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THE Hindu Organ.

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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HINDUISM IN CEYLON

DEITIES COMMON TO HINDUS AND BUDDHISTS

By Swami Jagadiswarananda

(In the Prabuddha Bharata)

Though Ceylon is well known as an ancient seat of Buddhist thought and culture, Hinduism is no less dominant in the island. Of the Ceylonese population, which is approximately five and a half millions according to the last census, about one-fourth are Hindus belonging to the Saivasiddhanta school of Hinduism. Ceylonese Hindus are Tamilians belonging to the South-Indian Dravidian stock and their ancestors migrated to the island in the pre-historic days. It is also suggested that they were the original settlers of the place when in the bygone ages Ceylon was geographically a part of India.

Followers of Saivite Saints

The Hindus in Ceylon numbering about a lakh are staunch followers of four prominent Saivite saints of India, viz. Manickavasagar, Sundaramurthy, Thiruganasambandar and Apparswamy. The books written specially by these four Tamil saints, mostly Thevarams or hymns in adorations of Siva, are their religious scriptures. Some of them, for instance Thiruvasagam of Manickavasagar, have been rendered into English with critical annotations by the late Rev. Dr. Pope of Oxford. Both in spiritual fervour and poetic beauty they are masterpieces of world literature. Though the Hindus have spread all over the island, the northern part, being nearer to India, is colonized by the Hindus. The Hindu districts are Trincomalee, Batticaloa, Jaffna and Negombo, mostly inhabited by the Saivaites with a sprinkling of Vaishnavites. Lanka is the oldest name which the island always bore in song and story both here and in India. After it was conquered and colonized by the Bengali prince Vijaya and his followers, it began to be called Sinhala Dvipa or The Island of The Lion Race. Sinhala Dvipa became Heladvipa in the mouths of its inhabitants, while foreigners made it Serediv. It was often called Sinhala whence come the later forms of Ceilam, Ceylam, and finally Ceylon. The Greeks called it Tapropane instead of Tamraparni, corrupted form of Tamraparni, the name of a South-Indian river supposed to be given to it.

Forced Conversion

The Tamils or Hindus in Ceylon are divided into two classes, the Ceylon Tamils and the Indian Tamils. The Ceylon Tamils are usually educated and occupy good position in society. The late Sir P. Ramanathan, the Sir Suren-dranath of Ceylon, built a very gigantic Siva temple in Colombo, made of stone according to the South-Indian style. Amongst other prominent Hindus may be mentioned the names of the late Sir P. Arunachalam and Dr. A. Comaraswamy, the reputed authority in Indian art and architecture, now the curator of the Indian section of the Boston Museum of fine arts. The Indian Tamils are chiefly of the labouring class and are temporary immigrants of South India. They return to India after a period of service and form the bulk

of estate labour. But both the Ceylon and Indian Tamils along with all Muslims speak the Hindu language Tamil, which is said to be the oldest living literary tongue. As in India many Hindus in Ceylon have been converted to Christianity. The foreign rulers, especially the Portuguese, forced them to adopt the semitic faith and name also. Even now many Hindus bear Christian appellations. The religious conditions of Ceylon indicate that christianization has penetrated to the core of Ceylon life. But as the spirit of Hindu culture is deathless, it has already started to assert itself.

