

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. 80.

JAFFNA MONDAY, APRIL 7, 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
For half column, do		5	00
For quarter column, do		3	15
For an inch, do			65

Friends", "Wedding Notices", and "At Homes", are made at the rate of 4 cents per word and are payable in advance.

Our Subscribers and others who send such short notices to us without a remittance will please note this.

Minimum charge for short advertisement single insertion Re. 1-00

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable Strictly in Advance.)

	TAM. ED. ENG. ED. BOTH ED.			
	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
Jaffna Town	5	60	5	60
Inland, India & F. M. S.	9	40	9	40

CHARGES

FOR SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Such as, "Wanted", "To Let", "For Sale", "Bereavement Notices", "Thanking

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 Expeditionness.

TERMS LOW—WORK NEAT.

Estimates sent by Return of Post.

APPLY TO:

THE MANAGER,

"Hindu Organ",

VANNARPONNAI,

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 vally tiles Glasstiles, Ornamentals, Flowerpots Manufactured by Messrs. Morgan & Co., Alvares & Co., and other leading manufactures 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.

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 depend ability.

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.

OR
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.
"	"	"	5	"	500
"	"	"	10	"	1000
"	"	"	100	"	10000

LOANS

Will be given on the security of Shares, Deposits, Jewels &c., at 12 per cent per annum

DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits received Interest at 9 per cent per annum if paid annually and at 8 per cent per annum if paid monthly allowed on all fixed deposits. Fixed Deposits at 9 per cent can be withdrawn at any time on two weeks notice with interest at 8 per cent.

Current accounts opened. The following rates of interest is allowed on the lowest balance at credit during a month.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 500	three per cent
" Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000	four per cent
" Rs. 1000 and upwards	five per cent

N. B.—Payment by Bank Drafts accepted without any commission. For further information apply to the Manager.

J. M. B. FUND LTD.,
Vannarponnai, Jaffna,
CEYLON.

Y. 21.

Y 25.

H 22.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at Jaffna Customs Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. at 9.30 a. m. on Thursday, April 24, and Friday, April 25, 1924.

Particulars regarding the conditions of sale, etc., can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Office, Jaffna.

LIST OF LOGS TO BE AUCTIONED ON THURSDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1924.

79 Palu logs.

LIST OF LOGS TO BE AUCTIONED ON FRIDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1924.

69 Palu logs.

J. D. SARGENT,
Consr. of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, April 2, 1924.
G. 585.

Sale of Satin.

An Auction Sale of 144 logs Satin lying in the new Railway trace between 13th and 15th mile posts Kandy—Trincomalee road will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Trincomalee on 15th April, 1924, at 10 a. m. at his office. For further particulars vide notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7384—of 28.3.24.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, April 1, 1924.
G. 587.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1924.

THE ELECTIONS.

We are glad that the activities in regard to the forthcoming elections have thus far not been attended by any acrimonious controversies in the press or on the platform. We are of opinion, and we think all fair-minded persons will agree with us, that the most satisfactory way of carrying out the elections would be to have well-organised and thoroughly representative electoral associations in all the divisions and return to the Council the men who are elected by them. We do not know when such a golden time will come to this country, but we feel that the next best thing would be for the aspirants to legislative honours as well as those on whom have been conferred the great privilege of electing them to observe during the exciting times connected with the elections all those principles and rules which are essential to character. We need hardly remind all those who have come forward to stand for the various divisions that their desire to enter the Council will be appreciated by right-thinking men only if their aim is to serve the country at any cost and sacrifice. We think that on the other hand, if any men have come forward with the sordid intention of adding to their status and standing in society, their candidature is not worthy of support, even though they may have the qualifications to enter the council. We are firmly of opinion that as far as service in Council is concerned, a mediocrity with enough ability to safeguard the interests of his constituents, who is truly honest and sincere, who will never betray the great trust the people may place in him, who wears the glorious crown of excellent moral character and whom nothing in this world will induce to swerve in the least from the stern path of duty to his country, should always be preferred to the man of splendid genius and talents, who is self seeking, whose character is defective, and who is likely to betray the trust placed in him to advance his own personal interests. We are also of opinion that a man of simple habits and ways of living should be preferred to the man who leads a high, artificial life with all the unnecessary and even harmful luxuries which Western civilisation has brought into this country.

We do not know of any occasion on which the true manliness of a person can be seen better than the time of the elections. We know well that there are in this country, as we have no doubt that there are in other countries, men who do not have the courage to stand by a candidate firmly and faithfully whom they sincerely believe to be the fittest to be returned to the Council. Such men are swayed by personal considerations to withhold their support from the fittest men, or they promise it to almost every candidate who has the misfortune to go to them to get their "support." It is regrettable that there are such men even among those who are considered great and respectable, and it is impossible to condemn too strongly their conduct in connection with election activities during

which they cause great harm, worry and anxiety to the candidates who are deceived by them. If a man is truly manly, he will choose a candidate whom he honestly believes to be the fittest to be returned to Council and stand by him faithfully and bravely till the fight is over.

There is one point we want all electors to bear in mind. The Legislative Council is the arena where great battles are fought for the many-sided welfare of our country, and only the bravest of the brave should be sent to that arena. The representative of a division will be regarded by the outside public and the Government as representing the intellectual, moral and political standing the division has attained to, and we therefore, think that the greatest care should be exercised by the voters of every division to send to Council the best man in it in every respect.

