Organ The Frinds

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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JAFFNA THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924.

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H. 22.

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V. 21.

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Che Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1924.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND

It is well known to all who have any idea of the political situation in England that Mr. Ramsay Mac D noald has an exceptionally difficult position to fill as Prime Minister of England. The position to which he has risen is unquestionably the greatest to which an Englishman can aspire. But the circumstances under which he occupies that position are so peculiarly difficult that the honour and pride associated with it are lessened to some extent by its precariousness. As the Labour Government represents the industrial population, the various classes of workers which comprise it seem to be very restless, which is due to their natural aoxiety to safeguard their interests as best they can when their Governments. ests as best they can when their Government is in power. We understand that there have been strikes and demonstrations among the railway workers and the dockers, and the miners seem to be griding up their loins to secure higher wages for themselves with the aid of the Government. We understand that after organising a strike on a large scale, they have postponed it as the Government is preparing a bill which will give a legal basis for miners' wages. Any special favour shown to the miners will displease the other classes of workers and demoralise the trade of the country, for if the miners succeed in the unreasonable demands which they make on their employers, their success is bound to affect the interests of the other workers. Of all the workers the miners are the most powerful owing to their relation to the iron and steel and other hig national industries. They are already given higher wages for short hours of work than the other workers owing to the great risk they run in doing their work. But if the miners can corce their employers into paying them still higher wages by means of strikes, the prices of all manufactured goods will go up, and unemployment with all its miseries will be the result. It is clear that the miners have power to injure all other workers. It is also clear that they are in a position to use that power to secure for themselves rates of wages which the other workers can never appire to get. It, therefore, becomes the great duty of the Labour Government to make laws which will prevent the miners from injuring the other workers. But we do not hink Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald will dare legislate on miners' wages so as to safeguard other industries, as such an attempt is sure to cause a split among the Labourites, which is fatal to the position of the Prime Minister. If on the other hand, he prepares a bill which is favourable to the miners, it is bound to give great off-nce to a very large number of Liberals, which will make the position of his Government ver/precarious.

It has been thought by man ests as best they can when their Government is in power. We understand that there have been strikes and demons-

his G-vernment ver/ precations.

It has been thought by many that the support given by the Liberals to the Labourites in preference to the Conservatives is nonecountable. One reason has, however, been assigned for the strange alliance, and that is that the Liberals, feeling that their only chance to come to power would depend on a split of the Libour party, put it in office. It is expected by many that the miners' wages bill which the Government is preparing will give rise to that split sooner than the Liberals expected. If the Labourites split into two or more groups, it will cause the Parliament to be made up of more groups than desirable, which is sure to have a demoration; effect in the Government of the country.

the country.

It will thus be seen that the high position which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald occupies is one of peculiar difficulty and uncertainty. His only hope of maintaining his power firmly would seem to depend on his securing an independent majority which will keep him master of the House, and whether he has the skill to do so remains to be seen

NOTES & COMMENTS

The term Swadeshi has become one of the degrest words to Hodians and proveys to them a meaning which expresses the essence of true patriotism and nationalism. We think our readers are aware of the great struggle the people of India are having in endeavouring to free their motherland from the anterralde industrial thraidom which

has been imposed on her by foreign countries. The Indians feet most keenly that before their motherland can gain swaraj she must be industrially and commercially free. We have always been of opinion that the great defect in the national and political life, of our people is the absence of any genuine feeling in them against the industrial and commercial slavery to which she has long been subject and which has proved so ruinous to her advancement, and welfare. It must be admitted that there are few countries in the world with the resources which Ceylon possesses. And yet she is dependent on foreign countries for a supply of even the bare necessaries of life. A more unhappy state which is utterly opposed to the gaining of swaraj it is impossible to conceive of, and yet our leaders speak complacently of the hope of gaining self-Government for the country. Even if such an achievement is possible, we do not know what aging can be attached to the self-governof the lone of gaming self-covernment for the country. Even if such an achievement is possible, we do not know what value can be attached to the self-government of a country which is a slave of foreign countries industrially and commercially. We want our leaders to consider carefully the very sad industrial condition of Ceylon and to take steps without delay to make her independent of foreign countries industrially and economically.

