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SAMBAR HUNTING IN N ELYIA.—The Nuwara Elyia Hunt Club had a successful and exciting morning's sport yesterday. Several members went out with the hounds at 6 a. m. from the old jail. They drew the jung's just above, on the Pedro range. The hounds soon got going in pursuit of a fine buck. The chase was, from start to finish, most exciting and the hounds had to run far and long before the sturdy animal was brought to bay. From the place where it started it first took the pack right over to Lover's Leap stream, whence it was turned off. It then made its way over the hill to near Waterfield stream where it was again turned. After another long run it was brought right down to the foot of Pedro, near "Allerthorpe Cottage, via Keena House. Here again it crossed the stream, got over to the road and tried to escape, but the dogs were too hot on him; it was brought to bay and taken. The kill took place in the heart of the town, on the high road just below the Watfles Bungalow. Yesterday's chase was one of the longest for this season and one which provided the keenest sport. The run took quite an hour and from the start the whole pack followed in a mass.—Nuwara Elyia Cor, May 4.

—Ceylon Observer.

SURRENDERED "U" BOATS AND JAPANESE WARSHIPS.—Four destroyers and four German submarines arrived at Colombo on Saturday evening with the Japanese first class cruiser "Nishin" of 7,750 tons. The vessels were berthed at the Northern entrance to the harbour. The names of the destroyers are "Kusunoki", "Ume", "Kaide" and "Katsura." The four submarines—U. C 99, U. C. 125, U. B. 143 and U. 55—represent Japan's share of the submarines surrendered by Germany. The "Nishin" played a leading part in the Mediterranean with the Japanese squadron during the war. She was originally laid down for Argentina in 1902, but was purchased by Japan in 1903 for £760,000. The cruiser is a lightly-built vessel with four-inch guns, fourteen six inch guns, ten 12 pounders, two maxims and two field guns. She is on her way to Japan.

A ROYAL FREEMASON—London, April 24.—H R H the Prince of Wales will be initiated as a Freemason on May 2nd.—Reuter.

CEYLON SAFETY MATCHES MANUFACTURING CO.

At the above meeting, on Saturday, Dr. C A Hewavitarne presided. Present:—Messrs. N D S Silva, H L de Mel, C B S, A B Gomes, F R Sonanyake, E R de Saram, N Hewavitarne, D F Surawera, J Mnasasinghe, W M Bastian (representing Mr. W E Bastian) by proxy:—(Messrs. C E A Dias, J C Wimalasiri, E Goonetilleke and Dr. Lucian de Zilwa) and Mr. E S Jaysinghe, Secretary.

The Secretary read the Directors' report.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman—in moving the adoption of the report—said: I may mention as an introductory remark that the present industry is a direct outcome of the Mudaliyar Hewavitarne Industrial Scholarship, On Mr. Balasuriya (the present Manager's) completion of the studies a few gentlemen decided to give him an opportunity to prove that there is an industrial future; as an experiment the Company was formed. Now the Directors are glad to say that the experiment has proved a success. And although this year there is a debit balance of Rs152 96, the last six months' working has satisfied us that the future working will be on a satisfactory financial basis and show very satisfactory profits. The balance on the wrong side, viz. Rs152-96, is due to Rs23 46 being written off the preliminary expenses this year, the interest paid on a loan of Rs2 923 19 and also by the fact that the work people had to be trained in their work. I may mention in passing that at present the Company is giving employment to about 100 persons. At the commencement each individual was capable of doing hardly 1/10th the work he is doing now. As the employees increased and became more efficient we found that the factory accommodation was insufficient. We are making arrangements to get over this difficulty. Although the Company was registered in May last, the actual business of manufacturing matches was not started till September. This means that the Company was paying salaries to the manager and to the two Japanese assistants from March when there was no work being done. This is an expenditure that will not recur. The Directors wish to thank the Secretaries for waiving their fee for the first year and also for advancing the money, Rs22,923-19, which was required to pay for plant and goods which had arrived. This sum has been paid off by the Company. We have to thank them for the interest they have taken in this venture. Thus for the current year we feel that some definite arrangement as to fees should be arrived at. We recommend that it would be on a commission basis on purchases and sales. The Directors, too, have to decide not to draw any fees for the past year.