Katragama Shrine

Though Hinduism in Ceylon is pure Saivism, the Ceylon Hindus are practically the worshippers of Pillair or Ganesh and Kandaswamy or Kartikeya, the two sons of Lord Siva. There are 2157 Hindu temples in the island, mainly dedicated to Kartikeya and Ganesh. Some of them are very old, of pre-Buddhist age—specially the shrines at Katragama, Chilaw, Trincomalee and Dondra. Kartikeya temple at Katragama, considered to be the holiest in the island, is a sylvan shrine lying in the heart of a vast forest infested with wild beasts in the southernmost point of Ceylon beach near the Indian Ocean, the nearest railway station being about 50 miles away. But during the two festival weeks in July and August it overflows with visitors and becomes a busy town with shops and markets and a veritable hive of activities with processions carried out at night. The pilgrimage to Katragama attracts Hindus, Buddhists and Mahomedans alike in their thousands from all parts of Ceylon and South India. The origin of the temple can be traced back to the hoary age of Hindu mythology. Kandaswamy is looked upon by the Sinhalese Buddhists as their national hero and god. There seems to be an idea that the Hindus have a greater claim to it than the Buddhists. The management of this holiest temple of Ceylon is in the hands of the Buddhists, just as the holiest Buddhist temple in India, I mean the one at Buddha Gaya, is in the hands of the Hindus. As a matter of fact the worship of this god Kartikeya had been known to the Sinhalese people from the earliest times. It was quite certain that the Sinhalese people had worshipped him before they became Buddhists. To the Ceylon Buddhists this Hindu god is the embodiment of life and energy.

Hindu—Buddhist Deities

The Katragama temple is situated on the bank of the Manickka Ganga, the Ganges of Ceylon. The Hindu settlers of Ceylon brought along with them the traditional Bhakti for the Ganges. Six prominent rivers have the suffix 'Ganga' such as the Kalu Ganga, Kelavi Ganga, Mahaveli Ganga, etc. The Hindu god Kartika has been allotted a prominent place in all Buddhist temples. In the hill towns of Badulla and Kandy two Kandaswami temples are owned by the Buddhists. Under the ancient Bo-tree at Anuradhapura, planted by Mahendra of Asokan royal family in the third century B. C., an image of Kartikeya is worshipped. In many Buddhist houses stone images of Kartikeya are to be seen even now. In every one of the Buddhist temples

(Continued on Page 3)

THE HYDRO ELECTRIC SCHEME

Its Enormous Possibilities

GREATEST NATIONAL ASSET

Mr. Wimalasurendra's Warning

"The Hydro Electric Scheme and its value in the promotion of our National Welfare" was the subject of an interesting paper read by Mr. D. J. Wimalasurendra, M. S. C., at the Pickwick Club, Dehiwala, on Sunday.

It was not a day too soon, he said, to turn their thoughts once again to the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the controversy connected with its proposed alienation. Most of them would have expected that, with the emphatic refusal of the Legislative Council to barter away their greatest national asset for a mess of pottage, the advocates of the "Whitehall Securities Corporation," would have hidden their heads in shame. But it had not been so. Big capital suffering from the malady of an unnatural appetite for dishonourable profit had no sense of shame. They were not idle; they were making every endeavour through their ever vigilant advocates to secure Ceylon's national assets. It was only the other day that big capital had made a desperate attempt to purchase the country's telegraph and telephone systems.

Means To End

Turning to the Hydro-Electric Scheme, Mr. Wimalasurendra said that the Scheme was not an end in itself, but merely a means to an end, that end being the stoppage of the vast drain of money from this country for the purchase of even their most elementary necessities. If they used that vast store-house of cheap power they could easily manufacture their daily wants. The Hydro-Electric Scheme was the means to that end. If they made a wise use of the water power with which nature had so richly endowed them, they would attain to a position of power and plenty. If they bartered it away they would sooner or later be faced with the certain prospect of poverty. The choice therefore which the Hydro-Electric Scheme offered them was one of Poverty or Power. How ridiculously absurd, he asked, were those people who shouted out that the Scheme should be placed outside all political considerations. On the other hand he maintained that it should be one of the principal concerns of their political activities.

The speaker then dwelt at length on the Aberdeen and Laxapana Scheme. This Scheme when installed to its full capacity would be able to deliver approximately 400 million units per annum transmitted to different centres in Ceylon to serve various metallurgical, chemical and industrial local demands.

Mr. Wimalasurendra then proceeded to give a brief history of the Scheme and the considerable difficulties he had experienced in getting the Government to see the vast possibilities of the Aberdeen and Laxapana falls.