Two letters were published in our issue

Two letters were published in our issue of the 31st ultimo which have caused us considerable surms as considerable surms. The prise and regret. We have reason to think Candidature. It is it regard to the Tamil Seat were carried into effect, the deplorable Simbalese-Tamil split would not be in existence to-day. Mr. Silva has unquestionably been the most ardent and fearless champion of justice for the Tamils among the Simbalese, which his utterances on the public platform and his writings in the press have slways made abundantly clear. It is, therefore, passing strange, and is a matter for great regret, that instead of giving their whole-hearted support to him, some persons of the Tamil community are reported to be working against his candidature. We are of opinion that Mr. Silva is just the man whom the Tamils of Ceylon should strive their utmost to help to be returned to Council, not only out of gratitude for what he has done to them, but also on account of his great qualifications and eminent fitness to be a councillor. We wish the Tamils residing in Cololombo will bear in mind that it is absolutely necessary for the safegreat qualifications and eminent itsess to be a councillor. We wish the Tamils residing in Cololombo will bear in mind that it is absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of the interests of the entire Tamil community of Ceylon that there should be in the new Connoil a man of the proved sympathy, faithfulness and friendship to them of Mr. de Silva.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Ousselves.—Owing to the new year Holidays there will be no issues of the "Hindu Organ" on Monday the 14th instant and Thursday the 17th iestant. Our office will be closed from tomorrow and reopens on Friday the 18th instant. We wish our realers the greetings of the estate Hollows—Chear Tickers for Elszak Hollows—Chear tickets, first, second and third class, will be issued from all stations to stations which are not less than fifty miles distant from the 11th instant, available for return by the 26th iestant. They will be issued at single fare for double jourcey.

The Police Magistrate of Japens.—We learn that Mr. R. H. Bassett, Police Magistrate of Jaffae, is going on leave shortly to England.

Victorial Contract.

trate of Jaffaa, is going on leave shortly to England.

Victoria Connegs Japsha — We understand that the Director of Education has, in reply to the application for restoration of Victoria College as a Secondary Sebool made by the Manager of this institution, granted permission to begin secondary work. Arrangements are being made to begin Secondary Classes from Firm I to the Cambridge Secior Certificate Class after the Hindu New Year belidays.

National Day Celebrations will take place on Monday the 14th institution.—The Tamil National Day Celebrations will take place on Monday the 14th institution. The Tamil Preside.

Cambridge School Certificate Examinations have been published, 2300 candidates appeared from Ceylon for the Senior and Junior Certificate examinations held in December last. The percentage of passes in the Santor is about 40 and that in the Junior is about 50.

Archaronogical Commessioner and Excavarion Work.

ARCHARDLOGICAL COMMISSIONER AND EXCAVATION WORK—Mr. A. M. Hoart, the presant Archaeological Commissioner, is now
orgaged in excavation work as Vahera Condingala, near Horewpotaua, in Anurathapura,
Two inscriptions of the second contary have
been discovered by him. The present Buddhist ruins date only as far back as the
nich century of the Ohrlysian era, and if Mr.
Hoart's attempts prove accessful, remains
of a much earlier paried are likely to be disclosed.

MAD DOG BITS —Two men of Mayidanuram and a woman of Pannalsi were bitten
by a mad dog at Vilieldy, a village near
Mayidapuram, on Saturday the 5th instent.
The woman, who was ceveraly bitten by the
deg, has been taken to Colombo for treatment at the Pasteur lossitute. The mad dog,
which had also bitten a number of dogs in
the neighbourbood, was killed on the same
day by the owner.

Burnoon Cart Racing.—Two men of
Mayidapuram were seriously injared on
Mouday the 7th instant as the result of
hullock cart racing. They were going to
Chucuskam markes in a double bullock cart,
and when a cart which followed their eart
attemphed to everture and pass it at a place
within helf a mile from the market, the
driver of their cart best the bulls incessantly
in order to make them run fast. The bulls
which were furious at this treatment turned
to a side and jumped over a culvert which
happened to be by the side, with the result
that the cart turned turtle, all the consupants
being thrown out. About four men were
hurt, the two mentioned above sustaining
severa logivies. It is worthy of not that on
the same road a man of Mayidapuram lost
his life about 3 months ago while engaged in
bullock earl racing. It is very regretish's
that the Government has not taken adequate
asteps to gut a stop to this barbarous practice.

A Public Lucuuse.—A very interesting
and instructive lecture on "The Oriental
Ideals of Student Life" was delivered by Mr.
F. Gordon Pearce, Principal of Parameshwara. College, in the Kauderoisi English
Sancol hall on Monday the 7th instant at 5
pm Mr. V. S. Pounsangalam, Proctor, Presided on the occasion. The substance of the
lecture was given briefly in Tamil by Mr. R.
Satkunasingam. Mr. S. Eliathambypillai,
B. A. pasted a few remarks on the subject.

Centon Menical College.—The results
of the examinations held last month by this
coitege invented.

Begistration of Buses—All buses belonging to Colombo and those from outside which make Colombo a terminus will hereafter be taxed assording to the secting accommodation of each individual bus at the rate of Rs. 10 per seas, and not according to the weight of the conveyances as has hitherto been done.

Naw Rainway Consection.—The Bandarawaila Baddila railway was opened by His Excellency the Governor on Saturday the but instant. This railway which is about 21 miles in length connects the capital of the Uva Province with the metropolis of the Island by a line of a total length of 180 miles.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON—
The Board of this College has announced the appointment of Mr J Charles Long, Mus. By R. C. C., as the Examiner in Coylou, India and the Stratis for the College this year in Practical subjects namely, Planeforte, Organ, Violin, Sieging, B'consion etc.

