"Ariset Anakel and stop not till the goal to reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

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JAFFNA THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924.

PRICE 6 CENTS

NOTICE.

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18-ct. GOLD PLATE RADIUM WRISTLET WATCHES.



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If this truth puzzles you Consuit us before you buy a Car

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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. 1500/00 down on delivery; the balance plus 10% interest to be paid in 10 monthly instalments and Car to be insured for one year only.

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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.

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Agents for Overland & Dodge Cars,

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

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For further information apply to the Manager,

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

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H. 22.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRCT COURT OF JAFFNA. THE DISTROT COURT OF Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5455. In the Matter of the estate of the late Kanthaiyar Vythilingam of Navaly Deceased

Vytilingam Sivasuppiramaniam of Navaly Petitioner.

Vs.
Sellamma widow of Vytilingam of Navaly
Respondent

Respondent.

This matter of the Pehition of the abovename Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed decased, coming on for disposal before W. D. Niles Esgr., District Judge, on May 2, 1924, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillat Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 25, 1924, having been reed, it is declared that the Petitioner is the only heir of the said intestate and is cutiled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate is used to him unless the Respondent or say other person shall, on or before May 27, 1924, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

W. D. Niler,

NOTICE.

EXERCISE 1 GROSS 16/50

1 DOZEN 1/50

BOOKS. Single Copy /13
Books and Stationary of all descriptions used in Schools may be had here,

COFFIN.
Coffins made of TEAK, JACK and different kinds of wood, crnamented and

otherwise, are for Sale.

M. Bastiampillai,

Kachcheri Roso, CHUNDIKULI.

Che bindu Organ.

CATE OF

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1924.

POLITICAL ENOWLEDGE FOR THE MASSES.

We have drawn the attention of the educated men of this country, especially of those who are looked upon as leaders by the people, on more occasions than one to the very unsatisfactory condition of the masses in regard to political knowledge. We think that the most important reason why the masses generally do not take an intelligent interest in the elections and in other political activities is the gross ignorance of political affairs in which they are allowed to be. It is not reasonable to expect the people to take interest in things of which they are supremely ignorant. And as long as they are let to be ignorant of the political affairs of this country, we are arre that they will not and cannot be truly and properly interested in the political activities which take place in it. It must be admitted that there is a vast difference between the people of Western countries and those of this country in regard to the possession of political knowledge. It cannot be advanced as a reason that the low state of education in this country militates against the people becoming enlightened in the political affairs of their country. We are of opinion that even illiterate people can be made to become tolerably well acquainted with the political condition of their country, if only the educated men who pose to be leaders regard it as their great duty to educate their unfortunate brethren in political matters. The evil of letting the masses be in almost complete ignorance of the politics of their country is so great that it is commonly regarded that the ineducated have nothing to do with it. And worse than that, it is even regarded that the ineducated have nothing to do with it. And worse than that, it is even regarded that it is the concern of not the educated people in general, but of a choice few who deem themselves fit to be elected as members of the Legislative Council. It is easy to understand how deplorable the political condition of a country is bound to be in which even the educated people in general have not yet become

We do not see any difficulty in educat-We do not see any difficulty in educating the masses in the political matters of the country, if those whose daty it is to do so gird up their loins for the work and do it with zeal and devotion. We cannot conceive of a nobler, a more imperatively important service they can do to their motherland than giving political knowledge to the masses and opening their eyes, so that they may behold the abject condition of their country and give their whole-hearted co-operation to those their whole-hearted co-operation to those who wish to improve it.

As we said on previous occasions, the most effective way of enlightening the masses in political subjects is by delivering addresses and by circulating in the country panihlets written in easy Tamil on them. We regard the imparting of political knowledge to the masses as one of the most important steps in the rejavenation of our people and in the all round amelioration of the condition of our country. our country.

NOTES & COMMENTS

It is reported that Government intends to appoint a separate Assistant

ment Agent be in charge THE ASSISTANT

THE ASSISTANT
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
OF MANNAR AND
THE PEARL FISHERY.

GOVERNMENT AGENT OF GOVERNMENT AGENT OF MANNAR IN Charge of the important work as not only unnecessary but unfair to Mr. C. L. Wickremssinghe, the presents Assistant Government Agent, who has won laurels as an excellent administrator and to whose great administrative ability Mr. B. Constantine, the late Government Agent has borne the most convincing testimony. We have reason to think that the present Government Agent, too, has a high opinion of Mr. Wickremasighe's undoubted capacity for administrative work. We, therefore, see absolutely sighe's undoubted capacity for administrative work. We, therefore, see absolutely no reason for the intended change. If the Government gives effect to its intention, it will be tantamount to a nullification of its new policy of conferring high administrative appointments on deserving Ceylonese. We protest against the intention of the Government, and hope that it will pay due regard to justice and the feeling of the public in the matter which has been expressed sufficiently strongly in the press.