The Possibilities

He went on to say that Ceylon paid no less than 100 million rupees a year

(Continued on Page 3.)

Is Germany Preparing For War?

UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF WAR PREPARATION!

By Ernest Schulz

WHATEVER the ostensible purpose of the decrees, rules, and regulations so far promulgated by the Hitler Government, they are actually all designed to furnish a foundation for achieving the final goal of the National Socialists—restoration of the Holy Roman Empire of the Germanic race and its far-flung border lines, along which Barbarossa's stalwart crusaders converged a thousand years ago. Everywhere in Germany unmistakable signs of tentative war preparations meet the eye of the casual observer. On Berlin's great thoroughfare, the Kurfurstendamm, with its innumerable cafes, exclusive shops, and hurrying crowds, one instinctively senses an atmosphere of expectation and anxiety, buoyancy and premonition. The contrast between the self-conscious, straddling soldiery and the slinking self-effacing burghers is striking. Shining blue eyes glowing with Hitler fanaticism grow somber and dark when they exchange scowling looks with unfortunate non-Nazis. Brown uniforms, black ones, men of the Steel Helmet garbed in gray, Reichswehr service donjons, sailor suits, the Hitlerite youth in Khaki and smooth-shaven Schupo in their snugly fitting Prussian blue, rub elbows with the hapless plain citizen. Boots, boots, marching up and down. The whole city seems like an armed camp. And the air is tense and dramatic. Non-Nazis shrink from contact with the marching Hans. Again and again I have observed citizens weaving in and out picking their way skillfully between ruthless hordes of soldiery. The burgher has become adept in the art of dodging. For well he knows that the slightest jostling, unintentioned though it may be, will cause an outbreak of the storm trooper's ruffled feelings and may result in an offending citizen's arrest and a ride to a concentration camp. I never lost the feeling that the non-Nazis were on a platter, ready to be served up to the Hitler Moloch. Many shared my opinion.

Are They Not Soldiers?

If the uniformed men and boys that dominate the Kurfurstendamm do not come under the heading of soldiers, I do not know what a soldier looks like. They drill on their own training grounds, march with war-time kits on their backs, spend their allotted time at target practice, and receive instructions in servicing machine-guns. I was told that intensive machine gun training was being given to special Nazi shock troops at their headquarters near the Turm-und-Stromstrasse, Moabit, Berlin. I have it from an unimpeachable source that dies and models for vastly improved machine-guns ready to be turned out in series overnight are kept there for study and practice. Motorized Machine-gun squads nightly speed through dimly lit suburban Berlin. The ex-Crown Prince, by the way,

is a full-fledged member of such a squad.

Only Half The Story

Nazi airplanes furrow Munich's star-spangled sky in perfect V formation. For a fifteen minute flight over Berlin in one of the commercial Hansa planes I invested the sum of five marks, just to get a look at the plane's revolving chairs. To unscrew the seat, raise it from its platform and plant a machine-gun in its place is the work of two minutes. And there are hundreds of Hansa planes, the latest models equipped for fast flight and swift get-aways. That the airplane traffic routes in western Germany converge along the French and Belgian borders, with but a few scheduled lines running east and south, goes without saying. Bomb and gas-proof dug-outs and cellars designed as havens of refuge from air attacks, weekly alarms calling gas-masked men, women, and children to their appointed stations—these tell only half the story.

Meanwhile the Heilsberg triangle in East Prussia is lined with miles of subterranean passages built of steel and concrete equipped for swift concentration of thousands of men either for defence or attack. These men, like all the other brown and black shirted citizens of the Third Reich, bear arms, meaning guns, openly or in their hip pockets and I take this opportunity of giving the lie to the German government for its denial of this fact. Time and again I have sat with Nazi storm troopers at Zanitz's cafe in the Tauenzienstrasse, at Quick's restaurant in the Joachimthalerstrasse, at Cafe Umlandseck, at Kranzle's and at dozens of other places and watched them adjust their guns or make sure of the safety catch. They were not of the auxiliary police either, but plain S. A. and S. S. men (storm troopers, protection squads) and they made no bones about it. The explanation given in some quarters that what I took for revolvers were nothing but toy guns (Schreckpistolen) is preposterous. In addition some of the troopers sport a business-like dagger or dangling cutlass clumsily sheathed. Plenty of use has been made of the storm troopers' arms—in street encounters or on those occasions when they are called upon to "shoot up" their opponents' places, cowboy fashion.

