

"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. 86.

JAFFNA MONDAY, MAY 5, 1924.

PRICE 6 CENTS

NOTICE.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.			
(Panable Strictly in Advance.) Rs. Ots.			
For one column		***	112 50
do	Half Yearly		65 65
do	Quarterly	***	87-50
For half column	Yearly		65-65
do	Half Yearly	***	67 50
do	Quarterly		23.45
For Quarter column	Yearly	***	37 50
do	Half Yearly	494	28 45 14 00
30	Quarterly	***	9.40
For one column, first	Insertion	***	5.00
For half column,	do	***	8-15
For quarter column	do	***	-65
Name of the Control o	do		
For subsequent insertions half the above raide.			
CHAPTES			
FOR SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS,			
	The state of the s		

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 Re. 1-00 single insertion

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

(Payable Strictly in Advance.)

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

(Both English and Tamil.)

The Best Advertisement North Ceylon. Medium in

COMMANDS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION.

ಆಗ್ರಜ್ಜಾ

Job Works of Various Descriptions are Executed with Expeditiousness.

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.



Y 25.

Plain Dial Rs. 8

Kanaga & Co., Park Town Post, MADRAS.

BEST MANGALORE TILES.

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 Piata Rs. 8-8.

Plain Dial Rs. 8. Best Mangalore Rooping tiles, Ridges.

Thevarikulam road,

H. 22.

Overland Motor Cars NEW MODEL "91" PRICE FOR 1924 RS. 3000 NETT.



Ever hesitate to buy a Car? When only Rs. 1030/00 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. are the most outstanding features.

Price complese 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

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

CAPITAL RS. 400.000

CAPITAL RS. 400.000

Divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 100 each, which is to be paid in monthly instalments of RUPEE ONE per share for a period of 75 MONTHS

For 75 MONTHS subscribe Re. 1 you get Rs. 100 Rs. 500

""" Rs. 1000

"" Rs. 1000

10 ,,

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 monthy 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 rate 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,

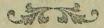
J. M. B. FUND LTD., Vannarponnai, Jaffoa, CEYLON.

Y. 24.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

We have reserved more then one letter on "The Nautch Dance at Valakkai Tempie and the Raception given to European in the Tempia". As the matter has been sufficiently dealt with in the columns of "Inthusakhanam," we do not think in necessary to publish the letters in Eglish. We hope that the Manager of the templa will not give room for such complaints in future.

Che hindu Organ.



JAPPNA, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1924.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

It has been the rare good fortune of Ceylon to have the 13th All India Ayurvedic Conference held in it. The negatiness of such a conference being held in Ceylon is self-evident. It has created an interest in the system of Ayurvedi medicine in the hearts of the people of Ceylon and given an impetus to its advancement in the Island, which we do not think can be caused by any of the people of Ceylon and given an impetus to its advancement in the Island, which we do not think can be caused by any other means. The greatness of the Ayurvedic system of medicine and the remarkable state of efficiency is which it flourished in ancient times were well expressed by Dr. Paul E. Pieris, and by the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan, the Grand Od Man of Ceylon. The speeches delivered by these two eminent men, by Dr. Pieris, who had the honour of opening the Exhibition in the absence of the Prince of Cochin, who was to open it, and by the Hon. Sir P. Ramacathan as the Chairan of the Reception Committee, were ry happy and appropriate and admirable both in the sentiments expressed and the language in which those sentiments were put. Speaking of the graciousness which the promoters of the Conference in India have shown in consenting to hold the conference in Ceylon, the learned Doctor said, "It is as if the aged mother is once again visiting the daughter—the daughter from whom she would have appeared for some years to have been estranged, and the daughter, bright-eved, full of intelligence and very beautiful to look upon is eagerly awaiting to greet the mother, to make to that mother a filial obeisance, to sit down at her feet and to listen to those werds of wisdom which she has not heard for many years." Dr. Pieris's reference to the object of the Conference was equally happy. He said, "After all, all of us who are here today are bound together by this one common bond that our great desire is to develop Conference was equally nappy. He said,
"After all, all of us who are here today
are bound together by this one common
bond that our great desire is to develop
the prestige and renown of that acciect
system of science as ancient as the birth
of man, which you represent. It was that
renown which led Alexander of Macadon
to place his wounded Hopplytes in charge
for Indian Kawirsi. It was that resto place his wounded Hopplytes in charge of an Indian Kaviraj. It was that prestige which centuries later led Ghazzi, the author, to exclaim that India of his time, the India of the 16th century, had in it dectors of medicine, who would grace the most learned professorships in the continent of Europe." Those who read these impressive words can very well understand from what height to what depth the Ayurvedic system of medicine has fallen and how very important it is that all leaders in India and Ceylon should conjoin by work for the resuscitation of the system which alone can promote satisfactorily the health and physical welfare of the people of the two countries.

The Hop. Sir P. Ramanathan laid

The Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan hid excess on a very important point when he speke of the lack of due apreciation of the Ayurvedic system of medicine by a very large number of people in India and Ceylon who have received English education. Said the great Kuigot in the course of his speech, "Those who had been flocking to the colleges in all Presidencies of India in order to study the English language and literature had so far forgotten their best interests as to believe that that only was valuable to them which came from the mouths of Englishmen and from the efforts of Englishmen, or rather the British scaple. And they had forgotten not merely the Ayurveda, but also the four principal vedas, ruk veda, jur veda, sama veda and adarana veda. They had forgotten the principal vedas which had been guiding the destinies of a bunded millied people for thousands of years from the remotest times up to the present." We are of epision that while all this may be quite true of many valuable things which, though they are the heritages of the people of India and Ceylon, are yet reglected and forgotten owing to the it duence of The Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan laid

Western education and civilisation, the Apprecial system of medicine is not duly recognised by the educated people of the two countries, not because they have received English education, but because the system of medicine has fallen into disrepute owing to a variety of causes which are well-known. We feel confident that if the Ayurvedic system of medicine is made to regain the prestige and renown it has last if steps are taken with promptibude and care to make the services of well qualified Ayurvedic physicians and the aid of well established Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries available to the public, they will be most readily and cheerfully availed of by all classes of people in India and Ceylon including the educated class.