Mr. N D S Silva—seconded.—Carried.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. A B Gomes—proposed the re-election of Messrs. C A Hewavitarne, F R Sonanyake and H L de Mel, who retired.

Mr. E R de Saram—seconded.

Proposed by Mr. H L de Mel, and seconded by Mr. N Hewavitarne, Mr. J J Ganawardane was re-elected Auditor.

REMUNERATION FOR AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.

Proposed by Mr. A B Gomes and seconded by Mr. E R de Saram, one per cent on sales was fixed as remuneration for the Agents and Secretaries.

Proposed by Mr. Bastian and seconded Mr. N D S Silva, the Directors' fee for the ensuing year was fixed at Rs300.

—Ceylon Observer, May 5.

PUBLIC SERVICE SALARY QUESTION.

STRAITS AND F. M. S. COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

In view of the memorial of members of the Public Service of this Colony, the report of the Public Service Commission in the Straits and F. M. S. is interesting. The following are the proposals:—

The Commissioners discuss fully the salary question stating that the general effect of the proposals are: In the main our recommendations are based on an increase of 30 per cent. on the 1918 salaries or if the temporary allowance of 10 per cent. be included an increase of about 43 per cent. Besides this we have suggested additional high appointments or more rapid promotion in many cases and in some of the departments we have proposed increases exceeding 30 per cent. Taking all these facts into consideration we believe that we shall not be far wrong if we estimate the total amount as equivalent to a general increase of 50 per cent. on the personal emoluments of Appendices A and B. On the other hand the present war allowances would of course be abolished.....

We realize that, apart from the extra charge on the establishment lists, the adoption of our recommendations will, ultimately by increasing salaries, indirectly increase pensions. The extent of this increase we have not sufficient data for estimating but it must evidently be a small, and we believe that it will prove to be a trivial, percentage of the revenues of the countries affected.

The Commissioners recommend as from January 1st, 1919, an immediate allowance on 1918 salaries of 30 per cent. of the 1918 salaries (including duty allowance) in lieu of the present war allowance. When the new salary scheme is finally approved it should be retrospective as from January 1st, 1919, and under payments should be adjusted.

—The Times of Ceylon, May 7.

THE FOOD REFORM MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

The Food Reform Movement in Europe has been greatly strengthened by the authoritative decisions made and published by the International Scientific Commission appointed by the Inter-Allied Conference at Paris to consider the food problems of the Entente Nations from a scientific standpoint.

It consists of the following eminent experts, namely Professors Gley and Laoglois (France), Botazzi and Pagliani (Italy), Hulot (Belgium), Chittenden and Lusk (United States) and E. H. Starling and T. B. Wood (United Kingdom).

At their meeting in Rome on April 29th, 1918, the Commission considered questions of general interest on which agreement was necessary before it would be possible to calculate the food supplies and requirements of the Allies on a common basis; and the second conclusion they agreed upon was as follows:—

"The Commission has decided that it is not desirable to fix a minimum meat ration in view of the fact that no absolute physiological need exists for meat, since the proteins of meat can be replaced by proteins of animal origin, such as those contained in milk, cheese and eggs, as well as by proteins of vegetable origin. The Commission, on the other hand, resolved to fix a desirable minimum ration of fat. This desirable ration amounts to 75 grams, about 2½ oz. per average man per day. The ration will be made up:

- (1) Of fats of vegetable origin, and
- (2) Of fats of animal origin. If the amount of fats of vegetable origin are insufficient for this purpose, it may be necessary to maintain a certain stock of animals to furnish this fat."

