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LIFE OF SAINT PATTINATHAR

A Life Dedicated to the Lord

LORD SIVA'S MIRACLES

BY "KRISHNA KUMAR"

SWETARANYA, a descendant of Sanatkumara was one of the Kuberas and was a staunch devotee of Lord Siva. On seeing the splendour of Chidambara and other Saiva places of worship on earth, he desired to live in one of these places and intimated his desire to Lord Siva. The Lord though unwilling to let his dearest and devout Kubera, allowed him to be born as a mortal and promised Kubera that He would be born as his son and relieve him of his mortal state.

Accordingly, Kubera, took birth as the son of Sivanesa and Gnanambika, a couple of ardent Siva devotees, who had an only daughter, and was brought up in a princely style and was named Thiruvankadar. In his fifth year, Thiruvankadar lost his father and was brought up by his mother. He became proficient in all arts and became a staunch devotee of Lord Siva, but was unable to learn the art of Siva worship under a proficient Guru, till one day the Lord came in his dream and advised him not to worry, but to go to the temple the next day. On the next day Thiruvankadar, met a young brahman in the temple who initiated him into the details of the worship and gave him a Sivalinga, and an idol of Lord Ganesa of immense lustre for daily worship. Later on, in the day, when Thiruvankadar was worrying about the Gurudaxina, the Lord appeared to him again and made him wealthy beyond dreams. Thus in the worship of Lord Siva, Thiruvankadar spent his boyhood and married Sivakala, the daughter of well to do merchant from a neighbouring place, who was an embodiment of what every Hindu woman is expected to be. Though, the couple was leading a very happy life, they had no children and thus Thiruvankadar reached his thirty-fifth year.

Meanwhile, Sivasarma and

Sushila, a brahman couple, devotees of Lord Siva, who had spent their all in His service were worried over their poverty. To them, Lord Siva appeared in a dream and advised them not to worry and said "Go to the temple tomorrow. I will be there as a baby. Take me to Thiruvankadar and get enough money" So on the next day, the couple went as advised and having found a beautiful baby on the steps of the temple, took it to Thiruvankadar's place and gave it to Sivakala. Thiruvankadar gave them enough money, adopted the child as his own and named him Marudavanar.

Marudavanar grew up as other children, but he did wonders even during his childhood. When the time came for Him to relieve Kubera from his worldly life, Marudavanar asked Thiruvankadar for permission to go overseas for trading. Though Thiruvankadar was unwilling to let go his son, he gave permission with a heavy heart. After some time, Marudavanar returned home after exchanging his goods for cowdung cakes and sand. While nearing home he gave a box to one of the servants to be taken to his father and disappeared. His father not seeing him was worried and went in search of him. The people enlightened him of Marudavanar's eccentricity and handed over the cowdung cakes and sand. But, lo, on breaking one of the cowdung cakes, each was found to contain an invaluable diamond and the sand had turned into gold. Meanwhile, the servant reached Thiruvankadar and gave him the box, which on being opened was found to contain a piece of paper and an earless needle. The paper contained the words "Even an earless needle will not accompany you to salvation."

Thiruvankadar understood that it was the work of Lord

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AIM OF EDUCATION—COMPLETE LIVING

THE EDUCATION OF MAN

RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF EDUCATION

By Taponath Chakravarti, M. A.

EVERYONE probably remembers the well known motto of Herbert Spencer that "complete living" should be the aim of our education. By "complete living" he meant, of course, a life well equipped with all kinds of necessary and useful information that contribute to its happiness and make it rich in ease and safety, replete with all the material blessings and amenities which civilisation owes to science. Rousseau, too, struck the same note when he observed—"The man who has lived most, is not he who has counted the greatest number of years, but he who has most thoroughly felt life." The aim of education, then, must be complete living. But practical knowledge and scientific education cannot make human life complete and human character cannot be built upon the edifice of science alone, however infinitely it may have promoted our material well-being and however deeply it may have influenced our outlook and shocked our irrational traditions and biased conventions. In his advocacy of scientific education, Spencer responded more to the call of our flesh rather than to the higher call of our emotional and spiritual life and as such his scheme of education is one-sided and cannot contribute to the many-sided development of our humanity. Complete living is only possible through a scheme of complete education where no gaps remain and the sum total of human happiness cannot be secured by one's physical and intellectual efficiency alone but by his cosmic and many-sided development and by his lasting contributions to the variegated whole of humanity. To use Matthew Arnold's words, whatever knowledge we may acquire, will have little effect on our lives unless we can "relate it to our sense of conduct and our sense of beauty." So long as we retain our sense for

these, "the humanities" are safe. Ruskin aptly remarks—"Education is not teaching people to know what they do not know, but to behave as they do not behave. It is to be judged not by the knowledge acquired, but the habits, powers, interests: knowledge must be thought of last and least." Pestalozzi, the most eminent educational reformer, therefore, laid special stress on singing and the sense of the beautiful. He pointed out similarly that the educator's task was to superintend and promote the child's development, morally, intellectually and physically. With Pestalozzi the essential principle of education was not teaching but enkindling the forces of the human heart—faith and love. "Man does not live by bread alone," he observes, for "every child needs a religious development." So the religious element must run through the whole of education. "The child," as Pestalozzi puts it, "accustomed from his earliest years to pray, to think and to work, is already more than half-educated."

The modern system of education, which is in vogue in India, is said to be completely secular and as such it is said to breed a godless people like that of Soviet Russia. If the religious element, as it is often argued, is not made a part and parcel of our being through the prevailing form of education that we receive in schools and colleges, it will ever remain isolated and all knowledge derived therefrom will ever remain formal and cannot touch the inmost fibre of our being. For our moral and spiritual regeneration, for our emotional and cultural elevation, we should, therefore, make a new orientation of the current system of education. The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education has accordingly adopted a resolution incorporating religious education within

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Notice

It is hereby notified for the information of the general public that the Cross Road connecting the Point Pedro-Punnalai Road and the Jaffna-Kankasanturai Road at the 14th mile post known as the Kankasanturai Cross Road (District Road Committee Road) will be closed further till the end of September 1940, to permit construction of a 4 feet span culvert on same.