Four Beres at Once—Mrs. James Mashaward of States, Goognatown our mildren, two boys and two girls, who were born on the same day one after another. All the four babies are reported to be perfectly pointment to the organizers of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception pointment to the organizers of the reception of the country of the daugerous basis provided the daugerous ballet that it is not necessary for a man to follow faithfully any particular religion and induced in his mind the daugerous ballet that it is not necessary for a man to follow faithfully any particular religion and induced in his mind the daugerous ballet that it is not necessary for a man to follow faithfully any particular religion to gain the salvation of his soul.

SIR FONNAMBALAM RAMANATHAN.

Grand Ramanathan are religion and induced in his mind the daugerous ballet that it is not necessary for a man to follow faithfully any particular religion and induced in his annotated the daugerous ballet that it is not necessary for a man to follow faithfully any particular religion to gain the salvation of his soul.

SIR FONNAMBALAM RAMANATHAN.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE -Mr. Rumanayako has heen appointed to act as Chief Clark, Government Printing Office, in view of the promotion of Mr. W. Franc's Silva as Acting Third Assistant Government Printer.

POLITICAL TURN COATS

(Communicated)

(Communicated)

I have read with great surprise and indiguation the speech of Mr J V. Chelliah delivered as the Tower Hall, Colomby, in support of the candidature of the Hon. Mr. James Peiris He says that there is no Sinhalese Tamil split and that it exists only among a handful of leaders as if he had no part in creating the split. I will bring to his notice the violent, inflammatory speech which he delivered on the occasion of the imanguration of the Tamil Maha Jana Sabbai. He told the sudience that the Sinhalese were like lions seeking to devour the Tamil lamb; and that it was the duty of the Tamils to take effective measures to safeguard their interests. This speech was reported at that time in full by the "Meroing Leader", "Daily News" and Tan "Osylon Independent" who sent their reporters to the meetings.

that it was the duty of the Tamils to take effective measures to safeguard their interests. This speech was reported at that time in full by the "Morning Leader", "Daily News" and The "Geylon Independent" who sent their reporters to the meeting.

Again he cannot depy that he was a member of the Committee of the Jaffan Asso cistion and the Tamil Maha Jana Sablai and that he was also member of the sub-committees appointed to draft the memorials and memorands which were sent to His Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of State and which were published in the sessional papers connected with the Reforms. He was actually present when those drafts were considered by the sub-committee and he gave his approval to them.

DE OMNIBUS REBUS.

Fashion at the expense of convaniouse and simplicity of life is the order of the day. Everything and averybody seem to grow 'fashionabla,' Putting on European contemns is regarded as a mark of civilisation. A Caylonese dressed in un to-date thyle of European dress is considered by many as a civilised man, a fashionable being. But there are sensible persons who will regard him as an aper. The pity is that those who are Europeans in their dress and modes of life do not seem to realize how religiousous they make themselves in the eyes of all sensible persons. They do not know, perhaps they do not care to know, the great hijnry they inflict on themselves and their country. We consider reform in dress as absolutely necessary for the preservation of our simple national lives and far safeguarding the economical condition of the country.

absolutely necessary for the preservation of our simple national lives and for safeguarding the concentical condition of the country.

* * * *

The way in which organisations are conducted in Jaffica has become a suject of ridicule among some persons, who ather carefully observing the unsatisfactory nature of it, have given expression to their feedback of the promotion of the public good is conducted in this country, which has been started for the promotion of the public good is conducted in the right way and in the right spirit, the benefits accruing from it to the people arobound to be marred and spoilt. Our educated men should regard the great good which every organization in this country can do to it as of infinitely greater consequence than the gratification of their own vanity or the assertion of their own wantry or the assertion of their own magnified importance or prestige. If every educated man who has anything to do with any organization will do his aimple duty without endeavouring to interfere with those who do fibeirs and keep as his honest aim the achievement of the aims of the organization and the promotion of the welfare of the country, we are sure that the organization will prosper and fuffic its aims successfully.

There are some religious movements in the world at the present moment sgainest which we feel it our duty to raize our voice. These movements not only hold the theory but practice it that a man may follow any religion he pleases if he wishes to save bis soul and obtain mukthis. Such theory and practice are particularly dangerous in the case of young people many of whom, we are personally aware, have been deprived of the wholesome influence of any religion. We want our Hindu young ment to be true Hindus, loyal to their religion and country. We do not want an educated young man before his religions influence of theories and practices which undermine his faith in his great and superior, acceptal religion and induce in his mind the daugerous helief that it is not necessary for a men to fo

GEAD REGEPTION AT KLANG BY THE
CREONESS COMMUNITY (SELANGER COAST).
The heavy rain which fell on Tuesday evolve, the 18th ultime, was a great disappointment to the organisers of the reception given to Sir Ponnembalam Ramanathan at the Anglo-Chinese School, Klang by the Ceylonese Community (Schanger Coast).
It had been arranged to have the Garden party in the open grounds but it was found nosseary to hold the function indoors owing to the had weather.