This historical decision made by the Food Scientists of five great nations, selected by their respective Governments as expert representatives, records for all time the fact that meat is not a necessary article of food for mankind. Hence, all the cruelly inseparable from the flesh-traffic, and all the hideous massacre that takes place every day in connection with it, are avoidable—and therefore unjustifiable. For nothing but stern necessity could possibly justify the murder of at least a million animals per day.

The fundamental truth on which our Humane Diet propaganda is established is thus recognized and conceded, and the moral argument with which we challenge the Carnivoracy of Christendom is for ever rendered unanswerable. Henceforth, no upholder of butchery for food purposes can successfully contend that there is a physiological need for flesh food, and that therefore the advocates of abstinence from it are 'cranks.' The ones now rous with those who persecute such needless slaughter and cruelty to defend their barbaric habits at the tribunal of Conscience or to accept the penalty resulting from Karma Law.

—The Herald of the Golden Age.

VEGETARIAN DIET FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

Some very useful information for parents and others is given in the *Vegetarian Messenger* for April, by Mr. W. A. Stoly, M. A., concerning the results of vegetarian diet on the health, growth and mentality of a number of boys at Wycliff's College during 1917.

The smallest House of the College (Springfield) is run on strict vegetarian lines, and contains only one sixth of the total number of students. The food consists of oats, dates, grains, fruits, legumes, vegetables, salads, honey, milk, cheese, butter, eggs and cocoa, etc. Its residents included the Captain and Vice Captain of the 1st Football Eleven, and two other players, the Captain and two other players in the Cricket XI, the President of the Debating Society and four boy Sergeants in the School Corps.

At the School Sports, a Springfield boy was Senior Athlete, with the Quarter-mile, the Hurdles and other events to his credit. Another put up a new School Record with a Long Jump of 20 ft. 6 ins. Another established a Record in the Arm test, raising himself on the horizontal ladder from the "arms outstretched" to the "shoulders touching" position no less than 24 times. In the Swimming Sports, eight out of eleven events were won by Springfield boys; they also won the Tennis Tour and the Junior Boxing and Wrestling Contests.

The boys of this house showed an average growth of just over 2 inches in height, and an increase in weight of 10 1/2 lbs.—as compared with 8 1/2 lbs. and a proportionately less growth in height in a house where all boys were flesh eaters. They obtained at least their fair share of Examination honours—four of them securing University Matriculation during 1917.

SWADESHISM IN MEDICINE.

IN NATIVE STATES.

Within the last few years there has been a real awakening in regard to the question of reviving the Indian system of medicine and establishing it on up-to-date lines. For a long time there has been universal neglect of this matter. Long before the country fell a prey to foreign invaders, it had made considerable progress in all the arts of civilisation and in some had attained, with the appliances then available, almost unparalleled success. The theory and practice of the Ayurvedic system of medicine attracted no small degree of attention in as much as it was believed, as is the case in regard to other sources of knowledge also, that the art of healing was revealed to the Indian world by inspired sages. The indigenous system of medicine was in those days largely practised all over the country by men of advanced age and of ripe experience. The science of Ayurveda was held in high estimation by the Hindu sovereigns of old whose munificent patronage in this matter was well-known. There were many Ayurvedic hospitals with sick nurses, doctors and surgeons in attendance. In proof of this there is an inscription on one of the walls of the Venkatesa Perumal Temple at Tirumukkudal, in the Madurai-taluk of the Chingleput district of the Madras Presidency showing that the Great King of the Chola country assigned certain tracts of lands for the maintenance of a well equipped hospital with fifteen beds for sick people. Details of the equipment of the Hospital are also given in this record, the existence of which has been brought to light by the Madras Archaeological Department in their report for the year 1915. This inscription is dated about 1066 A. D., the year of the Battle of Hastings and of the accession of William the Conqueror. Thus, so early as that, India had its own Ayurvedic hospitals, medical stores and surgeons. Even under Mahomedan sovereignty we learn that both the Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine flourished. It was only after the advent of the Western civilisation, when a general ruin overtook all indigenous arts, that the science of Ayurveda also lost much of its prestige and efficacy. There was the meeting and the clash between two civilisations representing two extremes and in the midst of the confusion the people of the country fell into a general torpor. Great and permanent was the loss suffered by Ayurveda, as in fact by every other branch of Science and Literature, during these times. This was just the time when a large number of impostors with little or no knowledge of medicine took to the profession merely as a means of earning a livelihood. The number of Ayurvedic physicians and Unani Hakims became numerous, while well educated exponents of the ancient system, as is characteristic of Indian temperament, retired far into the background and kept themselves out of this turmoil and bustle of Western materialism. Then there came the gradual introduction of the Western appliances of medicine and surgery and the establishment of Medical Colleges and Hospitals in all the important centres of India. All these conspired together to bring the indigenous system of medicine into decay, if not into disrepute. But institutions which are born of the soil and to which the people affectionately cling cannot and do not die altogether. The arrangements made by the present Government of the country to bring medical relief to the doors of the people through the Allopathic system, have affected only a microscopic minority of the population, and the fact remains that even today the people of India largely resort to the Ayurvedic physicians, and Unani Hakims. From this, one thing is clear. It is that if the sound principles and methods of treatment with the time honoured recipes of reliable efficiency were not there, the Ayurvedic system of medicine would have been dead by this time in the struggle for existence.

