, Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above deceased Sophie Bellimuttu, wife of Charles A. Thampu, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 8, 1924, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before March 4, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. WOODHOUSE,
January 8, 1924.
District Judge
O. 627.

NOTICE.

(1) A. 1924 Certainly. Whatever uncertainties are ahead of you, you may be sure that Dr. McCoy's Fever and Ague Killer will always cure you.

Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.

Y. 28.

STANDARD TILES.

(Manufactured by the Standard Tile Co., Feroko.)

We were induced to take up the Agency for these Tiles for three important reasons:—

Firstly, because they are the LIGHTEST tiles in the market to day.

Secondly, because they are more DURABLE than all the other Tiles.

Thirdly, and most important of all, because they are the Tiles best suited to the climatic conditions of North Ceylon. They keep your house cool during the hot weather and warm during the cold.

We began selling Standard Tiles only about three years ago and the sale that we are having now is astonishing. This itself is sufficient to prove the superiority of STANDARD TILES to all other Tiles in the market.

Available at Jaffna, Point Pedro and Valvettiturai.

S. VEEBAGALITTELLAI,
Sole Agent.

Telegraphic Address:—
Ruby Valvettiturai

H. 21.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned most efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.

Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable Ingredients prepared as per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharajah's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly relishable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavor imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmins and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all races.

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

6. VASANTA KUSUMARAJAH.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive frost, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges Rs. 8 only extra.

2. RAJATHA SUDEEP OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscesses, change of colour of the skin, syphilis, eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, droopy, scales over the skin of the baby, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirit, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Rajatha Sudéep is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilis, leprosy, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all afflictions narrated above due to impure blood; improves complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 3 per box covering medicine for 30 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes Rs. 5 only extra.

CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEPROSY.—Cure certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 3 bottles. Rs. 8 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

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 Head-quarters at Tanjore, as indicated below and not to Porto Novo, as here-to-fore.

My permanent address—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

S. Venkateswaran Cell Sevagram,

TANJORE.