The address delivered by the distin-

Ion including the educated class.

The address delivered by the distinguished President of the conference was thoroughly worthy of his profound scholarship, rips experience and remarkable ability as an Ayurvedio physician with a sound knowledge of English medical science. We reserve our comments on the address and on the other proceedings of the Conference for a future occasion.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The principal object of Hindu Schools

The principal object of Hindu Schools is to give Hindu boys and girls a Hindu training and pre-HINDU SCHOOLS vent them from AND falling under the CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. proselytising influences of Obristian Missions, and the principal object of Christian echools is to give the students attending them a Christian training, so that Obristian students may become well-grounded in the teachings of Christianity and Hindu students may be converted to Christianity. The two classes well-grounded in the teachings of Christianity and Hindu students may be converted to Christianity. The two classes of schools are opposed to each other in their principal aims. While Christian Missions think it their duty to propagate Christianity by various means, of which the establishing and conducting of shouls is one, the Hindus thick it their duty to counter act the influences of Christian missions by all means in their power. We think it the duty of every Hindu to see that all Hindu children are only under Hindu influences. We regret that owing to the want of the religious zoal among many Hindes, a large number of children are allowed to grow under Christian influences which are sure to have a most prejudicial effect on their religious life. It is a very saffect that even in these days when Hindu schools have increased in number and efficiency, Hindu children are sent to Christian institutions very often owing to influences and considerations which should not for one moment weigh against the great, the supreme consideration of Hindu training for Hindu children. The question of keeping Hindu children. The question of keeping Hindu children The question their children the properties the very serious co a matter, we do not know what else they can do towards the preservation of their great religion and the right up-bringing of their children.

We do not know whether there is snother people on the face of the earth among whom were NURSERY STORIES current to so great an

among whom were Nursery Stories of various kinds possessing a high degree of wit and humour and raddent of the superior keenness of mind and intellectual vision for which the Tamil people have always been so famous. It is to be much regretted that owing to the spread of Western education, most of these stories have been forgotten. It is particularly regrettable that the large and varied stock of pretty and amusing nursery stories and rhymes which used to be the delight of children is days gone by have been forgotten to a great extent. It must be admitted that there stories and rhymes were the fruits of the genius, wit and humour of a large number of clever Tamil men whose sympathy for children is truly remarkable. The loss of these stories and rhymes means the loss of so much juy, amusement and instruction to our children, and only a literary mind can form a correct estimate of the loss. It is a comfirst to thick that though a large number of stories and rhymes bave been furgotten, all have not been. We are of opinion that there is excellent scape for one who has the necessary qualifications to collect and publish the stories and rhymes which are extant for the benefit of the children

of this country. We are sure that such work will meet with success if done in the proper spirit and way.

We hear it often complained that the

dust nuisance is becoming more and more serious. We do not know why the authorities responsible have not yet begun to take effective steps

to put a stop to the nuisance. The alarming proportions the nuisance has assumed are due to the unbecessary and inhumane increase of motor car traffic in this country. Is it not the bounden duty of the Government to cause at least those parts of our roads where the traffic is great and where the dust nuisance is most keenly felt to be watered regularly and effectively so that these who use them may not be incommoded and harmed by the almost incessant clouds of dust caused by motor cars? The unmindfulness of the authorities in this matter indicates their indifference to the health and convenience of the people. We hope that steps will be taken without delay to free the people as far as possible from the puisance, which is daily becoming more and more intolerable.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Westher.—There is an occasional fittil blowing of the south wast wind. The expented rains have not fallen in sufficient quantity to allay the great hest which is felt as this eason. There is reason to expend that the south wast wind will begin to blow steadily only after a fairly heavy fell of rain

A Reception —The minor headman and members of the Village Committee of Valigationam North, gave a reception to Mr. B. B. B. Kumarkoulasinghe, Retired Maniagar of Valigamam North on the 28th ultimo at 5 p. m., at the Offica of the Village Committee. Mr. K. Thambrab, Proctor, presided over the facetion. Mr. S. Sivagnanapillai garlanded the Maniagar, and Mr. E. Thammavarsther. Udaiyar of Teilippallai, read an address to him. Scooches ware made by the Chalaman, and Messra. T. S. Thuralappah, Notery Public, T. A. Thuralappah Pillai, N. Sellappah, Post Master, and Mr. A. Obellappah, the new Meniagar, all the speakers apply of the great qualities of head and heart of the retired Maniagar and of the faithful and refinitions manner in which he discharged the duties of the high post for a quarter of a century. The Maniagar replied feelingly thanking all for the bound of one to him. The function terminated with the distribution of pansupari

RAILWAY Cherical Association - A gene ral medica of this Association was held on the 12th ultimo at the Rai way Premises Jaffas, under the Presidency of Muda'iyar V. Canagasabry, the President of the Asso-

INTERPRETER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—
Middlier T Welsvielhan, Second Tsmil
Interpreter of the Suprema Court, has been
appointed Sanior Tamil Interpreter, to which
post he succeeds Middlier N N Thurntherem, who assumes duties as Chief Tamil
Translator, Oolonial Secretary's Office.