Sir Ponnambalam and party arrived sharp at 4 p. ca. at the Islana, where they were met by Mr. F. W. Douglas, the D. O. Kiang and Dato Satia D. B. ja and introduced to His Highness the Sultan His Highness wolcomed Sir Ponnambalam and Lidy Ramanathan and expressed his pleasure at seeing them there. He extertained the party to tea, which included Sir Ponnambalam, Lady Remanathan, Mics Remanathan, Mr. F. W. Douglas, Dato Setia Di Raja, Tungku Petra and Mr. D. R. Amarasekera (Chairman of the Reception Coromities, Klang).

After Tea at the Islane, Sir Ponnambalam and party mologied to the Anglo Chinesa School, where they were met by the members of the Commistee. Mr. D. S. Ratnitka garlanded Sir Fonnambalam and bouquets were presented to Liniy Ramanathan and Misse Armanathan by Missep Arulampalam and Ponniah.

There was a large and representative as-

hardly necessary but that he took it a pleasure and an advantage to preside on that occasion as he knew for Panoambalam since 1877, when he father happened to be the Colonial Searctary of Caylon.

Sir Ponnambalam rose and devating lecture lasting for more than an hour.

Mr. Eklund proposed a formal vote of thanks to the lecturer referring to him as the Grand Old Man of Ceylon, of whom they had heard so much. At his invitation the whole audience stood up in passing the vote of thanks. The proceedings terminated almost immediately afterwards, Sir Ponnambalam having thanked Mr. Douglas for presiding on the occasion.

THE WORK OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

The self-sacrificing Christian Missionaries, having come a long way, began to propagate their religion in this sacred land of ours from very early times. In 1505 when the Portuguese landed in Ceylon some attempts—were made for the first time to prosslytic the beatheus. The Missionaries at that time propagated their religion, of course with the State aid by very unfair means. New cults and new ideas opposed to the culture of the Aryans were loreed on the people. But it was very, very difficult indeed for them to make brue, davoted Christians in this country. The following is an extract from a report of Mr. M. Harward in 1811 in support of the above etaksment "No race of people appear to be so easily convertible to Christianity as the Sinhalese. The greater parter of the Sinhalese whom I designate nominal Caristians of the Reformed Religion are little more than Christians by Baptism. They have no objection to the Christian Religion. Numbers of them make no difficulty in asserting that they are both Buddhists and Christians and are willing to be swern either way in a court of justice. People changed their creed with a facility which proved their subserviency to their new rulers nearly the whole population confirmed to the worship of the Reformed Church." This report gives just an idea of the true Converts there were in Ceylon from 1505—1640), during which regime the Portuguese made Christianity the State religion.

Then came the Dutch in 1639 and mede this proolamation. "No native could expire to the rank of Mudaliyar or even be permitted to farm land or hold office under the Government who had not first undergone the ceremony of Baptism, and become a member of the Protestant Church." (Is this proclamation?) At this time, too, the Missionaries had the support of the Government, and they accordingly got it. Though our Rulers have pledged their word to be neutral in religious matters, yet they were and are still supporting the different missions. We learn that in 1818 just three years after the convention of Kandy S

have misguided and denationalised us in every way.

You, Hindu brothers, know now how those Missionaries try to propagate their religion and you who know what 'houses' methods, these missionaries' bave recurse to do well to devote a little time to study the missionaries' work and is fluence. Well my Hindu brothers of the North, be proposed to safeguard your noble philosophy, your high culture your national traditions, and be prepared to educated your Hindu children in Hindu institutions. Bury for ever that anti-progressive idea of high and low caste. Learn a lesson from the Buddhist Leaders of the South, and set to work incessably till your country is without a single memorial of Ohristianity.

W. H. M. DE Sinva.

ALL INDIA AYURVEDIO CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION.

CHAIRMAN, POONA MUNICIPALITY, A DELEGATE.

Chairman, Poona Municipality, a Debegate.

A meeting of the Local Working Committee of the above was held at Ananda College on 2 diestant at 5-30 pm under the presidency of Gato Mudaliyar T. Karalapillai.