LOCAL & GENERAL

THE WEATHER.—After a few sunny days rain has again begun to fall in light showers.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Sir P. Ramaswami with Lady Ramanathan and Mrs. Ramanathan arrived in Jaffna from their tour in Malaya on the 30th March.

MANAGERSHIP OF VALIGAMAM NORTH.—Mr. R. B. B. Kumarasingam, who has been Manager of Valigamam North for nearly a quarter of a century and whose long, faithful and efficient services have been appreciated both by the Government and the people, has retired from office with the end of March. He has been succeeded by Mr. A. Chelappab, who has been Manager of Vadamarachy East.

LAW EXAMINATION RESULTS.—The following have passed the Advocate's Examinations held in March this year.—Intermediate.—Mr. R. R. Crossett-Thambiab. Final.—Messrs. C. Thiagalangam, H. A. J. Hologally and G. M. de Silva. Mr. Thiagalangam has been awarded the prize of Rs. 250/- for having succeeded in getting the first place in the Final Examination. He is the recipient of the prize of Rs. 100/- for the best paper in Civil procedure and Pleadings. He also gets two other prizes of Rs. 50/- each for the best papers in Contracts and Torts and in Equity and Jurisprudence. 32 men have passed the Proctors' Final Examination held in February last.

JAFFNA COLLEGE.—The annual prize-giving of the Jaffna College Lower School took place on Thursday the 27th ultimo at 4.30 p. m. Mr. H. S. Perera, M. A., Divisional Inspector of Schools, presided and Mrs. Perera gave away the prizes to the successful pupils.

INDIAN VOTERS IN JAFFNA.—The total number of Indian voters registered at the Jaffna Kachechi is 295.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION.—The sixth International Rubber Exhibition was opened at Brussels on the 22nd inst. Ceylon is among the countries represented at the Exhibition.

ELECTION MEETING AT MANNAR.—A representative meeting was held recently at Mannar to support the candidature of the Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai to the Southern Division of the Northern Province. Sir Ambalavanar in the course of a speech which he delivered said that he would do his best to see that the proposed Mannar bridge is soon constructed and that the District of Mannar with its 1800 voters is given a separate seat in Council.

THE UNIVERSITY AND LAW COLLEGE.—We understand that the Council of Legal Education is considering the question of the incorporation of the Ceylon Law College with the future University of Ceylon. The Chief Justice, the Attorney-General and a few others are advocating a proposal to grant a sum of money out of the Council's funds for the erection of a law block among the University buildings. This is opposed by a majority of the members.

THE COURTS.—The case in which four men of Maviddapuram and Myliddy were charged with having caused the death of a man by rash and negligent driving on "Thaipposam" day was tried by the Police Magistrate of Jaffna, who acquitted the accused after a searching trial.

A native musician was charged by Mr. S. Balasubramaniam, Excise Inspector, with having been in possession of Ganja. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50/-.

NEW RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.—Mr. A. E. C. Mayo, Head Guard of the C. G. R., has been appointed Guards' Inspector on a year's probation. The initial salary for this post is Rs. 2000 per annum, and it will rise to Rs. 4500, which is the maximum.

THE JAFFNA ORIENTAL STUDIES SOCIETY.—The "Gazette" of the 28th ultimo contains the rules and syllabus according to which the Pizavass (Preliminary), Bala Pandit (Intermediate) and the Pandit (Final) examinations will be conducted by the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society on March 30th 1925 and the following three days. Colombo, Jaffna and Chunnakam will be the centres where these examinations will be held.

MURDER AT MATHAGAL.—Three men have been charged at the Police Court of Jaffna, one with the murder of a man of Mathagal and the other two with aiding and abetting the murder. It is reported that the man who was killed was stabbed by the first accused during a fight which gave rise to a good deal of excitement.

WESTERN PROVINCE TAMIL SEAT.—We learn that Dr. M. M. Kumaraswamy has come forward as a candidate to contest this seat with Messrs. Mahatheva and Sri Pathmanathan.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGE, COLOMBO.—This college closed on Thursday the 3rd instant for the Easter holidays and will reopen on Tuesday the 20th of May.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.—802 applications were received by the Sanitary Commissioner in response to the recent advertisement calling for applications from persons wishing to be trained as Sanitary Inspectors. The following are among the 22 candidates that have been selected for training subject to their physical fitness.—Messrs. S. S. Rajaratnam, R. T. Rajakarier, N. A. Saathipillai, A. M. Ratanam. These are entitled to the Government Subsistence Allowance offered. Some more candidates will be permitted to join the Training Class, but will not be given the allowance. Among the latter are Messrs. S. P. Southarayanagam, S. Nadarajah, V. Chittampalam, A. J. Joseph and J. M. Anthony.

A RECORD HIGH JUMP.—C. T. Van Geysel, a Ceylon student, made a high jump clearing 6 ft. 1 1/2 inches in the Cambridge University Sports. He has thus broken a long standing ground record in the high jump contest.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death on Wednesday the 12th ultimo of Mr. William Samuel Vyrampattu at his residence in Magazine Road, Koddamunai. The deceased was the brother of the late Mr. T. S. Thilainayagam, B. A., Inspector of schools, and was for some time the Assistant Manager of the Wesleyan Mission Press and Sub-Editor of the "Lamp." He was a gentleman of very good and amiable disposition, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was suffering for some time from lung troubles which finally brought about his death. He has left behind, besides a widow and eight children, five sons and three daughters, a host of relatives and friends to bewail his loss. Mr. J. V. Jeevanayagam, who is employed in the Irrigation Department as Sub-Inspector, is his eldest son. Our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved.