Such a system which has real vitality in it cannot be allowed to die. It is on the other hand necessary in national interests and essential in point of national self respect, to make an effort to purge the system of its abuses and establish it on a more permanent basis. It is necessary that the system should be revived and reformed. It would be pure and simple self deception on our part to think that we will sit on a high pedestal. It is true that we might have been once ahead of the West in the science of medicine. But that is ancient history today. We must leave sentiment alone and look facts full in the face. The whole system should be recast and remodelled according to the present high scientific standards. A revival of our ancient system of medicine does not mean any antagonism to Western system of treatment. There is enough room for both systems to make their usefulness felt. The Indian system has its own advantages. It is cheap when compared with the Western system and the people like the Indian drugs better than the English drugs which are generally not in perfect accord with their diet and tastes. Another thing is that the Indian constitution is accustomed to their use by adaptation for long series of ages. These facts should not blind us to the disadvantages of the indigenous system as it is practised in the present day. The chief defect is that there is a want of system in the methods of Vaidians. They have a number of superstitions, one among which is the hide-bound secrecy with which they keep the components of some of the medicines which have a remarkable efficacy and which have been handed down to them by generations now lost in the darkness of antiquity. All this is opposed to the liberal spirit of Ayurveda, this must be overcome. The fault is due to this. Much of the valued old literature has been lost and what exists is not often studied in a scientific spirit.

Two vegetarians from this house who joined the Army won the Military Cross. Another life vegetarian, now an officer in the Royal Engineers, writing after 8 1/2 years of military service, says:— "I still stick to my vegetarianism. I have not lost a day's work through sickness since I joined the Army, and I have never fallen out on a march." Yet another Wycliff's life vegetarian has been mentioned in dispatches, and although he has remained consistent during 33 years' service—including 2 1/2 years in fever-stricken Macedonia—he has not been in hospital for a single hour or a day for duty on a single occasion.

These facts should be convincing to any parents who are hesitating whether it is safe to bring up their children on a natural and humane meatless diet. Let us assure such that by so doing they are likely to promote their highest physical and moral welfare, and to win their gratitude in the years to come.