Letters received from C. H. Z. Farnando, M. M. o D., Walter J. Paries, Rambukkana Maha Jana. Sabbs. Hoop. Secry. Poster Robinson Memorial Broe Boepital, Principal, Agurvadio College, Tirupati, also letter from Ayurvada, Maha Mandal, Madras, forwarding a list of 120 delegates were read. Amongst

the delegates are: Mesers, Kavirsj Garabath San, M.A., L.M. S., Lokaranjan Sen, M.A., Professor C.V Subramanis Sastri, Pandis Krishan Sastry K. vda, B.A., Chirman Poesa Manicipality, Janaadranath Sen, B.A., Vidwan K. Sastra Sastry, Dr. A. Lokatoni Pathi, M.B. C. M., Sany, Indigenous Medicine Contimitées, Madras, Dr. M. Subramaniya Aiyan, M.B. C. M., Nemeli Subba Rio (Belired Dewan of Cobbin) and Dr. Nageshwar Rao.

of Coohin) and Dr. Nagoshwar Rao.

Mr. Vaidya Prathiraja of Mothuna waa added to the Working Committee Vaidya Boopathir. C. Singaram was given permission to deliver a lecture in the Conference in Tamil on 3 humours of the body and Pulse System and to Vidya S. Velun Bernando of Davolapola for a lecture in Singbaless on Piles. Permission was also granted to Vidya Velun Fernando noder Rais 14 of the Conference to raise a discussion on the following medicines over which a controversy exists in Caylon at present:—Sinkapuspi, Priyangu, Prushiparni Ia was decided to hold meetings of Working Committee every Wednesday at 5 30 p. m. till 24th April.—Cor

(BY PANDIT S. RATNASAMY ATTER.)

(By Pannir S. Ratnasant Atten.)

Cleanliness is a grand preservative of health. It has the same effect upon our body as regular physical exercise and the ocol refreshing air of the morning have upon it, without it a man is likely to get diseases even though he may be stock and strong in constitution. Without it a habit of strick temperance and, regular physical executive will not be quite effective in the preservation of health. We should, therefore, constantly bear in mind shad a habit of cleanliness in to be acquired very early in life. It is said in the Hindu Vetha Shastrea that a habit of cleanliness leads to purity of body and thence to putity of mind. A priest is forbidden to enter the temple of God if he has not cleaned his body and cleahes for the purpose. The Hindu Shastres enjain that we should wash our bodies and cleahes. Our cleahes must be washed every day, our utensity and other household articles should be well secured and other housefold in the house hold articles should be well secured and cleaned so that our houses may be made as chan and free from impurity as possible. We must not east any unclean object, and we must not touch an unclean object, and we must not touch an unclean object, and we must not touch an unclean object, and we must and upon a dirty place. These rules of cleanliness being regularly observed we may gradually attain to searchily of soul and evertually come to acquire something like godliness. In most populous towns a bat, of cleanliness among the come to acquire something like godliness. In most populous towns a bat, of cleanliness among the populous towns a bat, of cleanliness among the populous towns a bat, of certainly open grounds

attached to them.

They are not properly ventilated, and, if the filth, that accumulates in them is not properly cleaned, it is most certain that the dwelters in them will some fall victims to several diseasor. Our dwelling bounces and all their surroundings should be kept neat and clean. The drains attached to them should be washed every day and no vegetable metrer should be allowed to accountate in them. And if we observe carefully the other rules of cleanliness, we may be almost sure that we shall cearcely be under the necessity of calling in a doctor to our house.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HON BLE MR. JAMES PEIRIS.

Sir,

The e'estion campaign is in full swing and Wednesday's theatrical performance of Mr. James Petris at the Poblic Hall has added to the already bulky number of lengthy speeches he has made including those at the Cambridge U ion. That he is the bottom cause of the Tamit Singhalese split is a fact which any one with just a little common sause and knowledge of the political history of the Island for the past few years will have to admit unless one is deliberately going to be blied to stabborn facts. He approached Sir P. Arusanhalam and requested him to come forward for the Colombo Seat. The unsuspecting Sir P. Arusanhalam expressed his desire to see Mr. James Pelvis in Council. Now there was the chancel His kin could dome for the L.C. P. A. and he for the Colombo Seat, if only Sir Ponnampalam was to be taken at his word. He was But Sir Ponnampalam, however, thought that Mr. James Petris would be true to his pledge. But he was sadly to be disappointed. The question of the Tamil Seat each, up, and the Petris' pledge saw the light of the day. Mr. James Petris and he did not pledge himself as the President. But did he recognise it then as the pledge, of a private individual? The answer everybody knows. He opposed the Seat with all the strength and evergy he could sum up. Not contented with this be west on a Orneade to Downing Street. But of what avail this was nobody needs to be told. The split was widened and the Seat-bard on the strength and covery he word in a strength and covery he would sum up. Not contented with this be west on a Orneade to Downing Street. But of what avail this was nobody needs to be told. The split was widened and the Sear-bary of Seate could be convinced by recombined to hair and all the number of the former of the place of the down that Communal Representation was a fore to be the deciding factor in returning men to Caunoli. Therefore oid he lay it down that Communal Representation should continue in Ceylon for a good long period.