M. PONNAMBALAM,
for Chairman, D. B. C., Jaffna.
District Road Committee's
Office, Jaffna, 5th September 1940.
(G. 26. 9-9-40)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1940

FAR EASTERN WAR CLOUDS

EVENTS SEEM TO BE MOVING very fast towards an international crisis of the first magnitude in the Far East. From the very beginning of the European War Japan has been pursuing her ambition to found a New Order in the East with perfect non-balance and steady defiance of Britain and other signatories to the Nine Power Treaty. Taking an unfair advantage of Britain's pre-occupation with the war against the Dictators she has wrung valuable concessions from Britain with a view to tightening the blockade on China. Last week she addressed an ultimatum to Indo-China demanding naval and air bases and a passage for her troops through the territory. The possible repercussions which a forcible occupation of French Indo-China might produce in U. S. A. and Britain, as well as the clear warning which MR. CORDELL HULL, the American Foreign Secretary, gave last week, have made the Japanese Government adopt the policy of negotiation with the Vichy Government in place of open force, so as to give the occupation a peaceful character. There is more in the proposed sending of troops and the occupation of bases than an attempt to crush the Chinese resistance. It is the thin end of the wedge to the annexation of Indo-China and a direct threat to the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, Burma and India. It is nothing but the initial step of a vast scheme for an unchallenged domination of the East. The latest news tells us that the Japanese occupation of Indo-China is imminent and that the Vichy Government has agreed to the project. The Chinese have cut the railway line passing from Indo-China into their territory. Unless the Japanese military cabinet exercises some caution and self-restraint at this last mo-

ment a war in the Far East cannot be averted.

The U. S. A. and Britain are now determined to allow no further interference by Japan with the *status quo* in the Far East. The recent Anglo-American Treaty by which bases of the highest strategic value were ceded to U. S. A. in return for material help in the war against Germany points to the fact that the two democracies are about to act in co-operation and co-ordinate their efforts for the establishment of peace in the East, and, failing that, to take up the challenge of Japan. While Britain will concentrate her energies on the war in Europe, U. S. A. will deal with Japan, using British naval bases in the Far East and Singapore without any restriction. Separate agreements seem to have been concluded by U. S. A. with Australia and New Zealand. There is also every possibility of Soviet Russia aligning herself with the Democracies in the event of a war with Japan. Diplomatic talks between Cordell Hull and the Soviet Ambassador at Washington seem to be under way with a view to securing the support of the Soviet in a possible conflict with Japan. However much Russia might like to be free from entanglement in what she regards as an ideological capitalist war, she cannot look on with folded hands while Japan is making a serious bid for the domination of Asia. The definite possibility of the Soviet aligning herself with the Democracies in the East may exercise a sobering influence on the situation in the East and may even at this late hour make the Japanese military cabinet pause before taking such a hazardous plunge, in spite of the influence which the Axis powers may be exerting to the contrary.

N'ELIYA U. C. BY-ELECTION

Mr. Ponnusamy Elected

Nawara Eliya, Saturday.

Mr. V. Ponnusamy, proctor, was elected member for the Old Bazaar Ward of the Nawara Eliya Urban Council yesterday. He polled 42 votes, as against 2 votes each by Mr. J. A. K. de Silva and Mr. K. P. Joseph, in a three cornered contest. The four votes against the successful candidate were those of the proposers and seconders of the other two candidates. Nine votes were spoilt.

The voting is a sad commentary on the ratepayers' civic consciousness. There are 341 registered voters in this ward.

Mr. Justice Nihill to Preside over Northern Assizes

Mr. Justice J. H. B. Nihill will be arriving in Jaffna tomorrow to preside over the Supreme Court Sessions which stand adjourned owing to the indisposition of Mr. Justice Cannon. The sessions re-open tomorrow.

Carol Abdicates

Prince Michael Succeeds Him

London, Friday.

A German official news agency message from Bucharest states that King Carol has abdicated in favour of his son, the Crown Prince Michael. It adds that King Carol is leaving for Switzerland in the course of today.

Bucharest officially confirms that the Rumanian monarch has abdicated.

General Antonescu, the premier, had previously received powers which made him virtual dictator.

King Carol actually bowed before the storm created by the general demand for abdication. Crowds began to gather from various points last night and converged on Bucharest's Piccadilly. Thousands of leaflets were distributed containing a manifesto signed by Hori Sima, the Iron Guard leader, requesting the abdication of the King and protesting against the cession of Transylvania. Troops were brought out and an armoured car whose only offensive weapon consisted of jets of water. The crowd climbed on the tank and played the hoses on the neighbouring shops and the main telephone exchange. They were only dispersed when met by a trip's line of bayonets outside the Officers' Club.

"We want the King's abdication they shouted, but when shots were fired over their heads, the demonstrators, who were mostly young Iron Guards, dispersed.

Large crowds of other Iron Guards meanwhile reformed at a neighbouring boulevard and marched in the direction of the palace singing Iron Guard songs. Troops with machine-guns, however, stopped their progress. The crowds also shouted anti-Jewish songs. Large number of officers in uniform were in the streets during the demonstrations, but took no part in the disturbances.

Nazi Troopship Sunk

3,000 Soldiers Drowned

Stockholm, Thursday

It is learned here that a British submarine torpedoed the 12,000-ton German troopship Marion in the Kattegat on Monday evening. Not more than 300 were saved and it is estimated that over 3,000 were drowned, according to reports published at Lysekil, on the west coast of Sweden. It is also stated that a smaller troopship was torpedoed a fortnight ago.