THE CLERICAL EXAMINATION - Four q The Chemical Examination — Four quosi-tion papers act for the Government Clerical Examination held recently have been dis-covered to have been stolen from the printers. The conditates were reexamined in English and Arithmetic and the authorities have decided to examine once ugain in the remain-ing subjects, only those who pass in these two subjects and select the required number of candidates from the final results.

New Principal from the heat results.

New Principal for Tainity College,
The Rey K Madicad Campbell M. A.
(Oxau), who is at present Fellow and Tator
of Herbord College, Oxfort, has been appointed Principal of Tricity College, Kandy. The
Rey. A. G Fraver, who has bong been the
Principal of the College, is now in Espland,
and is expected to reture to Caylon before
the end of May in order to remain there for
about two mouths and Settle his affairs.

Assistant Director of Education —We hear that Mr. L. Me D Robisco, who is now on leave in England, his been arreduced to the part of Assistant Director of Education by His Excellency the Governor with the approved of the Scattery of State for the colonies Mr. Robisco is to fill the vacancy caused lately by the retirement of Mr. E. Evaus.

KANDY EROW.—The Kandy Agri Horticul-tured and Industrial Show will be held false year on the 18 is 10 in and 20 in August, the last three days of the Esula Perahera. This Show is going to be held on a much grander scare this year than ever hefore. Arrange-tured are being made to have one or more Historical Pagasata among the side shows. His Exhellency the Governor is expected to once the Show.

PLAGUE IN CEYLON—It is reported that there were 230 cases of plague in Coylon the whole of last year and that 200 of them proved fatal. It is only after 1914 that cases of plague have been reported from different parts of the Island.

A BOAT SUNK NEAR-TALAIMANNAR -A boat A BOAN SUNK NEAR-PALAMMANAR —A Doal loaded with cargo from Colombo sank a few miles from Talaimannar on its way to Jaffua. The heat sank most unexpeatedly causing thereby a loss which has been estimated to be not less than a lash of rupees.

Objections Against Candidates.—Objection have been raised against the inclusion in their repeative electors registers of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu, Mr. P. Kularatoe and the Hon. Mr. Martin.

New Colombo Roads—The Colombo Municipal Council has decided to open a good number of new roads in different parts of Colombo where they have been found to be absolutely necessary. The need for these roads has long been feit butthe work in this direction had to be held up owing to lack of funds. The Council has also decided to widen a few of the existing roads.

Rallway "Sheepen'a" Lose.—A toacher who was travelling by train last week hetween Polgahawsia and Colombo was robbed of his truck while he was stepping in the train. The truck which was ato en is reported to have contained several valuable books and a couple of Orown deeds.

A PUBLIC LECTURE—A very interesting and instructive lecture on "Gaudhi in the Moiern Patitical Evolution of India" was delivered by Mr R Sri Pathmanathen, M A. D. D. B., at "Darley House", Co'ombo, on Wednesday the 30th ultimo. Mr A. E. Googusinghe presided on the occasion and the lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Gaudhi Sangham.

of the Gardhi Sangham.

Mr. Harper's Visit to Wireless Statios s—Mr E. Harper, Superintending Engineer of the Ceylon Post and Telegraph Department, has been asked by the Government to visit several of the latest wireless stations in Europa with a view to gaining further knowledge of the most up-to-date mathods for the improvement of the wireless system in Caylon. Mr. Harper will leave the Island short y on three months leave which will be followed by a similar period of official duty to be performed on the continent in connection with the visit of the wireless stations.

RAILWAY CROWDING.

Sir,-I was present on the Maradana Railway Station platform, when the first train carried to Jaffan the Easter excursion ticket holders. train had one or two first class, two or three second class and a few third class compartments. The second class ticket holders were not able to find accommodation in the train as their compartments were not able to find space to accommodate even half of the number. Some had to stand for long and weary hours subjecting themselves to various kinds of agony, while breathing unhealthy and teallair. Others who were fortunate to find few who were not privileged to get either standing or sitting accommodation in the second class compartments through the courtesy of the guard got into his von and scated themselves on some of the mail page. When the train was in motion the the mail pags. When the train was in motion the guard made known to the occupants of his van the fact that they remained there only on suffrance and that they should vacate the place if it was not his pleasure to have their company. Whether there was room or not in the compariments it was not a matter for His Royal Highness the grard to trouble himself about. The G. M. R. should note this? As regards the passengers who travelled in the third class compartments and their sufferings I could only say that it was a crying coandal and that no human heing could have borns the tight without tears flawing down his 'cheeks. I was also present on the Maradayas Statice platform when he last train carried the excursion tickel holders. This time the seandal of mismanagement was more terrible, sheeking and revolving. The hundreds of my young countrymen who came here in connection with the recent Cierical Examination and others on business travelled by this train. From the menner in which the train was crawded, I leared that Caylon might also be the scene of a gruesome tragedy similar to the "Moplah Train Tragedy." If I have overdrawn the picture I hope that some of my countrymen will correct me. What are the Council Members of the N. P. doing?—Yours etc. April 18.

A. P. THAMBYAN. guard made known to the occupants of his April 18. A. P. THAMBYAH,

MISEDUCATING THE MASSES.

BY WILLIAM REWLETT.

In the January number of this Raview I was privileged to put forward some novel and perbaps rather presumtuous suggestions for improving our national system of Education. My point was, that home influence, being

THE RUN LEGIS EN RUND COLERADA SE 05.1924

paramount and incliminable, must be improved; that before you could educate the child, you must aducate the parent. I prefaced my suggestions by remarking that the in flaences hostile to recoptively of mind in children were several, and I took at random two influences as an illustration: (1) Home life and the force of parental example; (2) Sordid and ugly surroundings, unconducted to the cuisivation of a sense of basuly.