It cannot be decided that by causing the Binghalese—Tami

The cannot be deried that by causing the Binghalese—Tamil spilt be has retarded the progress of the constry and caused the indefinite postponenest of a really substantial measure of Reform. "Loves or Taure. [Some objectionable portions have been explicit.—Bt. HO]

REFORMS.

Dear Sir.

In view of the ruling of Government that Caylon born Indians are not existed to enter the Indian electorate the Tamil claim for a seat in the Cantral Province gathers force. The Tamil interests are admittedly great in the Province and they deserve special recognition as contended by the Jaffan Association. The contests in the territorial electorates are daily affording proof that the communities including the supporters of the congress are incapable of rising above communal and caste prejudice. The most mailigned Tamil leaders who were blamed for not dying into the otheral regions with the congress Wallahe showed true statesment when they differed from their idealistic friends and instated on the reforms being based on retails.

The Tamil residents of the Central Pro-

The Tamil residents of the Central Province who form not an inconsiderable number should close their ranks and damand a pledge from the candidate for a special seat. This attitude will strongiven the hand of our leaders when the re-buffling of seats takes place at the next everhalling adumbrated in the Duke of Davonshire's despetch. I would strongly urge on the Tamil Associations in the O. P. taking immediate action to obtain the necessary pledges.

Matale, Yours Sincere'y, 2nd April, 1924. N. V. Schligh.

the necessary plec Matale, 2nd April, 1924.

THE KEERIMALAI TANK

Sir,
All Hindus consider the Keerimalai Tank
as a seared one People come from distant
parts of the penineula to bathe in that saved
tank. I find people who do not have even
the common seems of an ant washing their
dirty clothes in the Bacrell Tank.

I think there is a small canad like thing in

I think there is a small canal like thing in the North-Western side of it, which leads water out the bank. Is it not a good place for them to wash their clothes?

Mr. Editor, I wish, you will kindly is form this to the higher authorities, and I hope that they will take steps to prevent this nuisance.

I am yours etc. O. A. T.

Parameshwara College Jaffua 6 4 24

INDIAN NOTES,

4th April 1924

Madras

The Political Situation:—The recent cleations to the various Councils and Assembly have somehow or other brought about the domination of views antagonistic to the placid course of these bodies visualized by the authors of the Montague-Cheimsford Reforms. Swarejists and Irdepandent Nationalists have got into these Councils is sufficiently large numbers to turn the scale against Government in vital questions. Madras is plodding on in spite of motions of no confidence and threats and walkouts of Swarejists and antiministerialists. In the Courtal Provinces a Ministry has been readered impossible by the voting down of their salaries. In Baugal the Governor has threat toned to dismiss nome 1290 man in the Educational and Medical services because the Swarejists refused to vote grants. The Finance Bill was thrown out by the remactionalists in the Dalhi Assembly All these show that the country is not in a mood to listen to the siren voice of a paternal Government or the Osaxing of a julysike moderate party.

The Government has to be carried on by

inten to the siren voice of a passeral Government or the Coaxing of a julylike moderate party.

The Government has to be carried on by certification wherever the representatives are up against the authorities, and Government by certification must scoal deprive it of the excitement and interest which alone outget is afficers to higher efforts.

The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi amidst the popular elements after two years of cooftain and rout must rehabilitate popular confidence in the orthodox non-co-operation movement, which was shaken very much by the lock of statesmanship and true genius which characterised the advice to the country of the licutements of the Mahatma. Like the deplomate that he is significantly silent over question of council entry. The next faw weeks, however, ought to give him a chance to open his mind.

General:—Events more so rapidly in this country that political creeds also come in for a good dost of change and adjustment. The Swarsjists and Independents had to coalesce in the Dahi Assembly to defeat the Govern meah, and Pandit Motiful Nebru, the cratwhile non-co-operation leader, had to seemingly forego some of his teness to pleagat the Independents and got them over to his sine. The United Nationalists is a new condition in the Madras Council consisting of Independents, Swarsjists, Anti ministerialists, Progressive non-brahmins eta formad with a view to bound out the present indicators.

The reactionary views which Sir P. Rumansthan expressed in Malaya in regard to Ludia, during his visit, have been noticed by the Madras nationalist press. There is nothing but the most emphasite condemnation for his dictum that self-government for India would be dangerous. It is difficult to believe that a courageous man of Sir P. Ramanski

mathan's reputations and anteosisets would have sacrificed his life long independence and course to appear soft and harmless to the eyes of the Maiayan governments, but the unfortunate factramains that for some research of other he has chosen to express the views he did. We may forgive him many things for his age, but he cannot escape responsibility for putting his foot into it when he opened his mouth in Maiaya.

it when he opened his mouth in Malaya.