The Marion left a Danish port at 7 on Monday evening for Frederichshaven carrying soldiers for Norway. She was escorted by a destroyer and two armed trawlers.

The submarine appeared about 10 p.m., fired a torpedo striking the Marion amidships and then disappeared. The Marion exploded, broke in two and sank. The destroyer and the trawlers engaged in rescue work in the darkness and an S. O. S. was sent out. Many Danish trawlers participated in the rescue work.

The torpedoing occurred between Skagen, a point north of Denmark, and Karing island. The soldiers were proceeding to Norway to relieve the troops there.

U. S.—Soviet Pact?

Washington Confer With Moscow

Washington, Friday.

The United States has made new diplomatic representations to Japan regarding the status quo in the Far East, including Indo-China. An indication to this effect was given by Mr. Cordell Hull at a Press conference today.

Asked if formal diplomatic action had been taken, Mr. Hull replied that he would not be surprised if any peaceful Government made representations in favour of maintaining the status quo in the Far East, to which, he noted, Japan was already committed.

In an attempt to stem the tide of Japanese aggression in the Far East, the United States has initiated important discussions with the Soviet Union, says "New York Post's" Washington correspondent.

The correspondent quotes "unimpeachable State Department sources" for his information, and adds that the immediate objective of the talks is to ward off a Japanese attack on the Dutch East Indies. The paper adds that there is a possibility that the discussions will lead to a formal or informal alliance between the United States and the Soviet Union, but for the present the State Department is playing its cards very carefully, making no concrete offers and using the mere fact that the conversations are being held as a "club over Japan's head." It is suggested that these discussions explain the frequent conferences between Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Soviet Ambassador, M. Oumansky.

JAPAN TO INVADE INDO-CHINA

China Ready For Eventualities

Chungking, Friday.

Information reaching Chinese military circles indicates that the Japanese are planning to march troops across the border of Kwangsi into Indo-China at two points.

The Chinese are making the necessary military preparations for a possible Japanese invasion of Indo-China. Plans have been made to tear up the French railway-line in China near the border and to concentrate troops in the vicinity.

It is stated in well-informed quarters here that French Indo-China has agreed to the landing of 12,000 Japanese troops.

So far, no news has been received in London of the reported landing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that negotiations regarding Indo-China were continuing by peaceful and orderly procedure on the spot. Referring to Mr. Cordell Hull's statement that the defence sector of the International Settlement in Shanghai should be patrolled by American marines, the spokesman said that he was not replying to the statement and was not in a position to disclose all aspects of the question which was "becoming a very important issue between Japan and the United States". The spokesman added that he hoped the Japanese and the American authorities on the spot would be able to find a practical solution.

"LONG ARM OF COINCIDENCE"

INVASION OF ENGLAND NOW FAR MORE DIFFICULT

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

London, Sept. 5.

"I WILL not be giving away any military secrets if I say that we are very much better off than a few months ago, and if the problem of invading Great Britain was a difficult one in June, it has become a far more difficult and larger problem in September."

Thus declared Mr. Churchill reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons today.

Referring to the "memorable transaction" between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Churchill said the fifty American destroyers would "bridge the gap which inevitably intervenes before our considerable wartime programme, now under construction, comes into service."

"There will be no delay in bringing the American destroyers into active service. In fact British crews are already meeting them at the ports where they are to be delivered. It is a case of what you might call the long arm of coincidence."

Those "Banshee Howlings"

Continuing the Prime Minister indicated that the arrangements for air raid warnings required very considerable change, and added amidst loud laughter:

"There is really no use and no good sense in having these prolonged banshee howlings of the siren two or three times daily, over wide areas, simply because hostile aircraft are flying to and from some target which no one can possibly know or even guess. I am therefore asking the various departments concerned to review the whole position as a matter of urgency."

Mr. Churchill also indicated that investigations were proceeding into the matter of street lighting, and the responsible departments were meeting together to see how they could make lighter and more cheery the winter months.

Reich Leaders Anxious: Luftwaffe's Failure So Far: R. A. F. Hammer Blows

Ankara, Saturday.

German leaders are anxious about the present developments in the war, according to reports brought here by a British traveller from the Balkans whose testimony is regarded as very reliable. He states that a high Wilhelmstrasse official, who had been holidaying in the Balkans, declared that the Wilhelmstrasse was not only very considerably upset by the failure of the Luftwaffe to prepare the invasion of England, but also very concerned about the R. A. F. bombing of Germany and about the effect of the British air raids, if continued, with their present consistency.

Royal Navy Supreme at Mediterranean

Italians Fight Shy

London, Thursday.

The Fleet Air Arm has again struck home at the enemy in two air raids on Cagliari, Sardinia, and the British navy have proved again the unsurpassable impertinence of the Italians in proclaiming that they are the masters of the Mediterranean, says Reuter's special correspondent at Gibraltar.

Five days' steaming has revealed no flag afloat on "mare nostrum" ("our sea"), except the British. I travelled in an aircraft-carrier, and for two days, the British fleet patrolled the Italian coasts within comfortable striking distance of six Italian aerodromes, but the enemy was obviously unwilling to accept the challenge.

There was the keenest disappointment on board the British ships as the sea was searched as with a comb. For two days there were masses of fleecy clouds which would have favoured the Italian attackers but none appeared, and throughout the operations not one shot was fired by any ship in the force to which we were attached.

During the raid on Sardinia high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped at the Saint Elmas aerodrome and on Cagliari.

The Rome radio admitted later in the day that a wing of the military headquarters had been destroyed as well as two aircraft on the ground.