On consideration, I feel that much was left unsaid in that article which should have been said; that an argument based on the discussion of those influences must be inconclusive and innomplets without at least a passing glance at other influences less obtrusive but no less important. Let me add them, therefore, to my list they are:

3. Sources of vulgarity in Art, Literature, music and the Theatre, trading to cheapen or deform the impressions of life.

4. The American Invasion.
5. Mental Indolence.

III.—Bources of Vulgarity in Art, Literature, Music and the Theatre, Tanding to Cheapen or Deform the Impressions of Life.

There has been observable in recent years a growing tandacty on the part of our crun-

III.—Sources of Vulgarity in Art, Liberature, Music and the Thoatre, Tanding to Chespan or Deform the Impressions of Life.
There has been observable in resent years a growing tendency on the part of our country to imitate France. The entents corducts, no doub, is shielly responsible for this, and in some directions there is nothing to be said against the habit. Paris, of course, has long see the fashion in women's clobes, and no one, not oven an Americance perhaps I should say, least of all an Americance—would begrudge her this prerogative. But she is now setting the fashion in cortain other things besides clothes, and it is of those other ratings I want to speak It is perhamaned in the plays, her books and her pictures which we call tricky' presents nothing of that quality to the Frenchman. It is the French expression of life and happens to be mare informate than ours. Now, when a book originally written in one language is translated into another it is apt to lose some of its subilety. Exactly the same may be said of translating a national trait. It becomes deformed in some way, loses print, accuracy and, above all, character. This is woat happens twhen England imitates France. England 'altures' with difficulty. She is not light handed enough for the job, for one shing; for another thing it is not her job. The old Puritan strain has not been, and never will be, entirely purged out of her. Approaching the task with inboor disraish, she seek to cloak her self consciousness under a boisterous assurance. The result of this ponderous posing is that England, when she tries to be 'risky' only succeeds in bring vulgar; and that is why her comic illustrated journals, her pictures postcards and her ravue posture are mars travestos of their cross-Channel prototypes; that why, presumably, she has never yet succeeded, despite many attempts, in producing a Bulzao, a Flaubet or a Ds Maupassant.

One might be inclined to say off-hand that the productions cited above the comic litures', the picture postoard, the wonded hand th

Maupassant.

One might be inclined to say off-hand that the productions cited above the courie journal, the picture postoard, the would be suggistive novel cannot be regarded as action contributions to art and are sourcely worth worrying about. But that would be tantamount to saying that the moral and montal welfare of the people is scarcely worth worrying about, since there are probably millions in this country who depend upon these things not merely for their notions of life as well. Grasping this fact, one begins to realize what included he fact these changes the productions can do. There is no slogle thing to be said in their defence. They are not well executed, beaven knows they are not hencrous, while they distort even the sordid and degraded aspect of life they set out to portray.

Have you seen a group of children gaping the result postar or minetime.

they are not hamorous, while they distort even the sordid and degraded aspect of life they set out to portray.

Have you seen a group of childran gaping at a revue poster or gippling outside the widow of a posteard shop? Probably you have, but it may not have council to you to examine the poster or inspect the widow. Have you remarked in your evening train from town a homing citize boy immersed in the pick pages of—wall, let us call it Snappy Bits, or a young girl gloating over one of those paper—bound novels whose horeines, scarlet hipped and scarlet—haired, are depished on the cover? Probably you have, but it may not have occurred to you to glance through the paper or read the hook. Yet really there are deplorable and revolting affects, as deplorable as war, as revolting as mutilation. They are mutilation. For thousands of young people those distorted impressions are the only impressions. They have little or no means of socess to the higher ideals—would hardly recognize them if they had. In the pursuit of art—if you can call it that—they follow naturally the line of least resistance. The posteard shop is the slum child's picture gallery. The schedous plak weakly is the office—boy's circulating library. The scarlethaired hardines are devoured by the young girl in response to the first fait promptings of the sexual instinct—a perfactly natural and therefore actively beautiful demotion demanding the most delicate and tender handling. To these young folk the characters portrayed here is picture or press do not appear as deformities, but as living types on whose atternaces and points of view, backed as they are by the compelling authority of print, they unbestatingly model their conceptions.

If the sources of vulgarity were confined to picture posteards, posters, periodica's and novalettes, it would be had enough in all conscience, but, unfortunately, they are not. There are other and even more insidious means of appeal. There is the stage play, there is the review, there is the music—half some. Let me deal with the plays first. There are two types of stage play which may. I think, he described as harmful, though their harmfulness differs greatly in degree; the melodrama, of course, has a weight of tradition baind it, and one may well doubt whether its illusious have not long cassed to exist, whather, in fact, that section of the public which still delights in its absurdities does not subconsciously adopt a tongus in the cheek attitude towards them. Probably this is so to a great extent. Nevertheless melodrama distorts life. The villains ser a ustra-villainous, the heroines are ultra-virtuous, the situations are trained and false. The pitch of agony attained is so acuts that come relief is demanded, and this 'rolief,' dragged in by the habis as it were, is invariably of the lowest description. Now, distortion of the facts and incidents of life, even if it set out to emphasize an unimposchable moral, cannot be beneficial, for the simple reason that it is falsa. I am far from suggesting that the people should be deprived of sensetion in their dramatic fare but it should surely be possible to combine seasationalism with verticulitude. The majority of melodramas are care'essly constructed, badly written, and deplorably nor trayed. There is no real attempt at art. They are money makers pure and simple. Even on moral grounds it is difficult to defend them. Virtue is finally triumphant, of course, but one cannot help fealing that the triumph is more often than not a more concession to tradition, while the crimes and views denominated are only too obviously exploited for their enticing rather than their revolting qualities. In short, melodramas are cheap in intention and effects, and must tend to cheapen t

(To be continued.) "The Nineteenth Century."