An Open Secret

I have indicated that very few airplane routes lead across the Alps to Rome, but it is an open secret that additional highways of the air have been lately established. Germany's fastest craft ply between Berlin and Rome, and high-ranking Nazi leaders come and go although the visits appear to be one-sided. It would be stretching credulity a bit too far to believe that lower rates and quicker shipments of early spring produce, southern fruit and spaghetti keep the minds of Goering and Goebbels occupied. There is a twofold purpose. Beginners who had never held office before, political amateurs of the first water though political killers, they have a great deal to learn. Partly based on certain internal elements common to both countries, Germany's sudden friendship for Italy must be taken also as an indication that her

(Continued on page 3)

NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited for the transport of arrack from the Railway Station, Trincomalee, to the Arrack Warehouse, Fort Frederick, Trincomalee.

Tenders should reach the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Jaffna, not later than 12 noon on November 27, 1933.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Jaffna.

A. N. STRONG
Excise Commissioner.

Office of the Excise Commissioner,
Colombo, October 23, 1933.

(G. 31. 9-11-33)

NOTICE

Tenders are hereby invited for the transport of arrack from the Jaffna Customs Railway siding to the Arrack Warehouse situated within the Customs premises.

Tenders should reach the Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Jaffna, not later than 12 noon on November 27, 1933.

For further particulars apply at the Office to Asst. Commissioner of Excise, Jaffna.

A. N. STRONG
Excise Commissioner.

Office of the Excise Commissioner,
Colombo, October 23, 1933.

(G. 30. 9-11-33.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8369.

In the matter of the estate
of the late Ponnammam
wife of Thambyayah of
Nallor

Deceased.

S. Thambyayah of Nallor

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. S. Nagalingam

2. T. Pakianathan

3. T. Ratnasabapathy of Nallor
minors appearing by their
Guardian-at-Item the 1st Res-
pondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration be issued to Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor, it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be issued to Petitioner, unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 15th day of November 1933.

(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
25 October, 1933. District Judge,
O. 27. 9 & 13.

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Business income Rs 1,500,000/-
Insure Today

Annual premium Rs 25/-

Policy matures at death or

at tenth year.

Maximum claim Rs 500/-

Rich and poor can insure.

Branch offices at Chavakachcheri,
Kandy and Batticaloa.

Chief Inspector for Ceylon is
Mr. E. P. Buell, Uduvil, Manipay.
(H. 75. 10-8-33-9-2-34.)

Farewell Function At
Demodera.

Mr. S. Arumainayagam, the popular Officer-in-Charge of Demodera Railway Station was accorded a fitting farewell by his numerous friends and well-wishers of Uva on Sunday the 29th October on the eve of his departure on transfer to Chilaw. The Railway bungalow was tastefully decorated and a band of musicians from Badulla kept the audience lively. A group photograph was taken and two addresses one in English and the other in Tamil were presented. Speeches were made by Messrs. V. Ramanathan, A. Arudpragasam, P. M. O. Gibbs and several others and songs composed for the occasion by Mr. N. Ramalingam teacher, Government School, Spring Valley and by Pandit Alapillai were sung by students of St. Joseph School.

Mr. S. Arumainayagam feelingly replied. Refreshments were lavishly served and the gathering broke off late in the night after a very pleasant time.—Cor.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1933.