A second raid was carried out similarly at the same time on Monday, but the raiders were severely handicapped by heavy clouds on Cagliari. Rome has broadcast that the Italians shot down three raiders, but the fact is that no losses were suffered by us and no machine was hit.

Ceylon Indian Congress

Gampola, Thursday.

The inaugural sessions of the Ceylon Indian Congress will open at the Gampola Recreation grounds on Saturday and will continue till September 10.

Among those who are expected to speak at the public sessions, which will be held on Sunday are: Mr. S. Satyamurthi, M. L. A., Mayor of Madras. Dr. P. Subbarayan, ex-Minister of Education, Madras, Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister of Labour, Madras, and Messrs. G. C. S. Corea, G. G. Ponnambalam and S. Natesan.

An Exhibition and Carnival, which are being run in conjunction with the Congress, will be opened on Saturday evening.

Doctor Qualifies as Air Pilot

Dr. W. D. Ratnayake, a Lieutenant in the Ceylon Medical Corps, has qualified as an air pilot and obtained his "A" licence. He is the first doctor in Ceylon to have obtained an "A" licence.

Another who has obtained the licence is Mr. R. Mann.

Dr. Ratnayake, who is an old Trinidadian, obtained the C. R. and F. C. last year. At the Medical College he passed out first in his year and won several prizes.

Death of Mr. E. J. Samerawickreme K.C.

A Career of Useful Service to the Country

Colombo, 5th Sept.

The death took place today at his residence in Gregory's Road, Colombo, of Mr. E. J. Samerawickreme, K. C.

Son of the late Mr. Carolus Samerawickreme, he was born in November, 1876 and educated at the Royal College. In 1899 he passed out as an advocate and was called to the English Bar in 1913.

Mr. Samerawickreme commanded a lucrative practice for many years. In 1927 an affection in the throat led to his retirement from active practice.

He visited Vienna where he underwent a delicate operation at the hands of the eminent throat specialist, Prof. Haslinger. The operation saved his life, but it made it impossible to continue at the Bar.

Chamber Practice

On his return to Ceylon he confined himself to Chamber practice which continued undiminished until his illness took a more serious turn.

He was closely identified with the political development of the country. He was a president of the Ceylon National Association and was a member of the Reform Deputation to Lord Milner. He was also closely associated with the Ceylon National Congress in its early days.

He was a devout Roman Catholic and a prominent member of the All-Ceylon Catholic Union. He was also a chairman of the Low-Country Products Association.

Bail in Murder Case

Point Pedro Case in the Appeal Court

September 5.

Arumugam Karthigesu and Sinniah Selladurai, who are accused in the Pt. Pedro Court of murdering a woman, were allowed bail yesterday by the Chief Justice.

There are eight other accused in the case and they had been allowed bail by the Magistrate.

The petitioners alleged that in the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses it had been suggested that a man named Munugupulati Singaravelu was the person responsible for the murder, and that the two petitioners had been falsely implicated by Singaravelu.

That allegation, they added, was amply borne out by the first statement given by Singaravelu to the police in which the names of the petitioners had not been mentioned.

The Chief Justice allowed bail on their furnishing security in property to the value of Rs. 2,000 with two sureties, who are to be jointly and severally liable.

Mr. W. W. Murtu Rajah appeared for Karthigesu and Mr. S. Sadasanamuttu for Selladurai, while Mr. Nihal Gunasiraja, Crown Counsel, appeared for the Attorney-General.

MR. SATYAMURTI IN COLOMBO

PUBLIC DINNER IN HONOUR OF VISITORS

"EMIGRATION BAN HAS COME TO STAY"

Colombo, 6th September.

OUTSPOKEN exchanges on Indo-Ceylon relations were made by the Minister of Local Administration (a member of the goodwill delegation to India) and Mr. S. Satyamurthi, Mayor of Madras, at the dinner held in Mr. Satyamurthi's honour by the Mayor of Colombo and the Municipal Council, at the Galle Face Hotel last night.

The cordiality of Indo-Ceylon relations depended on two vital issues, said Mr. Satyamurthi—a sane definition of domicile and the fair treatment of Indians by Ceylon. The two countries were not so far apart on the issue as had been pictured.

Outside forces which had no control of the situation had intensified the estrangement. India had no designs on Ceylon. A free India would always endeavour to promote the welfare of a free Ceylon. The paramount issue was the definition of domicile, which he thought should be the same as it was elsewhere.

If that was conceded they would be well on the way to a satisfactory solution of the problem. India had no desire to dump her labour in Ceylon to be exploited. It was to create this realisation that the Indian ban on the emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon had been imposed. That ban had come to stay, for he would rather see their labour starve than come here and be exploited.

The repatriation of daily-paid Indians by the Ceylon Government had been bitterly resented in India. "Forty per cent of them have gone, can you not stay your hand even now?" he pleaded.

City's Cleanliness

The common interests of the two countries, whose future was so closely bound up with each other, demanded that conciliation must prevail.

Mr. Satyamurthi congratulated the Mayor and the Council on the cleanliness of Colombo, its beautiful Town Hall and spick and span municipal offices. His plaudits carried his implied censure on the Madras Corporation, he added.

He urged the Colombo municipality to take over elementary education in the city as had been done in Madras. That was a high privilege of civic bodies which should not be surrendered.

He saw no room for party politics in civic bodies. They should rather concentrate on the big issues. The only party he could conceive in a civic body was the party that would fight in the interests of the poor, by taxing the rich to provide civic amenities for the poor. He urged the introduction of a property tax in that connexion. He explained that he voiced those sentiments with the firm conviction of a Socialist.

Hope in Visit

Mr. S. W. P. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, said that he was as fervent a de-

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Life Of Saint Pattinathar

(Continued from page 1)

Siva and that the time for him to renounce the world had come; so he distributed all his wealth amongst the needy and poor and took to a wandering life, visiting all Saiva centres of worship.