LOCAL & GENERAL

TRAVELLING POST OFFICES —Hitherto a Travelling Post Office van was attached to the Talaimannar train serving all stations as far as Anuradhapura, This enabled the posting of letters up to the last minute before the departure of the train. According to the new time table, the service has been duplicated on the Northern line, and an additional train which is independent of the Indo-Ceylon train leaves Colombo Fort at 5-40 p. m. A travelling post office van will be attached to this train from today. The van will go only as far as Anuradhapura where all letters posted will be collected and put into bega which will be given over to the guard in charge, so that he may despatch the letters to stations beyond Anuradhapura. On the return journey the van will be attached to the night mail from Jaffaz which is due in Colombo Fort at six in the morning.

Jaffna which is due in Colombo Fort at six in the morning.

The Legislature Council.—The next meeting of the Legislative Council will be held in the early part of June. This will be the last meeting of the Council as at present constituted. The second and third readings of a few bills which have already been introduced into Council will be gone through at this meeting.

A GRI-HORTIGUETURAL SHOW—Ar-

A GRI-HORRIGULTURAL SHOW—Arrangements are being made for holding the Valigamam West and North Agri-Horticultural Show which will take place on the 19th and 20th instant at the Chunnakam Market under the patronage of the Jaffan District Food Production Committee. Edge as require the different binds Jaffra District Food Production Commit-tee. Rules as regards the different kinds of exhibits and the prizes and certificates have been published, and are being widely circulated. The Prizes range from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 2 50. Special prizes will be given to the authorities of those schools and school gardeds which turn out the best industrial products, lace and embroidery.

PERSONAL —Mr. C. Chellatamby, Land Clerk of the Mullaittivu Kachcheri has come here on a short visit and is staying at Iouvil.

...His many friends will be giad to learn that Mr. T. Vaitialingam of the Gustoms and Excise Department Screm-ban F. M. S. has come home on long leave and is staying at his residence at leave and is Punnslaikadduvan

BAJANAI PARTY.—The Secretary of the Ceylon National Service League writes:—A Bajanai party of Tamii Young Men will be formed in the League Office (former Desaptmeni Office) on Sunday the 18th instant at 1p. m. and join the Buddhist Wesak Carol party at the Buddhist temple and thence march on to the Perumai temple yard where a public maching would be held when Mr. T. P. Masilamany would address on "How to obtain Swaraj" Tamii Young Men are requested to join the procession without fall.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE AND TRAIN

Co-operative Conference and Training of Secretaries, Treaturers and other honorary workers of Co-operative Societies in Colombo are to be held for three days commencing today at the Ananda College, Colombo. The Government Agent of the Western Province will open the proceedings today at 9.30 a m.

The Suppa-supparative—The Reitigh

THE SUPEZ-SUBMARINE—The British Super-submarine, "K. 26," which is the second largest of the kind in the world, arrived in Colombo about two weeks back, and after staying there for nina days, left for Singapore on the 8th instalong with the British submarine "L. 20."

THE SCLICITOR GENERAL'S DEPART'S MENT.—Mr. Arthur de Silva has been appointed to succeed Mudaliar Thos Rodrigo who has retired, as Chief Clerk of this Department.

SUPREME COURT—The following appointments have been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, consequent on the leave granted to the Honourable Mr. Justice Porter:—The Hon. Mr. T. F. Garvin, K. C., to act as Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. M. T. Akbar to act as Solicitor General Communique.

The (University College,—It is reported that the Secretary of State for the colonies has selected Mr. P. J. Thomas, M. A., Buitt, for appointment as Lecturer in Economics at the University College, Mr. Thomas is expected to arrive in Ceylon on or about the 1st of July next.

DRAWING EXAMINATION RESULTS -The Drawing Examination Results —The results of the Drawing examination held in January last for teachers of Venacular schools are published in the Gazette of the 2nd instant. About fifty per cent of the candidates who appeared for the examination from Jaffaa have come out successful.

London B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations.—Sixty eight candidates from Ceylon are appearing for these examinations which will begin tomorrow and continue till the 28th instant. The examinations will be held in the Ferguson Memorial Hall, and Mudaliar P. S. Rorigo, Honorary Inspector of schools, will be the presiding examiner.

BRITISH PROPERTY.

BRITISH PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY—
Mr. A. Granapragasam, B. A., who is now in London preparing for his M. A. in education and the new University Diploma in Psychology (which is equivalent to an M. A. in Psychology) has been elected a member of the British Psychological Society of which only professional psychologists may become members.

Observably—We reveal to record the

OBITUARY — We regret to record the death on Monday the 12th inst. of Mr. C. Suntheram of the Colombo Customs, which sad event took place in his residence in Barnes Place. The deceased joined the Customs Department in 1888, and by steady and efficient work rose to the Chief Appraiser to Government. He was promoted to the Fifth Class of the Ceylon Civil Service, and was rewarded with the distinction. Civil Service, and was rewarded with the distinction of I. S. O. for services during the rice crisis. We extend our sincere sympathy to the sorrowing family.