AN INDUSTRIAL
ASSOCIATION.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS THE UNIVERSAL topic of discussion. Indeed, one hardly meets a friend who has not a scheme of his own to relieve unemployment among educated young men. Each one claims for his scheme advantages which he stoutly denies to every rival proposal. The propounder of the scheme is prepared to prove the merits of his pet remedy with a wealth of examples drawn from countries in both hemispheres. But, strange as it may seem, these gentlemen do not themselves believe in the efficacy of the prescriptions they so laboriously commend to their countrymen. For, not infrequently does the charming champion of drastic remedies grow lukewarm over his scheme when his sons or nephews have to be helped on to new careers. It is not that he lacks the capital to embark his sons on unorthodox ventures. But when it is a question of putting money to give a practical start to a scheme there is need for closer examination of the proposal in all its details and aspects. He therefore hesitates and is haunted with misgivings of every description. It is not fair to reproach him for his caution. He is only a layman and cannot be expected to entertain for his proposal the confidence an expert has.

It is this lack of expert guidance that stands in the way of many well-to-do young men striking out into spheres to which they had hitherto turned their backs in scorn. There are many young men who are prepared to shed the old ideas of dignity and put their hands willingly to any honest job. But in the absence of an agency to inspire and cheer him up, at least during his early struggles to get his hands and heart attuned to his job, the young man not unnaturally feels diffident.

There are many ways in which the wealth of the province could be conserved for the benefit of the people. New cottage industries could be started, old ones revived and existing ones stimulated. Many avenues may be explored to increase the wealth of the province and at the same time find employment to not a few of our educated young men. We must have expert advice for which we must be prepared to pay. And when reliable advice as to the availability of raw material is had, there is the further question of training skilled workmen and technical assistants. It is useless to sit with folded hands till Government comes to our help. That day might never be. It is for the people themselves to move in the matter and take the steps necessary to utilise the raw material and man-power available in the province to add to the wealth of the country. Our sources of wealth are drying up one by one and unless the Tamils bestir themselves and address themselves to the problem of securing economic stability, their endeavours in many other directions are bound to produce only feeble results.

We suggest that an Industrial Association be started by some

of the leading Tamils who enjoy the confidence of their countrymen to create a fund of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose of helping the revival of industries in this province. We have no doubt that if the right men take up the proposal in earnest the amount needed will be forthcoming within a short time. Thus alone can we save our country from the economic morass into which it is daily sinking, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

Jaffna's Contribution
To Ceylon's Well-Being

ACTING GOVERNOR'S ADVICE
TO JAFFNESE.

The people of Jaffna had a valuable contribution to make towards the prosperity and well-being of Ceylon, said the Hon. Mr. F. G. Tyrrell the acting Governor, in his speech at the St. John's College Prize-giving on Friday last. Their qualities of industry and independence, he said, if rightly guided and directed, would be of great value to themselves and to their generation. People in England were blamed of being insular in their outlook. They in Jaffna were also cut off from the mainland of Ceylon. If they had to avoid the danger of being accused of narrowness of outlook, they should travel abroad and see that they were widely read and widely educated, and that they were able by reason of their education to bring all questions and problems to the touchstone of the universal standard of what was right and what was wrong.

Return of Railway
Probationer

Mr. M. Kanagasabai, Probationary Assistant Divisional Transportation Superintendent of the Railway, who is away in England is returning to the Island next Sunday. Mr. Kanagasabai, was the last of the batch of officers selected from the Railway Clerical Service for the purpose of being trained to higher administrative work. After completing his training in Ceylon he proceeded to England over two years ago to be trained in the British Railways. He has also obtained the academic qualifications he was expected to take. He will be attached for the present to the General Manager's Office.

Why Sir Samuel Wilson
Retired?

TO GIVE ROOM FOR
YOUNG MEN.

The reason for the forthcoming retirement of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson (61) from the post of permanent Undersecretary of State of the Colonies, five years earlier than his age-limit is that he does not wish to stand in the way of younger men.

"I believe that younger men should be given the opportunity of filling more responsible positions whenever possible," Sir Samuel is reported to have said "and I always intended to retire as soon after the age of 60 as possible, if I could get anything else to do. I have had the opportunity of joining a board in the City."