—We deeply regret to record the sad and untimely death of Mr. S. Salliah of Tellipallai West, which occurred on Tuesday the 1st instant at 10 a. m., after a prolonged illness. The deceased, who was about 31 years of age at the time of his death, was a compositor in the "Hindu Organ" Office for many years and latterly at "Olong's Printing Press." He was a man of great ability in his work and was kind and helpful to all. The funeral which was conducted on the following day according to Hindu rites was largely attended. He leaves behind a son and a widowed mother to bewail his loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing family.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Of all the beverages in the world the most natural and wholesome is water, which is regarded as the only one which quenches thirst truly and is indispensable to the existence of all living things. The wickedness of man has prompted him to manufacture spirituous liquors of various kinds, which are responsible for a large part of the miseries which have afflicted mankind. Water has no stimulating effects whatever, whereas all spirituous liquors stimulate those who take them, keep them in an utterly false position for some time, and then produce effects exceedingly ruinous to body, mind and soul.

What a sad testimony then is the manufacture and use of intoxicating drinks to the vile and foolish nature of man! A beautiful and gracious Providence has blessed man with water everywhere on the face of the earth. Streams, rivers, springs and wells supply him with an abundant supply of water free, gratis and for nothing. But in no part of the world can be found the truest source

of even the least harmful of the spirituous liquors which have played so much havoc in all countries. The gracious Almighty could never create in Nature even the least ruinous beverage.

Temperance workers all over the world have put forth the most mighty efforts to banish from the face of the earth the great curse of the use of intoxicating drinks, and their efforts, it is gratifying to note, have had an appreciable measure of success. In Ceylon, too, the success which has attended the efforts of temperance men has been great. But one important phase of temperance work has been neglected. Propaganda work against the use of intoxicating drinks has not been done with sufficient zeal among the people. Efforts at abolishing toddy and strack taverns have been blessed with adequate success, though a great deal remains yet to be done in regard to the abolition of taverns. What is mostly needed, however, at the present moment is propaganda work against the use of spirituous liquors, which must go hand in hand with abolition work.

History furnishes the instance of a very high church dignitary who would never be in an undertaking, however good it might be, if he himself was not the originator of it. We meet with large numbers of such narrow-minded individuals in our every day life, who will never help a good cause, who will not even allow those who work for its success at considerable self sacrifice and with commendable zeal to carry on their work with ease; it cannot be made to contribute to their selfish and self-seeking purposes. We can confidently assert that one of the most potent causes which have interfered with the smooth and successful work of many movements in this country is this narrow, sinister spirit, which the sooner some of our educated men get rid of the better will it be for the welfare of the country.

We want mutual respect and mutual good will to prevail among all people living in a country. They must prevail irrespective of caste, creed or colour. If differences arise and opinions have to be expressed in connection with them, they must be expressed firmly, convincingly and respectfully. Inflammatory speeches and writings have never served any useful purpose or helped any constructive work. We wish all who endeavour to do national service to bear these ideas in mind. A true patriot will not set class against class or community against community. He will always have national solidarity as one of his principal aims.

SIR PONNAMPALAM RAMANATHAN AT TAIPING F. M. S.

Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan, Lady Ramanathan, and Miss Ramanathan were the guests of honour, at an "At Home" given by the Ceylonese community of North Perak on Thursday the 20th inst., at 5 p. m. at the Taiping Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and bunting. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, there were numerous invited guests of various nationalities including Mr. T. S. Adams (District Officer Larut and Musing), Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Misses Wallace, Towkay, N. G. Anthony Messrs. S. H. Burhan J. P., and Subbar Paulistagh J. P., Doctors, P. N. Saa, Mohamed Gower, A. Wiswalingam and P. John.

The distinguished guest was taken from the "Aethna" of His Highness the Sultan of Perak, at Taiping, with native music in procession to the Town Hall where on entering Mr. N. Eliastamy garlanded Sir P. Ramanathan, Dr. Miss Ponnampalam and Miss Ariantty presenting Lady Ramanathan and Miss Ramanathan respectively with bouquets.

Mr. S. Ariantty in opening the proceedings said that the distinguished guest needed no introduction from him, and called upon Mr. K. Arulampalam to read the address of welcome beautifully printed on silk, which was enclosed in a massive silver casket.

In reply Sir Ponnampalam thanked the Ceylonese Community in particular and the other nationalities in general for their presence and dwell on the qualities requisite for the leader of a community.

After tea and refreshments were sumptuously served Mr. James Thambiab introduced Sir P. Ramanathan and Lady Ramanathan to the ladies and gentlemen present, to each of whom they had some kind words to say.

The Town Hall was packed again to its fullest capacity at 7 p. m. when Sir P. Ramanathan gave a lecture on "True Progress" with Lieutenant Colonel Hon'ble O. W. O. Farr, O. M. G., O. B. E., as Chairman. The lecture lasted for a hour and a quarter, and the audience listened spell bound when the subject was in a masterly manner treated in all its aspects culminating in the progress of the soul.

The Chairman on behalf of the audience thanked Sir P. Ramanathan for his learned lecture. The gathering dispersed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was proposed by Mr. James Thambiab in a short speech for presiding and rendering help to the Ceylonese Community to make the stay of Sir P. Ramanathan, though short, a pleasant one and was carried with acclamation.

A feature of the reception was the display of fireworks which was prepared by Ceylonese towns...

The reception committee of which Mr. S. Bhagapathy was Honorary Secretary is to be congratulated on the success of the function.