JAFFNA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Minutes of Proseedings of a General Mesting of the above Council held at the Jatica Kacheberi on Saturday May 10, 1924 at 9 a.m., pursuant to notice dated May 7, 1924 Present:—Mr. A. Conagaratman, Mr. J. K. Chanmugam, Mr. S. W. Dassandka, P. E., N. P.; Dr. E. V. Founander, P. S., N. P.; Mesars, R. R. Nallich, J. A. J. Tissascrasinghe, R. Subramanian, V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, R. Sivaguranather, A. M. M. Abdulader and the Scoretary.

1. The minutes of the meeting held on April 12, 1924 baving been praviously circulated to members of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

2. The Chairman moved that he deep regret of this Council and its sease of loss as the death of Mr. A. Sayapathy a very useful and emineut member of this Council bis widow and children be passed and conveyed to them. Mr. R. R. Nallish seconded. Oarled all members standing.

3. Pursuant to notice Mr. R. Sivagurunather moved:—"Chat in view of the promises maile by the late Local Board and this Council and in view of the hardships which the residents are likely to suffer if the work of metalling is not taken in hand and completed before the weather sets in, I move that

this Council do vote a sum sufficient to acquire the lands of Merdames Selvadurai and Selliah, owners in the Kulankarai-Aiyanrkovil lane between Chemmany road and Mr. Sivapiragasam's house for the present and do vote a sum sufficient to have the said lane metalled, for the present up to Mr. Sivapiragasam's house and other conveniences as provided for in the S. W's plan.

To stand over.

4 Pursuant to notice Mr. A.M. M. Abdulcader moved:—"That two street lamps be provided for Division No. 8—one to be posted at the junction of Navantural road with Aidross Macam lace and Meydeen mosque lane, and the other ab Taff's road near the approach to the Public Litrice. Seconded by Mr. J. K. Chanmukam.—Carried.

5. Considered draft notification and bylaw prohibiting the use of certain roade within the Council limits for motor bus braffic.

Mr. R. Sivagurunather proposed that the bylaw be approved. Mr. R. R. Nalliah seconded —Carried.

6. Considered letter No. 927/0752 of 3124 March 1924 from the Government Agent, N. P. and connected papers regarding the proposed culvert and channel near the Railway gate at Chemmany road.

The Chairman's reply to the petition by the residents of the locality was approved.

7. Considered tenders for creeting americal bailding at Small Bazaar. Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved that fresh tenders be called for, Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasingbe seconded.—Carried.

8. Considered list of equipment taken over from the leases of the Lafface Part III.

for, Mr. —Carried.

Nelliah moved that fresh tenders be called for, Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe seconded.
—Carried.

S. Considered list of equipment taken over from the lessee of the Jaffna Rest Hones on the termination of the lesse and to determine the amount to be paid to him for the equipment transferred by him.

Proposed by Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe that Rs 420/ be paid to him Mr. R. R. Nallish seconded.—Carried.

Mr. R. Subramatiam proposed that the Rast Hones Keeper's application for refund of the sum of Rs 500/ retained as security for his post be refused and that the amount be deposited in the Ceylon Saviogs Bank se that interest on the amount may accrue to the benifit of the Rest Hones Keeper. Mr. R. R. Nallish seconded.—Carried.

9. Considered the question of a suitable office for the Council.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah proposed that steps be taken to arrange for new quarters and that a committee consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman the Provincial Engineer, N. P., and Mr. R. R. Nallish be suppointed to recommend a suitable site. Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe seconded.—Carried.

10. To transfer Rs 549/- from vote E (2) (h) and Rs. 50/- from vote E (1) (f) to vote E (1) (a) Salaries (2 Inspectors) and wages.

Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe moved that sight additional street lamps be brought and located on sites to be approved by Council. Mr. R. R. Nallish seconded.—Carried.

12. The following papers were tabled:—

(1) Circular letter of 31st March, 1923 from the Director of Public Works re Electric Installations.

(2) Dr. S. Arumugam's letter of the 27th April, 1932 to dangers from moter traffic and the result of the Assistant Supparintendent of the Assistant Suppa

(2) Dr. S. Arumugam's letter of the 27th April, 1924 ro daugers from motor traffic and the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Police thereon.

Papers re 15 Street Lamps newly

purchased.

Resolved that the lamps he posted on sites named on the approved list.

S. E. R. Soldman.

Coffice of the Urban District Council,

Jaffaa, May 10, 1924.

BY THE WAY.