To many a thoughtful and patriotic Indian it has often occurred in what way an effort can be made to improve the indigenous method of medicine and place it on a progressive basis. In Southern India the science of Ayurveda has long remained neglected. In Bengal and Western India things seem to look brighter. The first modest attempt in this direction was made by Pandit Gopalachari of Madras; and if today there is an awakening of interest in the Ayurvedic system of treatment in this Presidency, it is very largely due to the initiative of the pundits. There are other Ayurvedic institutions that have come into being recently under the munificent patronage of some of the leading men. But all these are of a fragmentary kind considering the stupendous nature of the problem which can only be solved by spending a vast deal of money. It is for the Government to take up this work as a part of their own imperial system. We cannot expect them to give up their system. Improvement of the Ayurvedic system means the overthrow of the Western. Even now in its present inefficient state the Ayurvedic system is resorted to by nearly 80 per cent of the population. When once it is rejuvenated, it will eclipse the Western system. We know instances where the men talked of machinery of Western Pathology and Bacteriology and medicine are found inert when certain chronic diseases are encountered. It is not our purpose, however, to enter into a comparison. We know full well that given the same opportunities it is only a question of the survival of the fittest. We have a large number of Indian States which have great facilities to undertake this work and it has always been a matter for surprise why no attempt has been made by these States to give a prominent place to Ayurveda. We have been occasionally hearing of something being done in Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, but we have never been satisfied with the interest displayed by these Governments. While they spend lakhs and lakhs for the propagation of the Allopathic system of medicine in their country, they spend a few thousands only as grants paid to Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries.

Of late there have been some distinct signs of improvement. In Travancore, a new Department of Ayurveda has been opened. Till now the indigenous system of medicine had no existence as a separate entity. It was merged in the Medical Department which only meant the Western system of treatment. A distinguished Ayurvedic Doctor who is a Master of Arts of the Madras University has been appointed Director of Ayurveda. Great improvements have already been effected. And as the Dewan of Travancore says in his last Assembly Address, the main features of the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic Department are the revision of the curricula of studies in the Ayurvedic Faculties on a up-to-date and scientific basis to suit modern requirements, the opening a botanical garden for the cultivation of medicinal plants, and the establishment of an Ayurvedic Pharmacy and an Ayurvedic Hospital and Dispensary at Trivandrum. A Doctor with Western qualifications has also been appointed Lecturer in Anatomy and Physiology. In Cochin, His Highness the Rajah is personally very much interested in the Ayurvedic system of medicine and is himself renowned throughout the State as a snake-bite healer. The State is not as rich as Travancore and it has to take time to formulate its own scheme of indigenous medical relief. But there is a spirit of sincerity and earnestness displayed in the following Government Order which we quote in extenso:—"The Durbar consider that recourse may well be had, where this is possible and advisable, to the Ayurvedic method of treatment to bring medical relief within the reach of an ever widening circle. This latter system of treatment is not only comparatively inexpensive, but commands the confidence of a considerable section of the people. One difficulty however in connection with it has been to secure thoroughly competent exponents since no generally recognised criterion of qualifications exists.

"A strong and representative movement has comparatively recently come into existence with the object of establishing an Ayurvedic Hospital and College at Cheruthuruthy and has received the Durbar's support. The Durbar trust that this movement will grow, and that it will be possible at no distant date for rural Ayurvedic dispensaries to be opened under the auspices of the Ayurvedic Samsam and other responsible bodies capable of effectively supervising such institutions.

"The Durbar will be prepared to grant financial aid to such dispensaries under conditions which will be separately formulated but consider that, as far as possible, Government action should as yet for the present, be limited to adding private efforts and endeavour. In this connection it might be remarked that Village Paichayats would add considerably to their sphere of usefulness if, in localities where State medical aid is not readily and conveniently available and where this character of medical treatment would be welcome, they would organise and foot local efforts in the direction of establishing such aided dispensaries."

Considering that the present Ruler of Cochin has always taken a deep interest in the ancient system of medicine, it may not be very long when the scheme of the Ayurvedic hospital and college is brought into fruition. In Mysore, the Government have already appointed a committee to consider the aid to be given or otherwise of the present organisation of medical relief within the State and the feasibility of extending medical relief through Ayurvedic and Unani institutions. Here also there is a brightening and well thought-out line.