** * * *

Nawapaper readers must wake up betimes if they are to stem the tide of newspaper "improvements," which at least one newspaper has innagurated in the fashion of British and American newspapers. The Indian Daily Mail of Bombay whose sprinking announcements may accasionally be heard across the waters has thought it fift to inflict on the reading public some nine editions of its positive daily output of literature. Multiplication of editions of newspapers is one of the water has the control of the statutes of the hurried life of London and New York and one would have shought such a thing impossible in the slow moving India, but Bombay newspaper owners seem to have willed otherwise. What the average reader of nowspapers thinks so wonderfu, is not after all a very wonderful thing—the multiplied edition is frankly, a hoax (I am letting out a trade search!) The stuff is at the same or practically, the same in all the califores. Events of importance do not vie with one amother to hoppen just in time to said the hourly editions of the enterprising newsman.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Delbi, March 24,

Delhi, March 24.

After three days belidays, the Legislative Assembly most this morning to dispose of legislative Assembly most this morning to dispose of legislative business including the introduction of a full to empower the Imperial Bank to advance leant to Bank to meet the difficulty experienced in connection with the liquidation of the Alliance Bank.

INTERPELLATIONS.

THE COLOSIES COMMITTEE.

A large number of questions were answered. The Government was interpellated about the constitution of the Colonies Committee. Mr. Butler said that, esterting the personnel of the Committee Government was guided by a desire to appoint man who would make the mission a success. The Aga Khan and Sit Besigning Robertson had personal knowledge of the conditions in Kenya. He was not prepared so give an answer to the question whether Mr. Banky or Dr. Sapru were asked to serve on the Committee or not.

Mr. K. C. Neogy asked a private question quiring whether the Home Member was position to make a statement about Mr. Richar recount answer in the Houre of Commons ab further constitutional advance.

Bit Malcolm Hailey replying said the House will remember that is replying said the House will remember that is reply to a question asked by Sir Henry Ceals, whether he was to under stand that the Government did not intend taken any steps which would charge the Government of India Act until 1929, Mr. Richards result that is precisely the position. We have sine pean informed that the augustion which has appeared in some of the papers that Mr. Rehard did not rightly hear the latter part of Sir Henry Croik's question is correct and that this seplain the reason why Mr. Richerds gave an answer i that particular form.

Circuit Court at Datas.

Orecur Court at Datas.

Ore court Court at Datas.

Or. Court asked a question tegerding a communication of the Judges of Liknose High Court for holding a circuit Court at Dibli. The Home Member said the communication had been received and the Chini Communication had been received and the Chini Communications, Delbi, were being tecortained.

WOMEN SUFFRIGER.

Sir Maleslm Hailey replied: -(1) The Gover

of Rule 7 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules. The adoption of this resolution has had the effect of removing the sex disqualification for registration on the electoral rolls of the constituencies of the Assembly for women, if the disqualification has been removad for the Provincial Councils, that is, women are now eligible if otherwise qualified to be electors for constituencies of the Assembly in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces and Burma.

3. (a) Yes. (b) The Government are unable to give any such undertaking at present.

4. The question was discussed in paragraph 8 of the Franchies Report and the views of the Government of India are contained in paragraph 3 of their fifth despatch on reforms. Several witnesses, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, gave evidence before the Joint Select committee on the Government of India Bill on the subject. The recommendations of the Committee are contained in paragraph (a) of the report on Clause 7 of the Government of India Bill and have been given effect to in the provisions of the rules which I have summarised in my answer to part 2 of the question. A representation on the subject was received in 1920.

Mr. Bhubananda Dae: Do Government realisa that one half of the population of India the better of it, have no representation either in the Provincial or in the Contral Legislature of India. It is not registration of women as voters I sak for but I ask the privilege of women to be elected as members of Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The Hon'ble Bir Malcolm Halley:—I have already viven some information reservition either the capter to the expert to

slected as members of Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The Hon'ble Bir Malcolm Halley:—I have already given some information regarding the extent to which they are eligible for election to the different Councils in India. As regards the fact referred to in the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question I recognise the fact without accepting the imputation.

Mr. Bhubananda Dat: Are the Government aware that there are lady members in different Municipalities of the various large cities in India and whether they have any objection to their becoming members of this assembly?

The Hon'ble Bir M. Halley; I am aware of the fact referred to in the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question. As regards the second part, I myself have no objection whatever to the admission of ladies to this Assembly. It is morely a matter of the alteration of the Legislative Rules.

Mr. Bhubananda Dae: will the Government take

Mr. Bhubanarda Das: will the Government take steps to amend the Rules? The Hon'ble Sir M. Hailey: Not as at present advised. —"The Hindu."

MRS. NAIDU IN S. AFRICA.