A 200-Carat
Blue Sapphire

BIG FINDS IN
EHELİYAGODA AREA

Interest in the gemming trade has been revived by the discovery of gems to the value of nearly Rs. 20,000 during the last few days in pits in the Eheliyagoda area, says the Avisavalla correspondent of the "Times." In a pit owned by the local headman, and others at Gela-hetta, the correspondent says, it was reported that a blue sapphire of about 200 carats in weight was found, as well as other less valuable gems, last week. Last week alone about Rs. 10,000 worth of uncut gems changed hands at local auction sales.

TOMATO—GOOD
PURIFIER OF BODY

—O—

ITS USEFUL CURATIVE
PROPERTIES

OF all the vegetables introduced from the West, tomato grows best in India. And it is also the most useful, next only to lime.

Henry C. Sherman, Ph. D. Professor of Food Chemistry at Columbia University, says in his "Food Products":—

"Weight for weight, tomatoes, raw or steamed, rank with lettuce or string beans as a source of vitamin A and B and with oranges and lemons as a source of vitamin C. The dry matter of tomatoes and of spinach contains an even higher concentration of vitamin A than does butter-fat.

A Remedy For Scurvy

The value of tomato juice has been recognised for a considerable time by the medical profession as one of the most successful remedies for rickets and scurvy, but it is only recently that it has become generally accepted as the chief remedy for mal-nutrition for children and invalids. The patients of Children's Memorial Hospitals in Chicago are fed with tomato juice. The doctor in charge of the Hospital reports: "The vitamin content of tomatoes is accomplishing the 'undreamed of' in the feeding of infants and children, and is doing marvellous things in cleansing the system."

Several cases of ophthalmia, an eye disorder caused by a diet deficient in vitamin A, have been treated by giving tomato juice.

Protection Against Disease

It has been stated by a noted authority on diet that tomatoes and tomato juice afford the great protection against disease of any single item of diet in the world. Yet it is surprising how slow the public is to accept anything so simple and so inexpensive as tomatoes. The juice also should be given to patients suffering from fever, as the natural acids counteract the feverish condition of the system and afford greater relief than almost any other beverage.

For Diabetes

Tomato juice is recognised as being one of the most thirst-quenching beverages, having three important acids: malic, the acid found in apples; citric, the acid found in lemon, limes and oranges, and phosphoric. In addition, tomato juice is particularly effective as an appetizer to be taken at a meal. It stimulates the flow of saliva and gives an added zest to the food.

Dr. P. J. Cammidge of London reports: "Tomatoes rank first among all vegetables and fruits as a food treatment for diabetes." Tomato juice is now being prescribed extensively also in cases of obesity and anaemia. Tomatoes are put by competent authorities at the head of all foods for reducing weight.

For Drug Addiction

Perhaps the reader is not familiar with the fact that nothing is more effective in cleaning the system of the toxin resulting from an over-indulgence of alcoholic stimulant than cold tomatoes or tomato juice. Alcoholic patients and drug addicts are now administered liberal quantities of tomato juice. The toxin resulting from too much rich food and too little exercise are likewise overcome by the use of tomato juice. In addition to the vitamin content and the tendency to clean out the system, tomatoes are rich in mineral matter. Tomatoes contain proteins, phosphates, potash, lime, magnesium, sodium, sulphur, chlorine and iron.

A Good Source of Iron.

The iron in fruits and vegetables is better absorbed and becomes more completely available for nutrition than the iron of the meats.

Dr. G. W. Wagner of Chicago states that:—

1. Tomatoes are the richest of all foods in vitamins.

2. They are the richest of all vegetables in natural health acids, which keep the stomach and intestines in condition.

3. They are effective blood-cleaners.

4. Tomatoes are correctives for the kidney's helping to wash away any poison that causes disease.

5. They are prescribed for diabetes and Bright's disease.

The widespread use of tomato juice has brought an appreciation of the virtues of tomatoes to many people who had never before particularly cared for tomatoes as a food.