Triplic 23 3 21

—Cor.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Minutes of the thirty-fourth meeting of the above Board held at the Colombo Kachcheri on Thursday, April 3, 1924, at 9.30 a. m.

Present:—The Hon. Mr. B. N. Thero (President); The Director of Public Works; The Hon. Mr. J. Sivasubramanian; Mr. A. J. Wickramaratne, Surveyor General; Dr. J. E. E. Bridger, Sanitary Commissioner; and The Hon. Mr. A. C. G. Wijetunge.

- 1. The minutes of the thirty-third meeting having been circulated were confirmed.
2. The Board considered an application by the Matara Council for the acquisition of land for widening Uyaawatta Road. It was resolved to ask for a small scale plan showing connecting roads, and also to ask whether it would not be advisable to widen the road to a width of 40 ft.
3. The Board considered an enquiry by the Jaffna Council as to whether it is empowered to contribute the sum of Rs. 25 00 per annum towards the pay of a guardian for the Keralimalai Spring which is outside the administrative limits of the Council. Resolved to reply that it does not appear that the Council is empowered by law to make such a contribution.
4. The Board considered an application from the Matara Council for a grant of Rs. 8000 00 for increasing and improving its water supply. It was resolved to ask for fuller information regarding the proposed reservoir.
5. The Board considered under section 47 (a), and approved, the proposed assignment of Rs. 105 00 per annum as remuneration to the Inspector of the Panadura Council.
6. The Board considered the remuneration of certain officers of the Matara Council and approved under section 47 (a) the following salaries etc.
Chief Clerk Rs. 132 88 per mensem from 1. 7. 23 to 30. 6. 24.
Works Inspector Rs. 126 45 per mensem from 1. 4. 23 to 30. 6. 24.
Sanitary Inspector Rs. 142 96 per mensem from 1. 8. 23 to 30. 6. 24.
The Board also approved the payment of a retainer allowance of Rs. 10 00 a year to the Works Inspector and the Sanitary Inspector as from 1923.
7. The Board considered Jaffna Drainage Schemes Nos. 4 to 10 and resolved:—
(a) to enquire from the Jaffna Council respecting the guarantee of maintenance of Schemes 4 to 10;
(b) to inform the Council that the Board cannot at present recommend a grant from Government in respect of these schemes, and to enquire whether the Council cannot find the necessary funds to carry out the schemes.
8. The Board considered Matara by-laws regarding cesspits, and approved them subject to the amendments proposed by Dr. Bridger.
9. The following papers were tabled:—
(a) Circulation Paper No. 15 regarding the Audit Inspection of the Panadura Council.
(b) Circulation Paper No. 16 regarding a vote of Rs. 50 00 for the Vegetable and Flower Show passed by the Chillaw Council. Approved.
(c) Circulation Paper No. 17 regarding the further inspection by Audit of the Kalutara Council.
(d) Circulation Paper No. 18 regarding the appointment of a Supervisor of Works for Rs. 1800 00 per annum by the Chillaw Council. Approved.
10. The Board considered and approved by-laws regarding labour tax made by the Chillaw, Matara and Passarua Councils.
11. The Board resolved that papers regarding Water Supply and Electric Lighting Schemes for Chillaw should be circulated for the further information of members.
12. The next meeting of the Board was fixed for Thursday, May 8, 1924, at 9.30 a. m.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION.

Proceedings of Meeting of the Local Working Committee of the above held at Ananda College, Colombo, on 26th instant at 5.30 p. m. under the Presidency of Mr. P. de S. Kulasekera, B. A., B. Sc., B. L. S.

The following gentlemen were present:—K. V. Rao, B. Sc., B. S. S. G. Gnanawardena, B. A., A. V. Gnanasekera, Amadoris Mendis, E. A. Abayasekera, A. B. Sivasubramanian, J. D. Dharmasena, John Pieris, D. A. Colonne, M. Karunaratne, J. P. C. Chandrasekera, B. Sc., Ph. D., and Vaidyasekara, J. S. Rajawarane, J. P. Jayatilaka, Pandit M. S. P. Sureswara, N. Sivaswamy Iyer, T. Carlos Fernando, K. M. Vaidya, T. Sadrin Fernando, B. M. F. Jayaratne, Secretary.

Reception Committee:—Sir A. Kausagesari, Mohandram Mr. Wickromaratne, Mudaliyar C. Ramanayagam and Mudaliyar V. M. Muttukumaru, Maniyagar, were elected as additional members of this Committee.

Mr. K. Balasingham was elected Vice Chairman and Mr. P. de S. Kulasekera as Secretary of the Reception Committee. Sir P. Rameswaram is the Chairman of this Committee.

Vaidya Siva Swamy Iyer was added to the Local Working Committee.

Lecture delivered from Mr. Jogiadevanth Swa of Calcutta, President elect of the Conference, accepting the Chairmanship was read, also letters from Pandit Durgawati Iyengar, General Secretary, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Madras, and Pandit Likhmi Ramchandral, Professor, Government Sanskrit College, Rajaputna and several other distinguished delegates from Delhi, Lahore, Chittagong, Benares, Hattampur and other principal towns in India indicating their attendance were also read.

It was decided to ask Hon. Mr. H. L. de Mel to kindly interview the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary regarding a grant from Government towards the expenses of the Exhibition, etc.

The Secretary announced the receipt of a large number of Prize Essays and Learned Papers on subjects fixed by the Committee. Gold Medal for the best Sanskrit Medicine offered by Vaidya P. Kappurawmy Chetty of Walajapet, India, and Silver Medal by Vaidya W. J. Peemaswamy of Badulla for best Essay on History

of the Ayurvedic System of Medicine in Ceylon were accepted with thanks.