Weaving.—As I said last time the subject of weaving was on the fips of every one present at the National day celebrations, but so far nothing practical has been done. A little carnestness on the part of students will help to achieve a good deal in this direction. Our neighbours have to be constantly told what Mabatms Gandhi is doing in India. They might be extorted to go in for locally woven cloth (Selai) and nepkins or wear Indian Khadder. We ourselves should make it a point to wear Khadder. It is cheep, durable and has a message to give us and our friends. Doubless it is slightly coarse but does this mester at ali? A slight inconvenience we englet gladly to suffer for the ask of a great, cause. We might set up a loom in our homes. Example, they say, is better than precept. We could spend our spare time weaving our own requirements. I have no experience of spinning but weaving gives one peace of mind and an inner equipoise which could be fall but not expressed. A pit loum does not cost more than Rs 20/- One begins to realise his own capacity only as a foot or two of cloth slowly unwinds itself on the loom. What a joy! Nothing succeeds like success. No longer shall time hang heavily on our hands. No more empty fruitless of frivolous talks. When you are away at school your sister might try her hands on the loom and then the sewing machine will cease disturbing the harmony of your homes. The orochet needle will gradually disappear from your drawleg rooms. Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, Advocate has set up a loom for himself, and his friends cours.

plain that he is eeen very rarely out, Mr. K. Sivasithampuram Fissal Marshal, Mallakam has a loom of his own, so has Mr. Vythialinkam. The parents of a young lady who received her education in the Kandy convent are setting up a loom for their daughter. I wish other parents also realise the futility and the vanity of giving our girls sowing machines, lily flutes, grawaphones and other uncless media of accomplishment. I wish I could invite the attention of our friends in the Straits Settiments to this question. Instead of spending their hard carned money on English Schools which after all produce only Railway and Postal clerks and other parasites they will be doing their country a service if they would open weaving schools in various parts of this province. Weavers will produce wealth, clerks will only consume it. There is room for a school in every videge in Jaffna. Cotton growing and spinning may come later on. They are bound to fellow as night the day. In 1952 we imported outlon goods to the value of Rs 6000000. A population of less than 5 million has been importing clothing worth 6 million. This drain of our wealth could be prevented if we make up our minds and join with each other in a campaign to make each village cell supporting Cotton could be easily grown, our women could spin in their leisure hours and the men weave their own requirements. Ambitious schemes to capture markets and earn profits by launching joint-stock companies might come later on but our work at present should be to persuade every family to provide its own clothing from its own loom. For those sections and classes of scolety which from exterms want or wealth cannot afford to work we skall bave other agencies to supply their needs.

A Holiday Taxa—Here is a piece of holiday work for our students. We have got into

we shall have other agencies to supply their needs.

A HOLIDAY TASK.—Here is a piece of holiday work for our students. We have got into the habit of always depending on others for information which we ourselves should obtain. Take your village, find out its limits, area, population, compation means of communication, eattle, temples and schools. Once you collect this information for your own use, you will be in a position to say what is most needed for your village. National service begins only where you serve your own village. The village is the unit of the nation and the growth of the nation will depend on the capacity of the village to help itself. The legislature has now given us the right to elect our own unofficial chairment to the village Committees and the information in our possession will be most helpful to us to the village Committees and the information in our possession will be most belpful to us to press our sebemes of reform on them. One must know his village intimately even as he knows his own relations. This is a form of social work which will prove useful to us where we aspire to extend the sphere of our work.

social work which will prove useful to us where we aspire to extend the sphere of our work.

An Opportusity.—I understand a few young men in India are anxious to correspond with young men of their own age in Jaffina and thus form a fellowship for their mutual advantage. This opportunity should not be lost by our Senior students. A letter a week to a friend who is known only by name will bring more satisfaction and instruction than the catch penny nove's which kill our time these days. There is a personal touch in the information conveyed in a letter which the newspapar correspondent lacks. The followship thus picked up may in course of time crystallise into a warm friendship to the mutual advantage of the correspondents. Students who want India addresses will kindly apply to me personally.

A Request.—Perhaps it is not asking too much of these friends who own small plots of flower gardens and are so fond of adverticing their postession to their friends, if I invite them to go to the nearest vegetable market and assortain the pripe of vegetables. Is it not an economic crime that these gentlemen should be busy with flowering plants just to please their friends when the prine of vegetables is so high? The poor man cannot afford to pay cts 7 for a drumstick; the rich clerk whose salery has been recently raised melght get his vegetables from Kandy or even Australia. Why drive the man of moderate means to forgo his vegetable dish? If our rich people will only pull off their flower plants and raise a kitchen garden for themselves, the man of modest means will be able to have his usual fare of vegetable curries. More anon.

M. S. Ediatamby, 23rd April 1924,

23rd April 1924

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESERVATION OF SHAIVAISM.