A survey of the field brings to attention instances of help in case of dyspepsia, rheumatism, eye trouble, obesity, anaemia, constipation, foul breath, blood disorder, skin disease and ever so many other disorders, until the list looks a patent medicine testimonial.

Vivekananda Society,
ColomboOPENING OF VIDYALAYAM
BUILDINGS

The Vivekananda Society, Colombo, has issued invitations for the opening of the Vidyalayam Buildings by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government on Monday, the 13th instant at 5-30 p.m.

The members of the Society will present a new Tamil play, "Is it a Dream or Reality?" on that occasion.

Is Germany Preparing
For War?

(Continued from page 3 column 8).

still in their bones. Italy offers an outlet to the sea and to Africa's immense reservoirs, last but not least Italy is to furnish the heavy artillery which Germany entirely lacks. Germany argues that as long as private manufacture and sale of arms are unrestricted government can do nothing to prevent any nation from arming. That Italy has her hands full with France and that a powerful neighbour in the north would be the last thing Mussolini desires have been left out of the calculations of Teuton diplomacy.

Storm Troops

A million storm troopers eager for combat are receiving military training and learning how to shoot. The Hitlerite youth is hiking, marching, living in camps, soldier fashion. Public school text books, meetings, open-air protest, torch light procession, the film, the theatre, the military spirit of Spandau, Frederick the Great, they all mean but one thing. Heels clicking men stand at attention as of yore. The monocle has come back to its own. It was the monocled smooth-shaven sabre-smitten face of a former captain of the imperial army that pondered my question, "What do you want?" at Cafe Konig, Unter den Linden.

"Well," he finally burst out, "a strong army and navy, an airplane force second to none, the Polish corridor, Polish, Silesia, Danzig, the return of our former colonies. Anschluss with Austria, by force if necessary."

"And if you do not get what you want?" I ventured to ask.

"War, war to the hilt."

"What about another two million dead, maimed and orphaned?"

"What about it?" was his razor-sharp reply. "It will have been well worth the price if we win, and win we shall this time!" —The Nation

JAFFNESE IN F. M. S.

Their Co-operative Enterprise

EFFECTS OF DEPRESSION

Annual Report Of Co operative Society

Retrenchment of staff in various government departments and commercial firms has adversely affected the great Co-operative work Jaffnese are carrying on in the F. M. S. and was mainly responsible for the falling off in the membership and consequent decrease in capital of the Jaffnese Co-operative Society Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, which, in spite of the adverse circumstances, has declared a profit of \$13225.49 for the last financial year.

This society organised and run by Jaffnese in F. M. S. is an object lesson to their brethren here in organisation and team-spirit.

The following are excerpts from the report on the working and general progress of the Society for the Co-operative Financial year ended 30th June, 1933, presented at the 9th annual general meeting held at the Town Hall, Kuala Lumpur, on 5th November 1933.

One hundred and fourteen members were enrolled during the period under review as against 321 during the preceding period. The number of resignations and withdrawals was 337.

The number of women members was 166.

On the 30th June, 1933, the total amount of subscription capital standing to the credit of members was \$331,721.75 as against \$265,858.57 at the end of the previous year. Retrenchment of staff in various government departments and commercial firms as a result of the existing trade depression was mainly responsible for the great falling off in the membership and for decrease in capital.

The various District Committees continued to function smoothly and as efficiently as possible.

Delegates Conference

A successful conference of the members of the Selangor District Committee was held in the Society's Office on the 23rd July, 1933 and several matters of importance were discussed. Personal contact of this nature between members, who between them, can do more towards bringing about a real and lasting understanding and sympathy than can be achieved through the medium of circulars from Head Office, is indispensable for the successful running of any social service. It is hoped to hold similar conference in the other States during the forthcoming year.

Maxwell Scholarships

This Society continued to subscribe to the Maxwell Scholarship Fund of which the Selangor Urban Co-operative Union are the trustees. Four scholarships of \$30/- each were awarded during the year under review.