The following resolution was adopted to be moved at the Conference on 25th April, 1924, by a member of the general public and seconded and supported by Vaidya (Ceylon).

"In view of the fact that every 1/10th of the population of this country resort to Ayurvedic treatment for relief (in cases of sickness) this Conference respectfully requests Government to take immediate action for the establishment of an institution of an Ayurvedic College and Hospital in Colombo (with about 5 acres of land for growing the medicinal necessary plants) as a start, and thereafter build hospitals at least in the principal towns for the benefit of the masses."

The letter written to Ayurveda Maha Mandal, Madras, requesting them to forward for the Exhibition certain medicinal plants, over which a controversy has raged in Ceylon for a number of years was read and approved.

Excise Commissioner's reply to advice regarding the placing of the Grand plan in the Exhibition was read, and it was resolved to thank him for his offer of a quantity of the drug under seal for the exhibition.

The information that His Highness Prince Rama Varma of Cochin was unable to attend the Conference was noted with regret.

It was decided to invite Hon'ble Mr. C. Clement (Colonial Secretary) to open the Exhibition of Medicines.

Permission was granted to Vaidya K. M. Vaidya of Valapad, Malabar, to deliver a lecture at the Conference in Sanskrit on "Kerala Treatment" etc.

It is proposed to close the entry list of Delegates on 15th April 1924, as only 500 persons could be seated in the Conference Hall.

After discussing certain other minor matters the Meeting terminated at 7.30 p. m. with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Local Working Committee. B. M. F. JAYARATNE, Hon'y. Secretary, 49, Paranawaddya Road, Maradana.

Order nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5249.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Vannarpannai West

Deceased, Mohideen Kandu Muhammidin Muhiudeen Abdolader of Vannarpannai West. Petitioner.

vs.

- 1. Mohamadu Meliollath daughter of Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Do.
2. Kabeera Bevi daughter of Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Do.
3. Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Do.
4. Angha Bevi daughter of Sultan Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Do.
5. Mohamadu Meera Nuchabie widow of Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Do.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Muhiudeen Kandu Mohamadu Muhiudeen Abdolader of Vannarpannai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased Mohamadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdolader of Vannarpannai West coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on September 19, 1923, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapillay, Esquire, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated September 19, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 15, 1924 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 7, 1924. O. 656.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANIMAL SACRIFICE IN HINDU TEMPLES.

Sir,

The season for the annual sacrifice of animals in most of the Hindu temples in Jaffna is drawing near, and it is the duty of those who are interested in the welfare of the country to take the necessary steps to put a stop to this evil. The people of olden times were unfortunate in that they did not have the opportunity of studying our religion so carefully as we of today are able to do, for were they fully informed in what our religion exactly demands of us. They followed faithfully in the footsteps of their forefathers with the result that they actually thought that one of the chief duties they owed the gods was the annual sacrifice of a number of goats and fowls in temples. The people of the present day, at least the right-thinking men among us, know well that the conditions to be fulfilled for the attainment of liberation from the bondage of this world which is the goal of our religion do not include the sacrifice of animals in Hindu temples. What is required of us is intense piety and sevakarmas rather than offerings of any great money value or of questionable nature. The sacrifices we are called upon to make by our religion is perfect non-attachment to worldly things and complete denial of anything that may stand in the way of our becoming one with God. The demoralising influence of animal sacrifice in temples has long been realised by well-meaning people, and some of them have done what little they could to remove this crying evil. But it is very regrettable that they have not been backed up in their noble efforts by the Government, nor have they been wholeheartedly supported by all who feel in their hearts that animal sacrifice in temples is an unmitigated

evil. Much more regrettable is the fact that in some Hindu temples where animal sacrifice has stopped for a good number of years, it has lately been revived. This is greatly due to the indifference of people who can easily do something at least to discourage those who attempt to renew a practice which has been for some time forgotten, being found to be highly undesirable. The most feasible and effective means of preventing the annual sacrifice of animals in temples is to cause some legislation to be made by the Government, strictly prohibiting the sacrifice on pain of severe punishment. This will easily dispel the ignorance of our people who are wise in their own folly, and prevent them from desecrating our temples which, being places of worship, ought to be regarded as sacred, and held with awe and reverence. The gentlemen who have come forward to stand for the forthcoming Council seats may be asked, by the respective electorates, to promise to do their best to persuade the Government to make and enforce a law forbidding the sacrifice of animals in Hindu temples on any account. The demoralising influence of this barbarous practice on the minds of those living within an environment where animals are sacrificed most heartlessly every year may be pointed out clearly to the Government and its assistance sought. Those who are interested in the removal of this evil will do well to send a memorial to the Governor requesting him to assist in this good and worthy cause. This, if done timely, will facilitate the work of our councillors in this direction. Nobody will say that we are expecting too much from our councillors when we request them to consider this object as one of the most important ones they intend discussing in Council. May we hope that the sacrifice of animals in Hindu temples will soon become a thing of the past?

A Hindu.

WHAT JOY DOES FOR THE YOUNG BY EDMUND HOLMES.

Continued from our issue of the 3rd inst.