These three Native States form a big portion of Southern India. Leave alone the British possession, these three States among themselves can bring the indigenous system of medicine to the fore. Private philanthropists can do but little in these matters without the aid and recognition of Government. History has clearly shown that any system of medicine reached its zenith of popularity and usefulness only when the Government of a country encouraged and welcomed it. It is therefore a hopeful sign that these Indian States on this side of South India have decided to give due recognition to the indigenous system of medicine. The opportunities are great indeed and we trust that the pace at which improvement in the direction is being effected will be greatly accelerated. There are also increasing signs that the British Government have begun to recognise that it is impossible any longer to ignore the system of medicine in which the bulk of the population of India believes. So, at the late Sir Pandey Laxmi, a whole-hearted supporter and true friend of Ayurvedic and Unani system of medicine, has said, the future is big with promise.

—The Hindu.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

London, April 23.

Paris.—President Wilson this afternoon made a first statement, dealing directly with a controverted question before the Peace Conference, issuing an official statement dealing with the Adriatic problem. In issuing the statement, the President let it be known that he desired once again to call attention to the fact that there were certain well defined principles which have been accepted by the peoples of the world as the basis for a lasting Peace.

The United States simply recalls this in order that there should be no deviation from these principles. The statement, as issued, is entitled "Statement in re Adriatic," and begins:—In view of the capital importance of the questions affected and to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their settlement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution. When Italy entered the War, she entered upon the basis of a definite but private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the "Fact of London." Since that time the whole face of the circumstances has been altered. Many other Powers, great and small, have entered the struggle with no knowledge of that private understanding. The Austro-Hungarian Empire is the enemy of Europe and at whose expense the Fact of London was to be kept. In the event of victory it has gone to pieces and no longer exists. Not only that, the several parts of that Empire, it is now agreed by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent States and associated, in the League of Nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but Italy herself and the Powers that stood with Italy in the great War for Liberty. We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller States, whose interests are henceforth to be as scrupulously safeguarded as the interests of the most powerful States. The War was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an Armistice and the Peace, which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles, which should set up a new order of right and wrong upon those principles. The Peace which has been not only conceived but formed. Upon those principles it will be executed. It cannot as the great body of the Powers to propose and effect Peace with Austria and to establish a new basis of independence and rights in States which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the State of the Balkan Group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles to the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in Peace with Germany. It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for Peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of Peace must rest. If those principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as an outlet and inlet of commerce, not of Italy, but of the lands to the North and North-East of that part, the Hungary, Bohemia, Roumania and the States of the new Jugo Slavic group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create a feeling that we had deliberately put a port, upon which all these countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a Power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the Fact of London and the reason why the line of the Fact of London was swept about many of the islands of the Eastern Coast of the Adriatic, and around the portion of the Dalmatian Coast which lies most open to that sea, was not only that here and there on those islands and here and there on that coast are the bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the Eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own Coasts safe against the Naval aggression of Austria Hungary.

But Austria Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications, which the Austrian Government constructed there, shall be razed and permanently destroyed. It is part also of a new plan of European order, which centres in the League of Nations, that the new States erected there shall accept the limitation of armaments which put aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of unfair treatment of the groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international sanction, of equal and equitable treatment for all racial or national minorities. In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect. A new aspect, given it by the victory for the right, for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with four other great Powers, has become one of the chief treasuries of the new order which she played so honourable a part in establishing. And on the North and North East her natural frontiers are completely restored along the whole sweep of the Alps from the North West to the South East to the very end of the Ietrician Peninsula including all the great watershed within which Trieste and Pola lie and all the fair regions whose face Nature has turned towards the great Peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous stories, ever since Rome was first set upon her Seven Hills. Her ancient unity is restored, her lines are extended to the great walls which are her natural defence. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends to exhibit to the newly liberated peoples across the magnanimity, namely, the preference of justice over the interests of the nations associated with her. Nations, that know nothing of the London or any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of this great struggle, and who made their supreme sacrifice also to the interest, not of national advantage or date, but of the settled Peace of the world, now unite with her older associates in urging her to assume the leadership which cannot be mistaken in the new order of Europe. America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn millions strong, from Italy's own fair country side. She is linked in blood as well as in affection with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken and America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the War, to initiate