Commenting on Mrs. Naidu's speech on 24th March the Cape "Times" declares that the speeches she has been making cannot possibly do her fellow countrymen and women in South Africa any good. There is plain risk that she may do them very great harm. She is playing with fire end using the language of reckless incendiarism, and the impression such speeches make is that they are addressed, not to Mrs. Naidu's immediate audience, but to the restless and misgnided people of India. The paper declares that, if Mrs. Naidu withes to inflame her fellow countrymen in India still further, she should have decently to do it from an India platform. In South Africa she shows her ignorance and prejudice every time she speaks. After contesting Mrs. Noidu's contention that the Indian has as much right in Bouth Africa as white man, which (sie) the paper declares has been dragged into race prejudice to damage the relations between the white and the black in South Africa. It says that if Mrs. Naidu is to be allowed by the Union Government to continue in her mission of aircing up mischief she should at least be given a then warning that any further a thempts to create trouble between whites and blacks in South Africa will entail her immediste removel from the country. But her incursions into the delicate and profoundly important problem of relations of the blacks and the whites in South Africa, unfortunate and deplorable as they are, have at least this use, that they serve to illustriate the deepseated causes of objection in South Africa, unfortunate and deplorable as they are, have at least this use, that they serve to illustriate the deepseated causes of objection in South Africa to any new flood of immigration from India into either the union of any other part of the Africa to any new flood of immigration from India into either the union of any other part of the Africa or on the land of the second of internal and the presence of the India in every element of social and political aim the Indian is long to the formation of Africa wheth

Jaffna Urban District Council.

NOTICE CALLING FOR TENDERS.

Tenders are bereby invited for the erection of a market building at Small Bazaar.

Tenders should be made on forms which will be supplied at this office upon a deposit of Rs. 10/-for each form. They should be in scaled envelopes marked "Tender for building a Market" on the left hand top corner of the envelope, and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Connell, Jaffna and should reach this office not later than 12 noon on Monday the 21st April 1924.

Plan of the building, specification and bill of quantities may be seen at this office.

The tenderer whose tender is accepted will be required to furnish within one week after he is informed of such acceptance security in cash to the extent of one tenth of the amount of his tender and to enter into a contract. Should be fail to do so, his deposit will be forfeited.

All unforfeited deposits will be refurned upon signature of a contract.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest of any tender.

Further particulars may be obtained at this office.

By Order,

By Order,
S. E. R. Solomon,
Secretary, U. D. C.
Jaffra, 4th April, 1924.
G. 388,

Sale of Satin.

An Auction Sale of 144 logs Satin lying in the new Railway trace between 13th and 15th mile posts Kandy—Trincomalic road will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Trincomalic on 15th April, 1924, at 10 a.m. at his office. For further naticulars vide notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7884—of 28 3 24.

Conservator of Forests, Kandy, April 1, 1924.

G 387.

Situations Vacant.

Wanted a Short-hand Typist for the Canderodai Commercial Institute. For salary, etc, apply in person to the Manager. Mis. 459.

S. Kandiah.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5249.

In the Majter of the Estate of the late
Mohammadu Meera Meydeen Sultan Abdulcader of Vannarpannal West

Mohammadu Anesta dulcader of Vannarpannai West Deceased. Muhiadeen Kandu Muhammadu Muhideen Abdulcader of Vannarpannai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mohammadu Mallapillai daughter of Muhammadu Mecra Maydeen Sultan Abdulcader of Do.

2. Katheega Beevi daughter of Muhammadu Mecra Meydeen Sultan Abdulcader of Do.

3. Mohammadu Meera Maydeen Sultan Abdulcader Abamadu Meera Meydeen Sultan Abdulcader Abamadu Kathur of Do.

4. Angaha Beebi daughter of Sultan Mohammadu Meera Meydeen Sultan Abdulcader of Do.

5. Mohammadu Meera Nachohia widow of Mohammadu Meera Meydeen Sultan Abdulcader of Do.

This matter of the Respondanta

This matter of the Petition of Muhiadeen Kandu Muhammadu Muhideen Abdulcader of Vannarponne praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Muhammadu Meers Meydeen Sultan Abdulcader of Vannarponne West coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on September 19, 1923, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapiraksasan, Protect, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit 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 above sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

April 7, 1924, O, 656,

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTROT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5428.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sithamparam wife of Ponnampalam Vaitbilingam of Alaysody North

Ponnampalam Valthilingam of Alaveddy North

Vs.

Vs.

Viathilligam Visuvaliogsm of Alaveddy North

2. Nannithamby Iyampillal of do

2. Namithamby Iyampillal of do Respondents,
This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodbouse Esquite, District Judge, Jaffins, on March 20, 1924, in the presence of Mr. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidiavit of the Petitioner dated March 15, 1924, heaving been reed.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent is appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this action, and thus Letters of Administration to the Satato of the abovenamed 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 rause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

March 25, 1924.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

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Vol. 11 Character Power surrounded the immortal Lincoln with mighty ideals, personality, love or fellow men; othing could swerve him from the right.

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