Thiruvankadar's sister who did not like the idea of her brother being a naked sanyasin, was so overcome by shame, that she decided to do away with him. So, once, while Thiruvankadar was passing by her place, she gave a poisoned cake, thinking that he would die and would not prove to be a cause of her worry. But, poor woman, she had underrated the devotion of her brother to Lord Siva. Thiruvankadar came to know of this and calmly placed the cake on the roof of her house saying "One's sins will smite oneself and the cake on the roof will burn the house"; and ere he moved out of the village, half the village had burned out.

During this time his mother had breathed her last and Thiruvankadar who had come to know of his hurried to the crematorium and having removed her dead body from the pyre of wood, placed it on a pyre made of plantain trees, saying "How can I burn my mother who had done so many good things for me and had sacrificed her all for me? So let these plantain trees burn her body." Wonder of wonders, the fresh plantain trees did burn and the body was burned to ashes.

He lived with Bhartruhari for sometime at Tiruvadamarular a place of pilgrimage in S. India. A well polished sculptural representation of the saint is on the right side in the east outer *gopura* of the temple there.

Later wandering from place to place, he came to the country ruled by King Bhadrakiri, and began doing penance in the temple of Lord Ganesa. A band of robbers, who had promised to place a large sum before the god, if they could successfully loot the King's treasury, came to the temple and taking out a large diamond necklace placed it round the neck of Thiruvankadar, mistaking him to be the idol of Lord Ganesa. The guards, who came in search of the robbers, mistook Thiruvankadar for one of the robbers and misinterpreting his silence took him to the king, who ordered him to be killed on the stake. Thiruvankadar who was quite ignorant of all these things stood next to the stake repeating the name of Lord Siva. The stake was burnt out and Thiruvankadar was unharmed. The king saw this, fell at his feet and becoming his disciple renounced his kingdom and followed Thiruvankadar.

After visiting different places, Thiruvankadar reached Thiruvattiyur (a suburb of Madras). After visiting the Siva temple there, he saw some cowherds playing nearby. He called them and said "I will show you some tricks. Place me in a pit and cover me up with a big iron lid and I will come out of it." This the boys did and Thiruvankadar amused them by going in and coming out. At

Aim of Education—Complete Living

(Continued from page 1)

the curriculum of education meant for primary schools and maktabas.

Dr. Rashdall rightly points out that the fundamental human instincts are neither moral nor immoral but simply non-moral. The sublimation of these basic instincts is the best task that education can perform and the degree in which an educational system can accomplish this end will be the degree of humanity that it can enkindle in us.

Religion is often a source of great inspiration to us and in some of the darkest hours of life it supplies a mystic force to our will and character, and in the complex mental life of man it may not infrequently be the main drive for many of his noblest thoughts and deeds. But the path of religion is full of snares. In the name of religion the greatest crimes are often committed and the greatest sins perpetrated. To the villain, religion is scarcely a healing balm but a tempting profession; to the unlettered, it is more often the magic cloak to hide his ignorance; to the hypocrite, the best armour of life. If religion is to be a positive and a constructive force in our life instead of being a negative solace of our old age, we should banish such emptiness and care more for sincerity.

Moreover no child is born with the impress of his creed stamped on his forehead. It is only the moralising influence of society into which he is born that shapes his religious views and the school and the college, in which he passes some of his days, represent a portion of this society and at best occupy an important corner of his life. The home and the outer world constitute the most important portion of the child's social life and as such they are the mainstays of his religious thoughts and moral inclinations. Besides, religion is a thing to be caught rather than taught, for, as Wordsworth points out, one impulse from a vernal wood may teach us more of man and of good than all the sages can and the meanest flower can bring thoughts that lie too deep for tears. Hence

last, when the boys were not able to see Thiruvankadar coming out and standing nearby, they managed to take out the iron covering and were surprised to find a Sivalinga in the place where Thiruvankadar was last seen. He had become one with the Lord. Thus ends the life of Thiruvankadar commonly known as Pattinathar, and Thiruvattiyur is one of the places of pilgrimage in South India where is annually held a festival which attracts lakhs of persons.

It is really a pity that many of our modern youths will not believe in the lives of great people like Pattinathar, but, I may assure my friends, wherever they go in India, they will hear lives of great people, who are standing examples of the greatness of our Hinduism. I will request all my sisters and brothers to devote some time at least to our culture and Heritage, instead of running after the shadow abandoning the substance. (Hindu Heritage)

no amount of Scripture class, no amount of apostolic sermon or lip service to religion can make a man pious, just as the study of Ethics alone cannot make a man more ethical in conduct unless he has a mind to be so, for religion is a thing more of realisation than of learning. All that theoretical lessons can do is to provide a congenial atmosphere and so to induce our mind. But even then, mere idle words cannot create wonders which burning examples can. Each age and clime, moreover, nay, every stage of life has its own characteristic faith, and youth's religion is not an apotheosis of babbling years nor the settled vision of parting days, and within the circle of his own thought, each man is his best prophet and has his own standard of right and wrong.