PREPARED TO REPEAT BARDOLL.

MAHATMAJI ON WORK OF SWARAJISTS.

PLUA FOR TOLEBANON.

Mabatmaji writes in "Young India: A correspondent has written a furiously carness letter for publication if I thought in necessary. With due respect to the correspondent I think it unnecessary to publish the latter. But I am perpared to let the reader guess what it is all likely to be from the following extract:

wing extract:

"If you wil not condemn the past and present actions of the Swaraj Party in the strongest forms than you shall fall in your duty towards Truth and thus towards God. If you will not condemn them

duly towards Truch and thus towards God. If you will not condemn them then it will mean a death below to yur movement itself......Pray to create a second Bardolf. I am giving the above extract in order that I may prepare the ground for my fall and thus break its force somewhat. Whatever may be the nature of statement I may make regarding the Quantifectry, I know this much teat I am not going to condemn the Swarajits in any manner whatsoever. I may express my differences in the strongest language, but I cannot condemn them because they may hold different views from mine. They and their views are at least as much entitled to a respectful hearing as mine or those of the tallest among us. There is no such thing as my movement. But in so far as any movement may be called mine there is no danger of its failure. or those of the tallest among us. There is no such thing as my movement. But in so far as any movement may be called mine there is no danger of its failure, so as I do not fail. Whilst therefore I appreciate my correspondent's anxiety for me, I would like him to feel at case on my socra. For so far as I can foresen there is not much danger of my proving a traitor to cayself. Whilst there is yet time I had better make another confession. I am so find of my performance at Burdoll that there is every prospect of my repeating it. That clean confession made at a most critical moment did me a world of good. It purified me and I verily believe that it did as much good to the cause. That outlession and retracing of our steps gave an object losson in non-violence as nothing clea could have. I am therefore likely to repeat Burdoll as often as the occusion arises and that I shall do event at the risk finding myself in a minority of one. I should be as unfit servent of the nation if I heritated to tell the truth and do it for fear of losing popularity. What will it he worth when I have leat the only thing for which I live?

—The "Hindu"

INDIA'S MISSION.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE.

DR. TAGORE'S LECTURE.

The following report of a largely attended meeting held at Rangon researtly under the angless of the Bangall Statitya Hammulant to welcome Dr.

Tagore is taken from the "Forward":

It was a cosmopolitan gathering of Sikha, Hindas, Buddnists, Christians, etc. More than 8,000 people attended the meeting and many had to remain standing for want of space.

The post and the party, on their entering the Hall, were received with desfening cheers and shouls of "Buddamalaram". Srijat Nripsudra Nahh Banegi, Eliber of the "Rangoon Mall", presided. Bome song especially compassed for the occasion were sung by some Bengali girls in chorus. After Dr. Rubindra Nath Tagors and some ladies and gentlamno of his party had been garlanded.

Moulvi Massam Ali Khan, B. A., on behalf of the Bengall Sabitya Sammilani, presented a welcome address to Dr. Tagore.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagoro in the control his reply said that he was neither a sage nor a prophen nor some one belonging to the two-rice human race of monitind. En was refiber a sage nor a prophen nor some one belonging to the two-rice human race of monitind. It was refiber as politican nor a General but a lover of poetry, and therefore distinct only love and not knoous. He felt him said humble and a vid then be never deserved the honour done to him, because henour was for the dead and love for the living.

The Mission or Inda.

Dalling with the mission of Ideal India Dr. Tagore and that every great eventry produced something which belonged to the whole world and which establishes it relationship with the other parts of the world not through its commercial commodities, not through its nulliary power and political strongth but through some great ideals which tens from the consciousness of the people. And the ideals which the prang from the heart of India which truly belonged to all people and which was the common inheritance were taken out by her messengers to the distant parts of the globe crossing impassable deserts and insurmountable bills, courting death and saffering and all the rigours of marterdom. That was the true mission of India. And this great mission was fulfilled by proclaiming to all other countives that they were their ewn and that they had something through which they could feel a relationship, which could last for over, and India through these ideals revealed harself not only to her own people but to all. India, his motherland, he said, was known and would be known for all times by her immoreal minds. Has great words, great thoughts and her love for humanity did proc aim once for all that he was tray himself who known himself in all other beings.

The post then dwet at some great length on the worthy con of his country which hid offer its prayer to the Father of all human beings a

massage or invitation which had come from that early age of antiquity.

The Attribusion of India.

Dr. Tagore in explaining the rignificance of "Anthi Satkara" said that the goest is the spirit of Divine. The guest claims sacrifice. He comes and knocks at our doors and ories, "Brother, I must share your good fortone., This is the voice that comes from the heart of humanity. It comes from the Divice being, who claims sacrifice from us. The poet cophasized that only when we shared our best with others could we discover the best in us. And in the name of his country and countrymen, he said, he has opened the Viewa Bharath," he "Atibhiasia" of India, not merely for our own students and people but those of our friends who come from across the seas. "Viewa Bharath," he said, was the voice of Bharath, the invitation of Bharath to the whole world that Bharath belongs to the whole world of men.