what we are about to consummate to initiate it upon terms she had herself formulated and in which she takes part. Compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations. Interest is not now in a position, but the rights of peoples, of States, new and old, of the liberated peoples, whose rulers never accounted them worthy of the right, above all the right of Peace, and to such settlements of interest as shall make Peace secure. These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These and these only are the principles upon which she can consent to make Peace. Only on these principles she hopes and believes will the people of Italy ask her to make Peace. (Signed) Woodrow Wilson.

London, April 24.

Paris, April 23.—It is generally recognised that any breach between Italy and America will have most serious consequences. Italy is deeply indebted to the United States, both financially and as regards food supplies. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau knew two days ago that some such declaration by President Wilson was probable, but it was issued solely on Dr. Wilson's initiative. Mr. Lloyd George, who had been working hard to avoid anything like a rupture, told Signor Orlando that Dr. Wilson would probably remain firm. The Italians ought to reconsider their position, especially as regards Fiume. It was only today that Dr. Wilson decided to issue a statement, feeling that his attitude was being misunderstood and that he was entitled to let the world know exactly what it was.

Reuter learns that Government is informed that the Russian Soviet Government has taken possession of passports of the forgers in Russia which they are altering and distributing amongst the Bolshevik propagandists who are being sent abroad.

Reuter learns that the Polish offensive in Lithuania, which resulted in the capture of Vilna and Baranovitch, extends along a 150-mile front.

London, April 24.

Paris, May 1.—The Council of Three definitely settled the question of Kiaochow, according to the Japanese view of Japan keeping it at free disposal. The Kiaochow clause in preliminary Peace Treaty will impose on Germany the cessation of Kiaochow to Japan, it being understood that Japan will later return it to China. Other agreements between the Japanese and Chinese Governments are still to be kept.

As regards President Wilson's statement respecting the Italian claims, Reuter learns that the following is the British position. The Italians were entitled to her claims, but if the Italians insist on their Treaty rights the British and French will honour their signatures, although if the Treaty must be carried out, then Fiume must go to Croatia according to the Treaty. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau have been endeavouring, but have failed to effect some arrangement. President Wilson issued the statement on his sole responsibility. It has been decided that an official summary of the Peace terms will be made public when handed to the Germans.

A communique from Paris contains the summary of Signor Orlando's counter-proclamation which says that President Wilson's attitude is an innovation in international affairs. This is not a complaint, but Signor Orlando holds that this attitude has been taken up hitherto only with the enemy peoples. Moreover the proclamation came while the negotiations were proceeding. It was an attempt to place Government in opposition to the people. In other words it treated the Italians as if they were Barbarians without a democratic Government Signor Orlando himself never denied that the Pact of London did not apply to Fiume. He based his claim on the principles contained in the 14 points. He had discovered that the 14 points were elastic for every nation except the Italians and he emphasizes that his claims are based upon the 14 points. Then follows a statement on the Fiume case. He ends by expressing friendship for the American people.

London, April 23.

Paris.—Havas Agency states that the departure of the Italian Delegates from Paris will not delay the opening of negotiations with the German representatives who, it is expected, will receive the text of the Peace terms on the evening of May 1st.

THE INDIAN TROUBLE.

Calcutta, May 5.