The essence of all religions is the same in all ages and in all climes, and as there is no crowd at the top of the ladder, so the truth is revealed to the saints in all lands who have reached the Olympic height where varying creeds find their grave and the common merges in the common whole. But Dr. Tagore rightly points out that the Theology of every religion has its own peculiar colour, its distinctive wealth of beliefs and disbeliefs; so where Metaphysics agrees, Theology parts. To divest each religion of its theological part, is to cater an unwelcome dinner to the mass of our students. To preach each religion with its own Theology, is to mar the pupils' sense of unity and let the separatist view prevail. Moreover, students of every denomination, of every shade of opinion, require specialist preachers, each having its own mode of worship, its own rites and rituals. To administer to the varying religious needs of the pupils, is to encourage the growth of denominational institutions or to convert the heterogeneous temples of learning into museums of rival chapels. Dr. Tagore further shows that religious lessons can only have a meaning when they bear the impress of life in them and inspired teachers alone to whom the truth is revealed can make living truths burning with the fire of their tongue and the fervour of their soul. But such apt preachers are rare among men and scarcely can we have

(Continued on page 6)

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Mr. Satyamurti in Colombo

(Continued from page 3)

principle of democracy as the Mayor of Madras, but it was not enough to embrace the privileges of democracy and ignore its responsibilities. That tendency had given him considerable disquiet as it was displayed by local bodies. But with the passage of time, he was convinced that that realisation would soon dawn, and with it integrity, efficiency and service.

Adverting to the question of Indo-Ceylon relations, he said that he was hopeful that the forthcoming visit of the delegation would contribute towards a final and satisfactory solution of the problem.

He conceded that Ceylon owed much to India, to which, he added, this country was manifestly grateful. But the problem had now become a frantic fight for the survival of the people of this country. In the smallest villages as well as in the biggest business circles our trade was fast disappearing.

The friendship and cordiality between the two countries referred to by Mr. Satyamurti had to be mutual if it was to be lasting. He, on his part, was eager to foster such relations, but it must be realized that our fundamental and vital needs must be preserved.

If the problem was viewed in that spirit a satisfactory solution was bound to ensue. Too much misunderstanding was rampant at the moment. Plain-speaking was the only means to remove that disadvantage.

"Purely Economic"

The Mayor of Colombo (Mr. A. E. Goonesinha) who presided afforded a warm welcome to Mr. Satyamurti and applauded the cordial sentiments he had expressed in regard to Indo-Ceylon relations.

Mr. Goonesinha also recalled the hospitality that had been lavished on him by the Mayor and Corporation at Madras, on his recent visit to India.

Referring to the immigration problem, Mr. Goonesinha said that it was imperative that it should be satisfactorily settled without delay.

He hoped that the delegation going to India would secure a final and lasting solution to what he felt was purely an economic problem.

Beware of 5th Columnists

That Stalin's Russia was as great a danger to other countries as Nazi Germany was the view expressed by Mr. S. Satyamurti, Mayor of Madras, in an address to students at the King George's Hall, University College, Colombo, yesterday.

Ceylon should beware of Fifth Columnists who sought to take advantage of the poverty and the needs of the people, he added.

"They promise heaven on earth, but their heaven, which depends on enslavement to another country, is of the devil's own creation!"

Touching on Indo-Ceylon relations, Mr. Satyamurti said that there was enough in India and enough in Ceylon for the two peoples to share and live in peace.

"But there are third parties who have occupied the table and want us to fight each other for the crumbs that fall from them"

"We must awake, and tell these third parties:—Strangers, walk away, this is our table,"

Health Exhibition at Thunnalai

Improving Village Life

Point Pedro, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Thunnalai Aikiya Maha Sabha, a Health Exhibition was held in collaboration with the Dept. of Medical and Sanitary Services, at the Kaddaiyeli Methodist Mission School beginning on 5th September. The Exhibition was declared open by Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna.

On arrival, Mr. Prasad was received by the Office-bearers of the Sabha and Dr. Thurairajah, M. O. H., Jaffna, and taken round the Exhibition Stalls, where Health posters, Health slogans, bottled specimens of insects etc and specimens of Health-giving food were on show. The Tea Propaganda Van from Colombo was in attendance, and shortly after a public meeting was held, presided over by Mr. S. Periatnamby, President of the Sabha. In his opening speech, the President said that the aims of the Sabha were the improvement of the social and economic life of the village. The Sabha had already started work on a Reading Room and library. They were starting a Textile Demonstration Centre on the 16th inst. with the intention of making weaving a cottage industry. The purpose of the Health Exhibition was to improve the health and sanitation of the village. Already large scale inoculation of school children and adults has been carried out, with the co-operation of the M. O. H., Jaffna and the Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro, Mr. P. Nadasan. A great deal of the success of the work of the Sabha was due to the enthusiasm and energy of the new Secretary, Mr. T. Murugapillai.

G. A. No Stranger

Mr. Prasad, speaking next, thanked the Sabha for the great honour done him of being asked to declare the Exhibition open. He was no stranger to Thunnalai for when he was Police Magistrate of Point Pedro, twenty-seven years back, he had many a brain-racking case and knotty problem from Thunnalai to tackle, and he was particularly happy to note that great evidence of co-operation in the village,—that Health Exhibition. What struck him most about the exhibition was that most of the posters and slogans were locally made and that was proof of the great interest people took in Health matters. In addition, the exhibits showed the high standard of sketching and drawing reached by the boys and girls of the schools in the area. He specially congratulated Hartley College and Sithi Venayagar School in their achievement in Art. He expressed the hope that the exhibition would be the prelude to real health constructive work in the village. Referring to the starting of the reading Room and Library, Mr. Prasad said that he cannot emphasise too much the usefulness of such reading rooms, for, quite imperceptibly they helped the exchange of ideas. He was reminded of various candidates for Headmanships, who, although carried certificates of having passed standards V, VI in English or Tamil had relapsed into illiteracy. They could neither read nor write. Money spent on their early education had been all wasted.

With regard to the Textile Demonstration Centre, he felt he should suggest that they should turn their attention more to types and patterns of weaving peculiar to their locality than to compete with the ordinary mill-made variety.

Dr. Thurairajah speaking next on "Rural Sanitation and Hygiene" said that Ceylon was afflicted by three main curses—Malaria, Typhoid and

OBITUARY

MR. M. SIAMPU

We regret to record the death of Mr. M. Siampu, which occurred on Wednesday, the 4th inst. at his daughter's residence at Kanderamadam, Jaffna. The cremation took place at Kombayanmanal Crematorium Teachers, old boys, and present students of the Karainagar Hindu English School and a large number of others attended the funeral.