In conclusion he said that this mission should not be placed colely on his back and pathetically appealed to the people to take upon themselves this great work and grant him his own solitude once again, where he could sing his paems and give expression to his sense of Truth and Purity, tain plains by public auction, but no step in this direction will be taken before all concerned are consulted and the necessary authorisation is oftained.

London Processors.

London Processary authorisation is oftained.

London Processary authorisation is oftained.

In order to protect the Bank's assets in London and so make the same available in the pool a prelition for compulsory winding up of the London Branch was presented and the usual provisional cross made. Under this provisional order, Sir W. B. Peah has been appointed Provisional Liquidator and there is now no fear of the Indian areas being seized in execution by an ordinary creditor in Begland. It is anticipated and the liquidators have been as advised by most aminent company lawyers in England that English creditors to company lawyers in England that English received and the service of the main winding up in India and that as and, when dividends are declared in India the English courts will senetion dividuals of equal amounts being paid to English creditors out of English causes will senetion dividuals of equal amounts being paid to English creditors out of English essets and any sneplus in England ultimately will be available for general distribution, irrespective of the place of residence of individual creditors. The liquidators and although the position at first was extremely complicated, there is every reason to hope that the presedung of individual above will be followed. The Ommittee of investigation appointed at the creditors and abstract meating of the creditors and share holders for consideration prior to the meeting of the creditors and share holders for consideration prior to the meeting of the creditors and share holders which the Oneth has directed to be betweened to all creditors and share holders for consideration prior to the meeting of the creditors and share holders which the Guitators above accordingly instructed the provisional liquidators have accordingly instructed the provisional liquidators have accordingly instructed the provisional liquidators have accordingly instructed the provisional liquidators and chalence of the creditors and chalence of the creditors and chalence of the creditors and chale

UNTOUCHABILITY.

NOT SOLELY A HINDU PROBLEM.

THE CURSE AMONG SOUTH INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews writes in "Young Indis";—
When any one who is not by religion a Hindu,
writes on the subject of Untenchability, it is no
cessary for him, tiest of ell, to state the grounds
or which he feels compelled to write. For this is
obviously, in the litat instance, a Hindu question,
with which Hindus can most effectively deal. For
that reason, during an interval of many years,

while undertaking public work in India, I studi-ously refrained from writing or a seaking on the subject. At one time, after my warlest visit to Africa, I mentioned to Mr. Gandhi this natural instinct, which has presented me from writing on Untershability, and he advised me to continue to chay the instinct which was a right one. But evants have respected thick and fast since then, and further resears have come into existence which have made it appear necessary for me to speak now, although I had been almost silont before.

speak now, alshough I had been almost silout before.

The chief reason, which came to me with a spect of horrer and surprise, when I first visited Malabas and Travancour,—was to find that this was not an isolated Hindo problem at all. For more than a thousand years the Christian Churches in the South of India, where 25 per cent. of the population were Christian, had been keeping up an abitude of which that choose here keeping up an abitude of which that choose here here in closure of the community. Their moral attitude the control of the community of the moral attitude of the community. Their moral attitude of the community of the control of t

end, they are certain to prevail; it will be a victory of love, not force; its ontome will be love, not hats.

The victory, once gained in Malabar, will be a signal for a new triumph in every part of India. The jve will be felt not by India alone, but by every Indian abroad, and by all the world.

An Exact ParaLine.

P. R.—After writing this existe, the following paragraph caught my attention from a Karachi daily usper:—'On February 7th two decently dressed Maghwars, Khamo, son of Kyemo and Daye, son of Rala, were forcibly rejected from train—car No 61 at 0 p. m. and netwithstanding their protests, were not allowed to travel by the car."

This is an almost exact parallel to what might happen say day in Derban, if an Indian however well dressed, got into a certain portion of the train.

Enther appeal to the consciences of caste Hindes to cause them to realize the inquity of their attitude of exclusion. This case in ready used. Rather, it implies the carrying out to the uter.

The lates and index and ready used. Rather, it implies the carrying out to the utermost of the principle of love and forbarance, as that the cees of the hind may be epuced to the treth.

"The Hindu."

TENDER NOTICE.

Tonders are hereby invited for the supply of timber in the log in the Northern Division. For further particulars Vide notice appearing in Gov-ernment Gazette No. 7,389 of April 25, 1924.

J. D. Sargent,
Conservator of Forsis,
Kandy, 17th April.1924.
O. 390.

NOTICE.

Manipay Hindu College Commercial Class.

Students desirous of joining the Commercial Class are requested to send in their applications to the Principal before the 8th of May. Only those who have passed the E. S. L. C. Examination or the Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination need apply Students are presented. the Cambridge Junior Certificate Examination need apply. Students are prepared for the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce Examination. The curriculum is so arranged that this course of instruction will greatly benefit those preparing for the various Clerical examinations. Representatives of the leading firms in Colombo have promised to help us in securing employment for the successful candidates.

V. VEERASINGHAM, Principal.

Mis. 473.

VYKOM CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Immediately they (the Government) put up a fencing on the approach road at the northern side also leaving only a small space on a side of the road just sufficient for a cer to pass. The next relieving batch was therefore reduced in strength to three volunteers as before. By evening yesterday they had completed fencing on the remaining approach roads on the cast and south where not even a cart's space is left on other side.

evaning yesterday they had completed fencing on
the remaining approach roads on the east and
south where not even a cart's space is left on
cither side.

The Dewan was here yesterday and at this
instance we waited upon him and explained to
him our real attitude and position. The Dewan
in reply made us understand that the Government
is intending to proclaim these approach roads as
temple properly and prevent the Christians and
Mahomedans also from making use of these roads.
They (the Government) are, he said, prepared at
the same time to construct new roads at a safe
distance from the temple for the use of these noncoate-Hindus and others. But this suggestion was
not acceptable to us and the conference came to
nothing.