It is to the joint influence of the Jewish Scriptures and the Christian Church, each embodying in its own way the authority, and teaching in the name of God, and to the lingering influence of the patria potestas of the Romans, that we owe the ascendancy, in all parts of Christendom and in all the centuries of the Christian era, of what I may call the orthodox type of education. The main features of that education are familiar to all of us. The child, as the future man, is to be 'saved' by obedience, not by growth. This initial assumption determines the whole manner of his upbringing. His own instincts and indications count for nothing. His teachers knew what is best for him, and his duty is to obey. As his instincts and indications are systematically disregarded, the chances are that many of the commands and precepts which he is expected to obey will be repugnant to him, and that his teachers will therefore have to work against the grain of his nature. How, then, is his obedience to be secured? By the methods prescribed in Proverbs and Ecclesiastes; by the use of the rod (or its equivalent) and the appeal to fear. Promises of reward have indeed been mingled with the threats of punishment; but bribery is scarcely less demoralising than terrorism and in any case it is on the latter that the teacher has chiefly relied. Under such a regime—the happiness of the child is the last thing to be considered. Where dogmatic direction, enforced by severity, on the part of the teacher is answered by unwilling submission, sometimes bordering on rebellion, on the part of the child, the prevailing atmosphere must needs be one of mutual antipathy and distrust. The sunshine of love and sympathy and trust and understanding will be conspicuous by their absence. So will be the response of the child to the stimulus of sunshine—the response of healthy growth, of the sense of well-being, of unselfish happiness, in a word, of joy.

To lift from off the opening life of the child the dead weight of an educational system the first principles of which were once, and in some quarters are still, believed to have been laid down by God Himself, is a formidable task. But it is one which certain reformers have already taken in hand. And, apart from the adventurous enterprises of individual pioneers, a general feeling that reform is needed is to-day in the air. To this feeling many influences are contributing. The foundations of the orthodox education are being carefully examined and adversely criticised by psychology, and the greater the advance that is made in psychology, the more adverse does its criticism become. The evil of repression—the toxins which it causes the soul to secrete—are being scientifically studied and exposed. The warfare of energy which is involved in systematically working against the grain of the child's nature is being gradually realised. The formality of the appeal which the teacher has to make to such base motives as fear, cupidity and competitive selfishness, is being recognised and condemned, and the belief is gaining ground that even in the average child there are vast potentialities waiting to be realised, potentialities which will never be realised until education has been radically reformed. In these and in other ways there is a movement—small in its beginnings, but gaining strength from year to year—towards the conscious demand for a new type of edu-

cation, an education which shall be based on trust in the child's nature and the desire to understand it and reason with it, and which will provide for freedom being given, within reasonable limits, to the child, both for the sake of the teacher, that he may be the better able to study the laws and properties of the subject matter of craft, and for the sake of the child himself, that he may be free to grow.

I have already pointed out that there is an intimate connection between the giving of freedom and the giving of love. He who is by nature sympathetic and trustful will find it easy to give freedom. Indeed, he would have to work against the grain of his own nature if he were to try to withhold it. And he will give it more judiciously and therefore more effectively than one who believes in freedom as a principle, but is himself wanting in sympathy and trust. For with sympathy and trust come broad insight; and there are no indispensable qualities in the teacher who is to lead his pupils out of the house of bondage. Warmth and insight are wanting, the traditional devotion to freedom may easily lead the teacher astray and so cause his enterprises to miscarry; for no rule can tell him in what direction his manipulative work is likely to be most effective, or safeguards and reservations may be necessary, or how far he can safely go.

But he who is ready to give freedom because he is by nature sympathetic and trustful, and is the more ready to give sympathy and trust because he believes in freedom, will find that his work as a teacher is his own expanding growth. For the atmosphere of his school, besides being warm with the sunshine of his own trustful sympathy, will be electrical with the joy of his pupils; and in that atmosphere growth will be vigorous and healthy and many-sided, and will be well.

Joy as the final proof of well-being is the most significant of all symptoms. But it is more than a symptom. It is also an emancipative and transformative influence; and as such it has a magical power and a limitless field of action. Itself the sense of well-being which is generated by healthy growth, it is ever tending to react on and stimulate the processes of growth, and to evoke new powers in the soul. Joy in the doing of a task makes the task a pleasure instead of a burden, transforms drudgery into beautiful exercise, sharpens the wits of the doer, clarifies his vision, widens his aims, raises his standard of excellence, and so leads him on from strength to strength.

This is one aspect of the beneficent action of joy. But there is another which is even more significant. The sense of spiritual uplift and expansion which is of the essence of joy is an overflow from the deep wells of the soul—an overflow, if it is free to choose its own channel into the lives of others. No narrower channel will suffice to carry off its flood. He who is genuinely and unselfishly happy because all is well with him, must needs share his happiness with others. So essentially unselfish is joy that, as an overflow from the wells of the soul, it will be content with no other channel than that of comradeship, disinterested devotion, desire to co-operate, desire to serve.

Joy, then, is at once the unfailing proof and the self-renewing source of inward and spiritual health. If it makes, as it surely does, for the welfare of the individual, it makes also, and in no less a degree, for the welfare of society, being indeed, as we have just seen, under one of its aspects, a spontaneous overflow from the individual into the communal life. It follows that the highest task which education can set itself is that of fostering the sentiment of joy. But if education is to accomplish this task, it must revolutionise its own aims and methods; for hitherto, in its demand for blind obedience and its consequent refusal to reckon with the central tendencies of human nature, it has enveloped the life of the child in a mist of disapproval and distrust, repressed his spontaneous activities, arrested the outgrowth of his latent powers, outraged his sense of justice and fairness, aroused millions of semi-conscious feelings in his breast, and in general aimed, or seemed to aim, at the complete suppression of joy. But it is conceivable that education will ever revolutionise its aims and methods? I cannot say. What I can say is that no less a price than this will have to be paid for the rebuilding of the world.