A Tribute

An old Boy writes:—

The late Mr. Siampu was the founder of the Karainagar Hindu English School (in 1888). He transferred the management of the School in 1921 to the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College. He carried on the management of the School for 24 years (from 1888—1912) without the Government aid.

He retired from active service in 1931 when as a token of their gratitude the Old boys presented him a purse.

In his early days he was a regular contributor to the "Inthusathanam" under the pen-name "Karai M. S." He started his religious activities in this island at a time when the Missionaries were trying to make their influence felt among the ignorant masses. He compelled the pupils to attend the Sivan temple on Friday mornings. The present position of Karainagar is chiefly due to the services rendered by him. Many of his old boys are doing well in different walks of life. The late Mr. Siampu made great sacrifices in those days to bring this school to its present position. His disciplinary measures will never fade from the memory of his pupils. He has done his duty. May his soul attain everlasting bliss!

Petain Yields to Japan

Hongkong, Saturday.

It is authoritatively reported from Indo-China that a basic Franco-Japanese agreement has been reached allowing Japanese troops transit across the state of Tongking to the Chinese border.

Troops will be allowed to land at Haiphong, and proceed by train across French territory without leaving the railway precincts. The Japanese request for aerodrome facilities was refused, the report adds.

Dysentery. Confining himself to the spread of the last two, he said that, if sufficient attention was paid to securing purity of the water drunk and the proper disposal of faecal matter, these two diseases could be kept under control. For the prevention of disease and for the maintenance of good health, Dr. Thurairajah laid down five golden rules:—

- (1) Construct latrines and use them.
- (2) Drink boiled water, after it has been cooled.
- (3) See that the rooms of your house are properly ventilated.
- (4) Keep your rubbish in bins or in pits.
- (5) Keep a Vegetable garden in your house to help to secure a well-balanced diet.

Mr. K. Jayakody proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening. Mr. P. Nadasan, Sanitary Assistant, Point Pedro, seconding the vote of thanks said that, no effort of the Medical Officer was likely to be useful without the co-operation of the people; and it was to educate people in health matters that the Exhibition was held. Referring to the five golden rules of health given by Dr. Thurairajah, Mr. Nadasan repeated some Tamil slogans in alternative verse form, which were given on the Posters on show, there. In conclusion he expressed the hope that this exhibition was only the beginning of real health work to be started with the co-operation of the Sabha.

(Cor.)

King George's Fund for Sailors

Press Communiqué

His Excellency the Governor has received a letter from Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith, Deputy Chairman of the General Council of the above Fund, acknowledging the receipt of a cheque for £ 1,500 for the above War Fund, and stating that H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, President, has desired to convey to His Excellency and the people of Ceylon his most sincere, thanks and those of the General Council of the Fund, for the handsome contribution to the War Fund.

No Steel Scrap for Japan

New York, Saturday.

The National Advisory Defence Commission will shortly recommend that Roosevelt should place a complete embargo on the export of steel scrap, according to a "New York Times" message from Washington. The Commission has decided that all steel scrap is necessary for the domestic armaments programme.

Japan would be one of the chief sufferers from such an embargo as 91 per cent of her imports of steel scrap in 1939 were from the United States.

Veeragathi Pillayar Temple, Tondamanar

The annual festival of the above temple commenced on the 7th inst. and the water-cutting ceremony will take place on the 16th instant.

On Sunday, the 15th inst. the festival will be conducted by the youths of the place when the poor will be fed. On the last day, the image of the God will be taken round the village with great pomp and show. (Cor.)

New Court Buildings at Pt. Pedro Opened

Pt. Pedro, Saturday.

The new Court House at Point Pedro was formally declared open by Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, on Friday, in the absence of Mr. Justice Cannon. Mr. Simon Rodrigo, Additional District Judge, Point Pedro, welcomed the District Judge, Jaffna. In the course of his speech he said that the building was a long felt want at Point Pedro and it was due to the efforts of the Bar and the State Councillor Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam that they were having a palatial building for the courts. He further said that Mr. Coomaraswamy who was opening the new building had the privilege of administering justice in the "Madam", which remark was made about the former Court House.

After the formal opening, the gathering moved on to the Courts where a few cases were called while Mr. Simon Rodrigo was on the bench. A group photo was taken with Mr. C. Coomaraswamy as the central figure.

A social was held at the Customs Bungalow at the residence of Mr. F. C. A. Speldwinde, and prominent people and Government servants were present. A social also took place at the Point Pedro Resthouse. (Cor.)

Sequel to Wife Murder Case

Father of Accused Charged for Perjury

Subramaniam Kanapathipillai a man of Karanawai, pleaded guilty at the Colombo Additional Magistrate's Court, to the charge of having, on November 4th, 1938, at a coroner's inquest made a false statement as to the cause of the death of Mahamani Kandiah.

He is alleged to have made the following statement: "When I entered her room I did not see a rope round her neck or anywhere in the room....I had not seen the rope before."

When the case was called, Mr. Sri Nissanka (with Mr. K. Sabapathy instructed by Mr. K. V. Somasunderam) informed the Magistrate that he had been asked to appear for Subramaniam who had been a witness in the murder case in which his son had been accused.

Mr. Sri Nissanka added that he had defended the son in the Supreme Court and in view of this anomalous position he desired to enter his appearance as amicus curiae until he obtained a ruling from the Attorney-General. The Magistrate informed Mr. Sri Nissanka that he did not see any objection to Mr. Nissanka appearing for Subramaniam.

Mr. Nissanka said that in the interest of the profession and the dignity of the Bar, he felt that that was a case in which he should be advised by the leader of the profession, namely, the Attorney-General.