From the tenor of the speech of the Dewan and
from his general attitude as also from the
change of attitude of the Police we are led to
infer that we have to be prepared to suffer violence at their hands.

chale of sectors of the Police we are led to infer that we have to be prepared to suffer violence at their hands.

The Forders Course.

This morning therefore we met in Committee including Messes, E. V. Bamaswamy Nateker of Erode, Mathradas Purushotham of Cochin, and Dr. Naddu of Nagercoil, discussed the present position and decided that any of the following steps should be taken provided you approve of the same.

The steps saggested are:—

1. To increase the atrength of each batch of volunteers to a number sufficient emough to block the path altogether. The obstruction may either be (1) general applying to all passengers and all kinds of traffic, or (2) particular applying only to Government servonts in their public capacity.

2. To scale the fence as opportunity occurs if the Police do not remain in front on the other side to block the path of the vigilant volunteers.

3. To resume regular fasting which may be of the following kinds:—

(1) Absolute fasting unto death refusing any and every kind of food under whatever conditions except mere cold water.

(2) Subject only to this condition viz. that if as a result of swooning or illness the Police take us to the bospital we shall not refuse the medicine or food prescribed by the doctor till we are just able to resume fasting again.

(3) Partial fasting i.e., rating so, as to keep us just in the public as well as the Government.

just fit to continue provided the Police supply us with food.

(4) Also partial but taking food supplied by both the public as well as the Government.

The discussion on fasting was forced on us by the consideration that fasting produces a salutory and electrifying effect on the public at large, that there is constant insistence to resume it from many volunteers and sympathicsers and that there is a select number of ready, willing and reliable per one fully prepared to starve themselves gladly to death and many others equally ready to follow.

An Assurance.

An Assurance.

An Assurance.

We have always been giving previous infimation to the Police Commissioner before embacking on any new change in our plan, however slight it may be and I beg to assure you that under no circumstances shall we take a precipitate or hasty step without your full sanction and blessing. We beg leave therefore to request you to kindly advise us on the various steps we should take now and hereafter.

We are prepared if you deem it necessarily and on the years.

and hereafter.

We are prepared if you deem it necessary to send out to you a man wellyersed in the origin, history growth etc., of the temples in Travancore and or the temple in particular, but we shall be glad if you will be pleased to sent out one from there to atudy at first-hand the conditious here and report to you in person.

We enclose a plan of this temple and its appreach roads ato, herewith, a mere glance of which will reveal the inhumanity of this evil custom.

Awaiting your kind reply, paternal advice and

Your most loving and dutyful servant, (8d.) Kurcor Nilakartan Nambudiripad--The "Hindu".

Notice under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912.

NOTICE REGARDING LOCAL OPTION OF ARRACK AND FOREIGN LIQUOR TAVERNS, 1925-1926.

TAVERNS, 1925-1926.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Assistant Government Agent of the Mannar Dietrick, in exercise of the powers vested in him by rule 5 of the rules succified in Excise Notification No. 180 of June 16, 1922 in respect of Asrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns, has appointed the undermentioned date and places for recording votes for the purpose of assorbationg whether 60 per cent of the road tax paying inhabitants of the area are opposed to the existence of the Arrack and Foreign Liquor Taverns within such area.

August 1, 1924. From 8 a, m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 7 p. m. at the Mannar Kacheheri and the Roman Catholic School as Pallimunai.

The area served is Mannar Town, Thoddak-kadu, Tharakankoddai, Painter's Eircet and Valaiyakadu.

Mannar Kachcheri, 29th, April, 1924. G. 892.

C. L. WICKRAMASINGHE, Asst. Govt. Agent.

NOTICE.

Tenders for the conveyance of materials by cart as per subjeined Schedule for a period of two years commencing from 1st October, 1924 will be received by the Chairman, Tender Beard, Colombo up to Midday on May 27, 1924.

For full particulars please see Government Gazette or apply to the Archaeological Commissioner, Anusadaepura.

Schedule Referend To:
(a) Andradhapura Railway Station to Archaeological Department Stores.

(b) Archaeological Department Stores to Polonna-

do to Mihintale. do to any other

(i) Within a radius of 3 miles per single bullock cart and double bullock cart.
(ii) Beyond a radius of 3 miles per single bullock cart.

Anuradhapnra, 27th April, 1924. Archaeological Commissioner, G. 391.

CAR FOR SALE.

Second-hand Buick, six cylinder, Seven-seater, newly painted, fitted with new hood and new battery, thoroughly overhaulded, even slightly wasted Main parts, including crown wheel, replaced by new ones.

Tyres and tubes new including those on spare rim. Does 22 miles per gallon.

New oil-lamps in addition to electric. Fitted with speedometer and two new set of cushion covers. Engine silent and sound. Apply for trial or inspection opposite oth mile Post Manipay.

Mis. 471.

Order Misi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction 5850.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Annappillal wife of Kathiraveloo Sabapathy of Tholptram, Jaffaa who died at Talping in the State of Perak in F. M. S.