Sir,

It is with feelings of deep regret that I vecture to express my opinion on our present position as a religious community. We are at a critical time when we have to decide the course of action we have to adopt on many problems concerning our religion. For the last few years there has been little progress in our religious life. The religious atmosphere was gloomy for want of sincere and energetic workers who could devote their lives for the advancement of our religion. There were similar periods in decades past; but owing to the inspiring influence of men of the type of Sri la Sri Avunuga Navalar, Sri Sankara Pandither, and others, the position of the Sheivites was saved. In fact, these great men loved religious work and their inimense knowledge of religious abastras, both in Thamil and Banskrit, enabled

them a great deal in carrying on a successful campaign. Or many occasions they delivered lectures, and as a result the masses became aducated and the work done by the missionaries proved of little avail in fulfilling thair avoved object of converting shairites to Consistianity. During all these years there has been a section of our community who were altogether ignorant of our religion. They led a slavish life under ignorant mesters who led an absolutely worldly life. It is this section of the people who are causing great auxiety to ardent workers for the cause of our religion.

section of the people who are causing greateristy to arbeit workers for the cause of our religion.

How many of our educated mon are award of the fact that many people belonging to this section are daily becoming christian?

This is a fact which none can dony. The obtistian missionaries are taking advantage of our corrupt social institutions and are leaving no stone unturned to carry out their object of conversion. Day by day the number of Hindre is dwindling Must Jaffaa which was a land of Saivthes become a land of Caristian? Shail our glorious civilization thus perish for want of activity? On shaivite! Wake up from your slumber. Realise what your position is today. Do you know that a Reverend Father of the O.M. I, perhaps you know him, is daily converting meny members of the depressed classes to the Roman Catholic religion?

It is a depressed classes to the Roman Catholic religion?

What are we doing? The Christian missionaries have found in the depressed classes of this country a happy hunting ground for converts. Let us consider what steps should be taken to prevent Christian aggression. The fault is in us, and we are responsible for it. Do not hositate but begin immediate action. Where is the Enivaparipalana Sabhai? Where is the Enivaparipalana Sabhai? Where is the Enivaparipalana Sabhai? Where is the Sabhai to call ourselves "Shaivies" and not to wake up when there is a call for action.

do not understand what some of our The normal understand what some of or parents mean by sending their children Christian schools. It seems very ludiero that they being Shaivites about do the Some of them are under the delusion the Christian Colleges are superior to Shai institutions. A chat with parents sending their sons to Christian Colleges will reveal the misunderstandings and wrong onlines the misunderstandings and wrong onlines. Shaiya

institutions. A chat with parents sending their sons to Christian Coileges will reveal all the misunderstandings and wrong opinions of Jaffna parents in regard to that matter.

It is a crying stame on the part of our parents that they do not see the bad results of their sonding their children to Christian Coileges. The parent who sends his children to a Christian school is a fool for he will find that in the long run his son becomss a Christian in thought, word and deed though not in name. This would have been averted had he known that,

Unless the young men of today learn the lesson of self sacrifics and wake up to the call of our religion there is no hope for us to progress as a community. Years of inactivity have relied on. It is high time for us to begin work in right earnest and fulfil our duties which rest on our shoulders as oustodians of the great treasure inherited by us from the immortal Rishis who gave up their lives for the cause of humanity. lives for the cause of humanity.

Chunnakam 5th May, 1924. I am etc. A Shalvite.

ASSISTANT GOVERNMENT AGENCY, MANNAR.

Sir,—The unprecedented honeur of having appionted a Cayloness Civil Servant to a Rayenus Office is due, no doubt, to H.E. Sir W.H. Manning, Whatsver things may be said against him, this fact of his being the first Governor, who initiated this "welcome change of policy will be written in letters of gold and a greatful public will be deeply beholden to His Excellency for this act of gold-ness.

bebeiden to Hie Excellency for this act of goodness.

The first Caylonese, who was appointed A. G. A.
is Mr. C. L. Wickremesingho, C. C. S.

He has done and is doing excellent work. He
has proved himself an ideal administrator by his
feir, impartial and straight forward dealings in
administrative silairs. In point of organisation
and skill in earrying out his duties with workmanthe despatch, Mr. Wickremesinghe shands surivalled. Such being the case, the publication of
the news that the Government is contemplating to
send an English Civil Servant in charge of the
fishery Camp will burk his feelings and prove a
rude shock to his countrymen,

I appast to His Excellency the Governor to
intervene in this matter and to see that his act
of goodness is not allowed to be tarnished by an
act which is wanting in political scamen and
state craft. This is not the juncture for the
Government to rake up racial feelings or to do
anything which would kindle and inflams the
passions of people.

The appointment of an Office-Assistant to the
A. G. A. Mannar, will actile all matters. The
O. A. will share with the A. G. A. in his administrative and judicial functions and prevent the
necessity for a practising lawyer to mount the
Bench in the absence of the A. G. A., who is the
P. M.

This practice is condemned on all hands and
public opinion is opposed to practising lawyers

Bench in the absence of the A. G. A., who is the P. M.