At this stage Subramaniam pleaded guilty to the charge and sentence was put off for September 9th. He was allowed Rs. 200 bail. Subramaniam Kanapathipillai is the father of a Colombo municipal clerk who was accused of the murder of his wife Mahamani Kandiah, and acquitted.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 128/P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of Suppar Neelapillai of Varany Karambaicurichy. Deceased. Neelappillai Subramaniam of Varany Karambaicurichy

Petitioner.

1. Neelappillai Arunasalem of Karanawai South
2. Neelappillai Veeragathi of Varany Karambaicurichy
3. Neelappillai Murugesu of do
4. Neelappillai Velupillai of Varany Idaicurichy

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of July 1940, in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take over letters of administration as the son and heir of the deceased and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of August 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of August 1940

Egd. S. RODRIGO

Addl. Dist. Judge

Extended and reissued for 20-9-1940

S. R.

(O. 47. 2 & 12-9-40) A. D. J.

Aim of Education—Complete Living

(Continued from page 4)

them on the pulpits of our institutions. Aptly says Dr. Tagore that the mighty foundations of academic lore may be laid deep into our heart by giving at stated intervals prescribed pills of knowledge in accordance with the current routine, but religion can have no such schedule to govern and it seldom grows by giving in daily and weekly succession formal doses in periodic order. Religion further is essentially a private concern, a thing of solitude, an affair between the individual and his God.

No common law can define its limits, no general dogma can stand, and collective gospels and mass prayers can in the end never prevail, for in personal communion alone man ever meets and greets his God.

All religions have certain fundamental tenets and whatever differences may lie in them there is behind them a common idea of morality and it may be that what is considered to be moral in one part of the globe, may not be deemed so in another. Yet the idea remains and there can be no paradox if an honest attempt is made to seed a few good habits and breed a few good tastes. Such a moral requires no Bible for its foundation, no special cloister for its seclusion and no sectarian Logic or Sophist for its administration. It is the moral culture of man, the ethical and social education of the crude untutored ego and the consecration and a sthetic reclamation of every kind of vulgar human failing. Morality is a plant of slow growth, and the best preacher of morals is not he who bullies with the venom of his tongue or cajoles with tender and tempting words, but he who respects the liberty of his pupils and proceeds with his soft and touching words to analyse both sides of a problem that the pros and cons of the matter may reflect themselves to an impartial way in the minds of his alumni and in the reflected light of their individual conscience each may chalk out his own path. In the matter of morals, smiling lips make a richer harvest than sour looks or angry frowns, and no warmth of eloquence can ever exceed the burning force of a preacher's life. Biographies of great men, moral maxims and printed card boards with holy watchwords, inspiring stories and pictures have each its part to play, but the prime role which gives an ado in the wilderness is the role of the teacher's life. Touching scenes and songs, free pamphlets and cards, good films and debates, sweet speeches and lectures, useful dramatic performances, radio and gramophone records, moral trophies, prizes and praises, each is inspiring in its own way, but the most potent of all is the fervour of the teacher's example and the idea of emulation in the minds of his students. Boy Scout, Girl Guide, Ambulance and Red Cross Societies can do much in the matter of morals, if they are organised on a new basis into a sort of real social service league for genuine constructive work. Unto the clouds the thirsty meadows turn, unto the gates of light the

dark archives look, unto the centres of learning the dark rural wilds gaze, unto the land of plenty the famished beggars crowd, unto smiling towns the flooded peoples move, unto asylums of rest the sick and restless flock, unto the helpless the helper lends his helping hand, and unto withering grass the dewy dawn brings its spell. Love is joy and love is life and the law that makes for love is the law that most abides. Where love is rich in word and deed, where love is the burden of each behest, where thinking love brings the flock to the shepherd's care, where human heart is taught to throb to every call with human pity, where silent work in social cause marks the teacher and the taught, there is the shrine of social work. Truth is law where untruth is rare, where candour brings smiling praise and lying gives no hiding place and where no butt of his fellows makes the dullard quit his simple 'no' and utter 'yes' in despair. Punctuality reigns supreme where everything is in time and beating heart is tuned to the ticking clock that its moving hands may have a setting with our fleeting life.

Sweet is the beauty of that which is neat and the neatness of our hand and attire is the neatness acquired in early years. Clean shines the lawn when the grass is mown, clean looks the abode when the dirt is gone, clean seems the heart when a clean breast is made. The mystic hand that nature reveals, the mystic art the poet unfolds, the mystic delight that moonlight brings, the mystic brush the painters hold, the mystic joy that music brings, the mystic love that soothes our being, the mystic wave that rolls the deep, the mystic awe that the heavens command, the mystic flower in our bower, and the mystic marble in our tower and the rosy dream of golden slumber have in beauty their sacred spring. So with temples and palaces, Pericles did in days of yore his capital city adorn that her beauty might impart noble lessons to her peoples' heart and men on earth might learn that her noble image had a noble return. The ruddy morn tears the gloomy screen and calls forth our mirth. And the heart that learns to adore the beautiful works of God, bathed in holy light, must some day meet its Lord. A taste for beauty no lecture can implant, as the taste of honey no honeyed words can impart. It is a thing of the heart where none can enter save the pupils' feeling of pleasure. Nature with her bounteous charms grants the joy divine in hours of gardening and open air classes. Nature study and periodic sojourn in the festive green can make the learner's heart warm. Our senses must be trained from early years to receive the soft and delicate call which beauty sends. Lessons in literature and folk dance, pictures, music and works of art, potteries and vases, mural paintings and decorations can all lead to the appreciation of beauty. To enjoy nature is to obey its glorious Lord and the joy that springs from works of art will soothe us in a sense, creators of their inner heart. (Prabuddha Bharata)

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