"The Nineteenth Century".

EDUCATION THROUGH MUSIC.

By SHLOMITZ F. FLAUM.

(Continued from our issue of the 27th ult.)

By playing a selection containing two greatly contrasting effects, as heavy and slow with light and quick, all kinds of different combinations of moods originated by a class can be evolved. There holds games encourage initiative, creativity and confidence in one's own efforts. An inflexible routine can be wrought out by a class, giving this sense of work far greater value than when each man is presented by the teacher, the class merely following directions. Swift changes from one movement to another require quick thinking, co-ordinating mind and body in rapid adjustment. Children enjoy these sudden changes, and when at a signal groups of two, three, or four are formed so as to introduce co-operative rhythmic movements, the necessity of choosing partners, of adjusting each group to the new requirements, increases judgment and adaptability. A little arrangement like the following will make this clear: we shall say that the children

are birds flying, when the music suddenly suggests, "Ring around a rosy." They form in little circles, dancing, until another change in the music suggests rocking in a boat (i.e. sitting on the floor). Thus rapid readjustments in movements and grouping are required. Loggards are always left out. Imaginative group rhythms—birds flying, sleeping, singing, bears dancing and walking on all fours; or single exercises—giants, brownies, feathers—are a never ending enjoyment and can be entirely the children's own interpretation of different effects in music. They will recognise if the music suggests something big or little, walking or running. They will know if some one is tired or energetic. They will know if birds are flying or frogs are jumping. They will feel by the suggestiveness of the music what it is intended to convey, so that the teacher need perhaps only have and there make a little comparison to illustrate differences in moods, actions, etc. For example in "Dance of the Bears," children will easily recognise when the bears are dancing and when walking on all fours.

The teacher should have a plan, not always to be followed out step by step in the same way, but to be used merely as a guide in order to begin with the simple movements leading up to those of greater complexity and endurance. Such a plan obviates all drill and lengthy and of repeated explanations, and does not prevent original work by the children.

Marching is often overdone, repeated day after day with no thought content, nothing but exercise.

Variety can be obtained in marches by introducing little rhythmic games while the class is marching in groups of two, four or eight.

Folk dances and singing games, which require many directions and long periods of activity of all but the solo dancers, are more successful with smaller children if arranged as free rhythm, giving all opportunity to take part at the same time. This does not destroy the thought content of the original form.

For example:—The room represents a rice field, when the wind blows, the rice moves; so all the children swing their soft little bodies back and forth.

Periods of relaxation should be introduced in a free rhythm period. Children should not be kept on their feet too long. The teacher must remember that little arms and legs grow tired. Rhythmic games can be employed in which sitting or lying occurs. For example child lying on floor listens to a "Lullaby," this is appreciation of music. These rest the class and always create fun. The sitting and lying movements give legs and feet a rest and exercise other parts of the body.

Falling down necessitates complete relaxation of the body, a thing children can do beautifully and without the slightest hurt to themselves. They enjoy falling on the floor. In fact it often seems that the floor is their favourite spot, and the more they can be worms, snakes, eels, or other crawling creatures, the happier they are. The music can suggest, for example, rocking in a cradle the children sitting in small groups on the floor rocking. Winding a top, spinning, and falling down is one favourite game.

Imaginative rhythms, like sliding, or walking in an orchard from tree to tree, or from pictures as "Siva Dancing," "Kishna with Flute," etc., can be based on the interpretation of music.

Games, such as rocking horse, dolls, can be imitated in rhythmic movements. The more varied all these movements, the more they offer a means for interpreting music through physical activity in play exercising in attention, imagination, judgment, initiative.

Musical jokes create fun, they call attention to different effects in music, and necessitate sudden and rapid changes. Each child must think for himself, for pleasant little games are important and at the same time offer opportunity for developing the child's powers.

Music and gestures should introduce great contrasts, especially at first, to make the little play simple. By using one gesture with sound clapping the effects emphasized. Children quite naturally choose gestures in keeping with the effects in the music. In the beginning a change of key and a change of melody assist children to notice differences, but later neither key nor melody need be changed. To notice a difference rhythm requires, then close attention and a definite feeling for the rhythm. Clapping, pointing, stamping, swirling, etc., and imaginative hand rhythms are equally enjoyed. Little original folk dances can be evolved by combining can-rhythms with rhythmic movements of the body, say, clapping four beats, pointing. The whole point of the game, not to be caught wrong. This requires individual judgment, for a class will soon discover that imitation often leads to mistakes. These little jokes are excellent preparatory for music dramatizations, bands and folk dances, because the illustrate differences in music contents. Examples: Ring-around a rosy, music suggesting either jumping up or rising slowly; ring around a rosy imperceptibly going into wind mill or rick; wedding top, spinning children expecting to fall, imperceptibly going into cessaw.

Hand rhythms are a form of play which children enjoy at all times. They are an excellent means for making observations preparatory to presenting folk dances, difficult steps like heel and toe, three step, and music dramatization, bands and song making. A great variety of hand gestures may be introduced. Feet, head and shoulder movements may be added giving a larger choice for original combinations. In order to avoid mechanical repetitions hand rhythm periods should be short and not done every day. They should be play but observations made through hand rhythm play have a definite purpose when their little original games they require considerable concentration and initiative.