Lahore, May 4.—Before the Martial Law Commission on May 3rd four cases, involving six accused, charged with being in possession of property stolen from the National Bank of India, Amritsar, were disposed of. All six accused were found guilty and sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

Peshawar, May 3.—The Associated Press correspondent states that the Frontier tribes are reported to be greatly impressed by some of the firms which the Amir Amnulla has recently issued to his Governors at Jalalabad and elsewhere, enjoying on them the necessity of discountenancing any possible attempt of Afghan subjects to interfere themselves, directly or indirectly, in the disturbances in the Panjab. The Maharajah of Kapurthala has offered the assistance of his troops in quelling further disturbance in the Panjab.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3907.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kuppammal daughter of Ponniah of Nalloor

Karthikeu Ponniah of Vannarponnai West Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Vaitianather Kandiah and wife 2. Sinnakuddy of Nalloor

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Karthikeu Ponniah of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kuppammal daughter of Ponniah of Nalloor, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated April 5, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father 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 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 17, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3908.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Vallipuram of Kockuvil

Arumugam Rasalingam of Kockuvil Petitioner.

Vs.

Arumugam Kanagarajah of Vannarponnai East Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Arumugam Rasalingam of Kockuvil, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Arumugam Vallipuram of Kockuvil, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 10, 1919, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 9, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 17, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3901.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellamma wife of Visuvalingam of Makiappiddy

Deceased.

Thampar Visuvalingam of Makiappiddy Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Visuvalingam Sundaram, Post Office, Kandy 2. Visuvalingam Kanagaratnam of Makiappiddy

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Thampar Visuvalingam of Makiappiddy, the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Chellamma wife of Visuvalingam, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir Ampalavanar Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 7, 1919, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated April 6, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 7, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3898.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Amerthavally wife of Murugesu Sithamparapillai of Vannarponnai East

Deceased.

Nannittamby Kandasamy of Vannarponnai East Petitioner.

Vs.

Murugesu Sithamparapillai of Thanankilappu Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Nannittamby Kandasamy of Vannarponnai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Amerthavally wife of Sithamparapillai, coming on for disposal before Hon'ble Sir A. Kanagasabai, District Judge, on April 3, 1919, in the presence of Mr. V. Manickavachakar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated April 2, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before May 13, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 9, 1919.

A. Kanagasabai, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ANURADHAPURA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 249.

In the Matter of Estate of the late Kurunathi Kandappar of Turuvila in Nuwarasaghi Korale

Deceased.

1. Kurunathipillai Weeravalanthempillai and his wife 2. Kandara Sinnapillai both of Jaffna

Petitioners.

Vs. Kandappar Thangamma by her Guardian ad litem Kandara Nakamuthu of Jaffna Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kurunathipillai Weeravalanthempillai and his wife Kandara Sinnapillai of Jaffna, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kurunathi Kandappar of Turuvila, coming on for disposal before L. L. Hunter, Esquire, District Judge, on March 25, 1919, in the presence of Mr. V. Ramaswamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners; and the affidavit of the said Petitioners, dated March 25, 1919, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioners be and they are hereby declared entitled, as persons interested in the estate of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to them accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before May 23, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 25, 1919.

H. R. Freeman, District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 150.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kapuralage Kandate of Putuvilankulam

Deceased.

Kadiratage Menikke of Putuvilankulam Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandatage Bathirale 2. Kandatage Kirihamy 3. Kandatage Ukku Banda of Maha Mayilankulam, minors by their Guardian ad litem the 4th Respondent 4. Velate Kumaralage Kapuralage Kumarale of Maha Mayilankulam 5. Son Kapurthamy of Putuvilankulam 6. daughter Kirihamy wife of Kandatage Tikhirale of Varahai in N. C. P. 7. Son Ukku Banda of Maha Mayilankulam Respondents.

This matter of the Petitioner of Kadiratage Menikke of Putuvilankulam, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Kapuralage Kandate of Putuvilankulam, coming on for disposal before E. F. Marshall, Esq., District Judge, on April 1, 1919, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 1, 1919, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the wife of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 26, 1919, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 1, 1919.

E. F. Marshall, District Judge.

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