This practice is condemned on all bands and public opinion is opposed to practising lawyers nolding acting appointments on the Bench. In winding up the debate on the second reading of the Villager Communities Ordinance, His Excelsiacy said:—"It must be and should be the object of Government to make justice above suspicion so that the villager may have confidence in Village Tribunals. Without that confidence all that Government did in other directions was lost. Justice was the first thing; justice to the poocet and the most insrticulate of the people.

The remarks are applicable with equal force to all tribunals, I hope therefore that His Excellency will see that an Office Austrant is given to the A. G. A., Mannar, who will also act as P. M. and put a stop to the practice of allowing a practicing lawyer to mount the Bench.—Yours etc.

A. P. THAMBYAH.

Colombo, April 27, A. P. THAMBYAH,

EDUCATION AND ECONOMY.

BY MAJOR ERNEST GRAY, M. P.

In the year 1833 Parliament made its first In the year 1833 Parliament made its first grant of 20,000 L. toward public education in England and Wales. The expenditure from parliamentary grants in this year estimated at 44,900,000 L. This will be supplemented by approximately 34,000,000 L. from local rates in local rates. In considering the growth expenditure money values must not be for-

In what way and with what object is this money spent? In trying to answer that question. I may at the same time reply question. to many queries which are being addressed to me by colleagues in the House of Comto me by

The Board of Education, founded by an Act is 1809, exercises by virtue of its grant—distributing regulation a general supervision over all forms of State or rate-aided education. The Board is also responsible for the direction of the British, London, and Imperial War Museums, the national portrait galleries and Wallace collection. There are also grants for Universities and scientific research.

whitehall administration, including the inspeatorate, involves a charge of \$43,000 for the estimates, and practically the whole of the remainder of the money is expended in grants to local education authorities and to the governors of individual schools in aid of the provision of education. These regulations are expressed in pamphlets published periodically by the Board, the regulations for elementary schools being commonly known as the Elementary School Code, and there are separate regulations for secondary schools, for the training of feachers, technical schools and so forth. These regulations provide for payment of fixed sums to the school authorities concerned, granted the Board be satisfied through inspection the conditions, whether statutory or departmental, are observed. Failure entails a reduction of grant. The amount of payment from the state to the local authority is, however, further regulated by section 44 of the Education Act, 1918, which requires the Board to repay not less than 50 per cent, of the expenditure lawfully incurred by local education authorities. Sometimes the graces made under regulation exceed 50 per cent of the local expenditure. At other times the grants paid under the various regulations constitutes a substantive grant, and the amount necessary to make up the 50 per cent is known as a definition of the local authorities. Who are the local authorities? They are the county and county horough councils

Who are the local authorities? Who are the local authorities? They are the county and county borough connoils acting through statutory education committees. These have powers over elementary and higher education. Certain non-county and Urban District Councils exercise general direction over elementary education within their area, and have a very restricted jurisdiction in regard to higher education.

Turning to the schools and the pupils, it would probably be wise to give special prominence to those sections of the field of education which are at the present time, through causes which I need not discuss, being brought most distinctly within the range of public consideration.

children of five years of age can claim admission to a public elementary school. School authorities may admit at an earlier age. They may establish nursary schools for children of lower age. Such schools are costly and are very few in number. A proposal to raise the age of admission from five to six raised a storm of opposition which the Government recognised, and consequently rejected the proposa; and the idea of so modifying the law has to give parents an option of keeping the children from school until the age of six finds little favour, for the number who would avail themselves of this option would not be sufficient, in any one area, to affect even to the slightest degree what may be called the overhead charges, and the financial effect on maintenance would be trivial, for a school department having fifty children between the ages of five and six taught in a suitable room by a qualified teacher would still require to use that room and that teacher if the number in attendance were reduced to thirly as children of that age could not be taught with older scholars.

older scholars.

It is also suggested that it is unnecessary to secure women with high academic qualifications for the teaching of children of very tender years, and that economy would result it less well-qualified persons, were employed. This is a hereay from which the President of the Board of Education is not quite free. High academic qualifications may not be necessary, but very special qualifications, as difficult to obtain as a University degree, are necessary for the satisfactory training of very young children. I will not argue it, but merely suggest that those who doubt might well try. They will soon realise the extraordinary difficulty of keeping forty six year-old children intelligently occupied during five bours of the day.

At the age of fourteen (in some cases carlier under local byelaw) the obild is free to leave the public elementary school, or rather, should I say, at the end of the school term in which he reaches the age of fourteen. There is a substantial exception to this age rule to which I will refer later.

which I will refer later.

I will not discuss the curriculum of the elamentary school, for enthusiastic skillunteachers have a larger influence on result than the subjects of school study. But writin with unavoidable brevity, I may say that be the age of fourteen in a well-conducted school a child has received sufficient instruction to give him thirst formore. His character has been formed, but not sufficiently tempered to enable him to withstand the trials and temptations of life. His mental and bodily strength have been cultivated.