Kathiraveloo Sabapathy of Tholpuram

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sabapathy Ponnampalam of Tholpuram
2. Sabapathy Rajaratnam of do.
3. A. Kanagalingam and wife
4. Theivanappillat of Tholpuram
5. R. Subramaniam and wife
6. Ponnamma of Tholpuram, but presently of Sanitary Board, Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.
7. Valiliachy daughter of K. Sabapathy of Tholpuram
8. Sabapathy Visuvalingam
9. Sabapathy Nagaratham
10. Sabapathy Salvadurai, all three of Tholpuram, but presently of Knala Kangsar residing with V. Salvadurai, Senior Dresser, Kuala Kangsar, R. M. S.
11. Ramalingam Saravanamuttu of Tholpuram

Respondents,
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 11th Respondent be appointed goardian ad-litem over the minors 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the catate of the abovenamed decessed, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Require, District Judge, Jaffia, on January 16, 1924, in the presence of Mesers. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors, for the Petitioner and the affidavis of the Petitioner dated December 18, 1923, heving been read: it is ordered that the abovenamed 11th Respondent be appointed guardianal litem over the said minors and it is declared that the Petitioner as the hauband of the decembed is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the exists of the abovenamed decembed issued to the exists of the exists

The Personal Power Books
Biggest Bargain Ever Offered
in Self-Help, Success, Personal Power

2,300 WHAT THESE

Asiazina Books Trach You.

Vol. 1 Personal Power
Roosevely's dynamic, achieving,
never give-up trait that made
him "the greatest American of
them all."

Vol. 2 Creative Power
shakespeare's gift that brought
out of his brain immortal writngs-the greatest likerary proflust of all mankind.

Vol. 3 Desire Power
Holen Kellar's mighty quality
which, through appalling difficulties, achieved the marvel of
treeing her imprisoned mind.

Vol. 4 Faith Power
Warhington's sublime spirit
which through the long bitter
struggle, kept alive the hope
that freedom would be won.

Vol. 5 Will Power
Grant'agreatest ally-the Hero
of the Wilderness" had that
anbeatable force which demanded victory and got it.

Vol. 6 Sabconscious Power.
What Emile Cone aroused in
millions, to carry them into a
higher domain of health-encess,
self inattery.

Vol. 7 Spiritual Power.
Joan of Arc's sustaining force—
the invisible voices which
gave her superhuman strength
to save France.

Vol. 8 Though's Power
yave Drawin rare skill to unravel the mystery of man's place
in the Universe and free man
kind from the darkness of erroneous thought.

Vol. 9 Perceptive Power
snabled Edison to peer deep
and clear into the heart of Na
auro and bring our marvels unasen by non observing millions.

Vol. 10 Reaconing Power
Webster's keen unwavering opposition — beating mentality,
which anchored him steadiast
open unalterable facts and
irutis.

Vol. 11 Character Power
surrounded the immortal Lincoln with mighty ideals, personslity, love of fellow mer;
nothing could swerve him from
the right.

Vol. 12 Regenerative Power
enabled the wondrous Bern
hard to capture and hold the
pirit of youth and enstrued
her as "The Divine Sarah."

Self-Help, Success, Personal Power

Pages of ONLY RS. 45

Pay ONLY RS. 7-8 A MONTH FOR 6 MONTHS.

of Rupes worth of books—the generate seemes of hundreds of the world's greatest men—The Messace formula for success method's of the world's greatest men—The Messace formula for success—that never falls—in these formula for success—you meak new success—you next test for in pay—your next before the mone of the test new mental in just one way. That process will be through more Fersonal Power. You need that process will be through more Fersonal Power you mental prover to bring of the experiment, none of the testions waiting none of the continual.

prince the process of the falls of the success of the falls of the experiment, none of the testions waiting none of the continual process of the falls of the success of the success

The Latent Light Culture, TINNEVELLY, SOUTH INDIA.

NOTICE.

(2) Living in Malarial Districts you should never be without a bottle of Dr. Mc Coy's Fever and Ague Killer. The only certain preventitive and cure.

Rs. 1/50 a bottle CARGILLS LIMITED.

Y. 28.

STANDARD TILES. (Manufactured by the

Standard Tile Co., Feroke.) We were induced to take up the Agency

for these Tiles for three important reaso

Flistly, 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, be cause they are the Tites best suited to the climatic conditions of North Ceylon. They keep your house cool during the hot weather and warm during the cold.

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

Asvailable at Jaffna, Point Pedro and Valvettiturai.

Sole Agent.

Telegraphic Address:— Ruby Valvettiturai,

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedio Medcines. Awarded severalmedals and certificates

of merit at various exhibitions. PANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS-CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable Ingredient pre-pared as per recipe followed in the enlinery pre-parations of the famous Tanjora Maharaja's house-hold. A pinch added to any preparations of diet,

vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily di-scrive, highly relishable, most delicious, exqui-site and agreeable to the palate. The flavour im-parted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a dist-ance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmanas and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all teates.

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

81. VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM.—The surest cure thi diabetes melitus, nervous debility, excessive frorst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, gonorthe, difficult urination, spermatorrhe, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs 5. V. P. P. charges As. 8 only extra.

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

22. Raktha Suddel of Blood Publifier.
Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause human life. If the blood is impure various of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mascre eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, chango of colour of the skin, symbilitie cruptions, 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, dropsy, scales over the skin of the boby, lerosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raktha Suddhi is a potent remedy to remove the pison from the system. It purifies the blood, curse syphylitic 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. Pice Rs. 3 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes As. 8 only extra.

Curs for Weitre Leprosy or Legoardam Cure certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gonle in solion, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle, V. P. P. charges for 1 to 8 bottles As. 8 only extra. Oxalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Phermacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering,

These tements into paper when ordering.

See As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedle Pharmacy have been permanently transfer from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly addressyous communications and orders to my two permanent and Hoad-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as kess-to-fove.

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayervodic Phermacy, S. Venkatesaperumal Coll San 1012y,

Frinted and published by S. Ampikaips gan, for the Proprietors at the Saiva Prakasa Persa. Jaffas.