They can express differences in musical effects—rhythms, note values, drill, chords, run fast and slow, loud and soft; not that these in themselves are of interest to little children nor that they should be observed, but these little hand rhythms are enjoyable games with opportunity to exercise attention, initiative, concentration, manner, originality and physical control.

It must be borne in mind that technical work is entirely out of place for young children. Original little folk dances can be evolved by one child at a time or in groups of two or more. They seem to evolve themselves, so spontaneously as they worked out. Folk dancing is the

expression of something you feel inside, something is not done for the benefit of the spectator. Folk dancing is almost a religion to the people to whom the dance belongs. Its function, I believe is to fill a niche in the every day life, to provide a form of play and social enjoyment.

We must always remember that folk dancing is something that exists for what it means to the dancer.

It is a product of community-life, their social ability giving opportunity for co-operation without destroying the free expression of the individual. The play spirit is so strong that an exuberance of fun is invariably the result, provided they are kept as play and not as mechanical drill.

To be continued.

—The "Modern Review."

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5428.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sithamparan wife of Ponnampalam Vaidhilingam of Alaveddy North

Deceased.
Ponnampalam Vaidhilingam of Alaveddy North

Petitioner.

Va.

Minor 1. Vaidhilingam Visuvalingam of Alaveddy North

2. Nannithamby Iyampillai do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on March 20, 1924, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 15, 1924, having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent is appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this action, and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on April 15, 1924, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

March 25, 1924.

O. 655.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5403.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Govinda Iyer Somasundara Iyer of Thumpal

Deceased.
Govinda Iyer Somasundara Iyer Champaranatheswara Iyer of Thumpal

Petitioner.

Va.

1. Meenachiamma widow of Somasundara Iyer do

Minor: 2. Somasundara Iyer Sarmuga Iyer do

3. Govinda Iyer Thambiah Iyer do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent Govinda Iyer Thambiah Iyer be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd Respondent Somasundara Iyer Sarmuga Iyer who is a minor and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Govinda Iyer Somasundara Iyer be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 28 1924 having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of representing him and defending him in the Testamentary proceedings to be instituted by the Petitioner and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Govinda Iyer Somasundara Iyer be issued to the Petitioner as one of the heirs of the Testator unless the Respondents show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before April 17, 1924.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

March 25, 1924.

O. 654.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5297.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagamma widow of Sivasankar of Mandapam in India

Deceased.
1. Sittampalam Sivasankar of Sandiruppy Petitioner.

Va.

1. Sithamparanthar Kantar of Sandiruppy

2. Ambalavanan Ponniah do, a minor by his guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sittampalam Sivasankar of Sandiruppy the abovesaid Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Nagamma widow of Sivasankar late of Mandapam, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on January 22, 1924, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated November 5, 1923, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful son-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 18, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

January 22, 1924.

Time to show cause extended until 5th April 1924.

O. 653.

YOGA PHILOSOPHY.

Ramcharaka

Fourteen Lessons in Yog Philosophy and Oriental Occultism.—

A unique work covering the entire field of the Yogi Philosophy and Oriental Occultism, stating the most profound truths and hidden mysteries in the plainest, simplest, English style.

Advanced Course in Yoga Philosophy and Oriental Occultism.—

This book consists of twelve lessons treating upon the most advanced branches. It is practically a sequel to "FOURTEEN LESSONS" and leads the students to higher planes of thought as well as showing him the deeper phase of Occult truth.

Raja Yoga—The Yogi Philosophy of Mental Development.—

"RAJA YOGA" is devoted to the Development of the latent powers in man—the gaining of the control of the mental faculties by the Will—the attainment of the mastery of the lower self—the development of the mind to the end that the soul may be sided in its unfolding.

Gnana Yoga—The Yoga of Wisdom.—This Course gives the highest Yogi teachings regarding the Absolute and its Manifestation—The Unfolding of the Self—The Truth about *Nirvana*—The Offices of Will and Desire—The Adepts and Masters—the Brotherhoods, etc., etc.

Philosophies and Religions of India.—This is one of most important of the several series of lessons by YOGI RAMACHARAKA and will prove a worthy Final Message from this Great Teachers. It is wider and broader in scope and treatment than any of this previous works, as it covers the entire field of Hindu Philosophy instead of Oriental Teachings.

ALL BOUND IN CLOTH AND GOLD,

Rs. 7-4 Each.

The Latent Light Culture, Tinnevely,

SOUTH INDIA.

Y. 30.

NOTICE.

(9) *Life in Chilaw, Puttalam, Negombo, Tangalla and Hambantota* and other Fever areas is not safe without a bottle of Dr. McCoy's Fever and Ague Killer.

Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.

Y. 23.

STANDARD TILES.

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

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 houses 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 Valvettilurai.

S. VEERAGATTIPILLAI,
Sole Agent.

Telegraphic Address:— Ruby Valvettilurai H 24.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and 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 ingredient, prepared as per recipe followed in the ordinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet,

vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly reliable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour 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 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.

31. **VASANTA KUSUMAKRAM.**—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorrhoe, difficult urination, spermatorrhoe, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

32. **RAJITHA SUDDHI** OR **BLOOD PURIFIER.**—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, syphilitic eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dizziness, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our **Rajitha Suddhi** is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

* **CURE FOR WRITHS LEPROSY** OR **IMMACULATED** Cures certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle, sealed to all communications. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 bottles As. 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 Feroke Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Feroke Novo, as heretofore.

My permanent address:—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

8, Venkateswaramal Colli Sanath,

TANJORE