The Gedden Coromittee found no fault

The 'Geddes Committee' found no fault with the main educational adifice. They thought the foundations went too low, but in this they were happily overruled, and they have expressed the opinion that the builders of the educational fabric are over paid, doubtless because they failed to appreciate the far-reaching influence of their labours.

less because they failed to appreciate the far-reaching influence of their labours.

Normally, e'ementary education ceases when pupils reach the age of fourteen. At this stage a serious 'fault' occurs in our educational system. Instead of the vein being continued in full dimensions, producing as it progresses one of ever increasing value, it is suddenly contracted, and in places entirely disappears. It may reappear in an alternated form in the way of evening schools and classes. During recent years a vigorous effort has been made by some educational authorities to continue elementary education by means of central schools, to which pupils have been admitted after examination at the age of twelve from contributory elementary schools, in order that by a four years' course of advanced instructions they may continue this studies and training to the age of sixteen. Many of these schools have an industrial or commercial bias, in many respects they are comparable with scoondary schools for pupil of the same age. The Education act, 1918 recognized and encouraged this effort. It is now unhappily brought to standstill under the pressure of economy.

—"The Ninsteenth Century"

-"The Ninsteenth Century"

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU'S SPENCE

CALL FOR CO OPERATION.

The following is the full text of the speech delivered by Pandit Motilal Nebru in the Marwady Vidyalaya on the 18th April on the occasion of the Jallianwalla Anniversary a telegraphic report of which was published in an issue dated 14th April:—

Report of which was published to an issue cased 14th April:—

Brothers and friends.—The fact that I am staying in a seaside house, in the vicinity of the residence of Mahatma Gaudhi at Juhu has given rise to a good deal of speculation in the press and among friends. We are supposed to be engaged on interminable discussions on the question of Council entry, and many an intelligent anticipation has been made as to the recults of these discussions. We are pictured by enterprising copy hunters as fighting and embracing each other by turns, and the reports published from time to time represent the particular attitude which seizes the fancy or our journalist friends of the moment. I have a shrewer suspicion that many of you have come here tonight in the expectation of hearing some authoritative pronouncement from one of the principal parties concerned. I am happy to say that I shall not disappoint you altogether. The authoritative authornocement I have to make is that we have neither fought, nor custreeced each other yet. I hope this will eatisfy you (Lunghter) Now to turn to what is actually happening, for my part, I am living a sort of aulmal life, spending more time on my bodily health than on the political movements of the day. It is true that I have not entirely ceased to be human, and cantinue to be a bit interested in politics. It is true slee that Mahatmeji and I meet very frequently and that our talk traverses a wide range of public questions, including Council Entry. But so I there has only been a general exchange of view which I hope you will not expect me to disclod. As for conspromises and understandings, we have not yet seen them even in draft, much less discussed them. Indeed it is not my business tonight to enter into the ethics of Council Entry, nor to indege in a comparative study of the respective points of view of the pro-changers and then no changers. We have had conough of this in the past. The cocasion to enter into these again has not arisen. It may or may not arise. After the Delhi and Cocana Brothers and friends.-The fact that I am

JUSTIFICATION OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

JUSTIFICATION OF COUNCIL ENTRY.

For the present, it is enough to say that I have alvocated Council Entry and have myself entered the Assembly siter a most careful consideration of the whole question; after spending many a releptors night and many a realiess day over it. And every moment of time that has elapsed since has confirmed and re-confirmed the opinion I then formed. I claim that the result so far achieved has fully justified that opinion. The future lies in the lap of the Gods. It is not given to me to pierce the veil of futurity with anything like prophetic vision. The position I take is, a simpler and humbler one. I appear before you

tonight as a plain Swarajint member of the Asseelmbly to discharge what I conceive to be a
selemn duty, I know of no duty more solenn
than that undertaken by one who seles the
suffrage of his countrymen, and is chosen by them
as their representative. Whatever the electrate
that choses him his duty ascording to my conception extends to the public at large. This is
more specially the case with a member of the
Legislative Assembly who has to deal with all
India problem, and is therefore accountable to
the people of India, as a whole and not merely
to his own constituents. That being not it and
before you tonight, not as a carual visitor to your
great city, but as your humble servant found to
you by the same obligations of fathful service
as those I owe to my own constituents. His
both an honour and a pleasure to occupy that
position. The only embarrassing par of it is,
that one has to speak about his own own. I
freely confess that I have had my share of this
sumbarrassment. But two things have happaned
since my arrival in Bombay, which have in a
great measure, cased the situation from The
first was the advent of my friend Pandit Madan
Mohan Malaviya, who has already treated you
to one of these sumptuous feasts of cloumne,
for which he is so well-known. You have so
recently enjoyed that feast to your hearts centure
that I can provide, more or less acceptable to
you. The other thing which has happened is,
that I have had time to read some of the more
important padd to me, both by friendly and
advorse critics. Some of these compliments and
that I am the happy possessor of certain qualities
which I was not aware of, before I read those
comments. For instance, I am supposed to be
proved by a good party monager, but also part
of themselves and their own botter judgment.
I dont mind telling you that compliments like
these hime made and ungradeing support, but also for
that is any laid duty to dislitue on your
constituence of the man and as mark of the entire country's condition.
I have now outlived those blushes in t

A TRIBUTE TO NATIONALISTS.

A TRIBUTE TO NATIONALISTS.

Then there were the other Nationalists. It is but a traism to say that without them the Swarajiats the other Nationalists would have been rowhere. The two combined have carried everything before them. The whole credit, therefore, belongs to the happy combination of the two, and all honours must be divided among them. It is a libel against the Non-Swarajist members of the Nationalist Party. to say that they at any time, falled in their duty to the Party. There were no doubt occasional differences of opinion in currivate consultations as was only natural, in a party of 76, but when it came to action, the whole Party stood firm as a rock, and carried out faithfully and honourably the behest of the majority.

After this humble tribute to my colleagues, I will now refer briefly to the work done. Full details have been published from time to time, and our working Chairman has to day dealt with the salient features of the proceedings. It is only necessary for me to show that we have strictly adhered to the programme we laid before our electors. Nagpur easily carries the palm in having folifiled the programme, not only in epicit hut also in the letter. All honour to the Swarajiwks of the Central Provinces. The next place of honour beings to the Assembly, where it became possible to convert a minority into a selid majority by the help of some other Nationalists. There were supposed differences in principles and in methods, out on closer examination it was found that these differences were merely those of detail. The central factors were common and around these clustered a number of divergent theories. There was perfect accord on the common factors which were:—

(1) A common National demand;

(Refusal of supplies, if there was so satisfac-iny response to the national demand. These tore the only two things that mattered, Both acties were prepared to resort to the well-cown method of refusing supplies as the only ght thing to do if there was to satisfactory

response on the part of the Government. The object in view of each Party was, no coult, different. While by such refusal Swarajists aimed it making Government through the Assembly impossible, the other Nationallats merely wanted to draw pointed attention to the seriousness of our grievances.

THE UNITED NATIONAL DRMAND.

The United National Demand.

The act from which these different results were contemplated being one and the same, it became possible to reach a complete unanimity by the simple expedient of omitting from the programme all reference to the object in view. All controversy was thus set at rest, and what was the Swarajists' minority of about one third of the total strongth of the Assembly was at once converted into a majority. You know what followed. A National demand in complete accordance with the Swarajists programme was formulated and presented by way of an amendment to a resolution asking for the establishment of full responsible Government in India. That amendment was carried by the overwhelming majority of 76 to 48. We then waited for the response. It came at last, but turned out to be highly unsatisfactory. All was now ready for the first attack, and it was delivered when the first four demands or geants came up for discussion. These as you know were rejocied one after the other.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

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Prices on application.

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"Ruby Valvettiturai."

H. 28.

CHANGE OF NAME.

I beg to notify to the public that I have changed my name from Sathasiva Aiyer Devarajah which is the name given to me in my birth certificate into Sathasiva Aiyer Somasundara Aiyer.

S. Somasundara Aiyer, Colomboturai, Jaffaa.

Order Mlsi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5302.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangammah wife of Sivasambu Thiyaga-rajah of Alvai South

Sivasambu Thiyagarajah of Karaveddi North Politioner.

Vs.

1. Chellam widow of Arumugam of Alvai South
2. Arumugam Banmuganathan of Do.
3. Arumugam Rammanathan of Do.
4. The 3rd
Bespondent is a minor appearing by his
Guardian ad-litem the 2nd Respondent
Respondent
Politioner praying for Latters of Administration to
the estate of the abavenamed deceased, coming on
for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esqr, District
Judge, on April 15, 1924, in the presence of
Mr. K. Mutukumare, Proctor, on the part of the
Petitioner and the attiday't of the Petitioner dated
April 14, 1924, having been read, it is declared
that the Petitioner is the huxband 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 May 20, 1924, show cufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5425. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Kantar Ponnish of Karaitivu West

Karaitivu West
Decoased.
Kantar Ponniah of Karaitivu West
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Aromugam Sanmugam of Karaitivu
West
Minor. 2. Ponniah Balasubramaniam of do
Respondents.

Minor. 2. Ponniah Balasubramaniam of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent he appointed guardian-ad litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 19, 1924, in the presence of Mr. A. Aramugam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 18, 1924 having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed let Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem everthe minor the 2nd Respondents for the purpose of representing him in this case and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall, on or before April 15, 1924 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contravy.

April 3, 1924.

April 3, 1924.
Time extended to 20, May 1924.
Q. 604.

YOGA PHILOSOPHY.

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V. 28.

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ation, spermaterring, set. Fried of interiors to doses its 5. V. P. P. charges As. S only extra.

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