This Society is a member of the above Union which is continuing to do very useful work in trying to co-ordinate and assist in maintaining a better spirit of understanding among the different Societies affiliated to it.

Investments

The investments on gilt-edged securities on the 1st July, 1932 amounted to \$144,039.18 and a sum of \$10,950/- was invested during the year making \$155,039.18 in all. A sum of \$9,800/- was however withdrawn and the balance of investment on the 30th June, 1933 was \$145,239.18. According to the current market value of these shares the total amount realisable if the society decided to dispose the investments will be about \$159,390/-, which will yield a profit of nearly \$14,623/-.

Profit

The net profit for the year is \$13,225.49 and the amount to be set apart to the Statutory Reserve Fund is

CATTLE BREEDING STATION

Proposed Dry Zone Experiment

The establishment as an experiment of a cattle breeding station in the dry zone, it is learnt, has been recommended by the Government Veterinary Surgeon and the Director of Agriculture.

It is understood that they recommend the establishment of such a station purely as an experiment so that the practical aspects of the project may be fully explored before the Government embarks upon a full fledged scheme.

But the experiment, it is learnt, will not be launched until the Department of Irrigation has reported upon the freedom of certain suggested sites from floods since it is considered imperative that pasture land should be secure from periodic inundations.

The possibility of converting the high lands in the dry zone to pasture purpose is also envisaged as one method of evading the risk of floods.

In the meantime, until a definite decision is reached on this matter it is reported that experiments with different varieties of fodder grass are being tried out in certain areas in the dry zone with a view to discovering a pasture grass of a high and quick yield.

\$1,322.55 The balance of \$11,992.94 together with \$7.80 being the amount carried forward from previous year making a total of \$119,10.74 is recommended for appropriation for various items.

Committee of Management

The Committee of management met 55 times during the year under review. In January, 1933, Mr. M. Ponnampalam the Vice-President resigned his seat on the Committee and Mr. S. Kanagaratnam was elected Vice-President and Mr. M. Apathy as a member of the Committee in place of Mr. M. Ponnampalam. Mr. S. Ponniah resigned his seat in the Committee in February, 1933 when he went on leave and his place was filled by the election of Mr. S. Kandiah.

Indebtedness

Although this Society has been in existence for 9 years it would appear that there are still several members who are not free from debt. Applications for loans to liquidate prior debts continue to be made. Such members who are still in debt are advised to furnish immediately a complete statement of their liabilities and to apply for loans. It has been decided that after 1st November, 1933 loans for settling debts will not be granted. Loans should be applied for when they are really required.

Women Members and Suretyship

The attention of members is invited to the fact that the amount of eligibility of women members, who have no permanent monthly income to loans or to stand sureties to loans is the total subscriptions standing to their credits. In the past the practice in this respect has not been uniform, but in future the policy will be as mentioned above.

Bonus To Honorary Officers

With profits that are dwindling and are likely to continue to dwindle yearly the payment of bonus to Honorary Officers, if it is proposed to continue on the scale we have been accustomed in the past, is a matter which calls for serious attention. The reason for the introduction of a system of payment of bonus to officers was that the society being a profit earning one, the 2 or 3 individuals who had to spend a greater part of their leisure hours in the service of the society should receive some financial remuneration as a token of the recognition they deserve for the ungrudging services they have rendered to the society during the year. The 2 or 3 officers have now, with the formation of district committees, increased to about 30 and, therefore, the burden of labours, having been distributed over a large number of people, a change in policy regarding payment of bonus should be made in future years. It must be remembered that the ideal of co-operative service is free service and the committee hopes that during the forthcoming year the members of the society will make a precedent for all co-operative societies by doing away with the system of payment of bonus.

Proposed Children's Ordinance

CHILD PROTECTION SOCIETY'S DRAFT

To Be Presented To State Council.

The Children's Ordinance, which is being formulated to take the place of the defunct Domestic Service Bill, is now in draft form.

The annual report of the Child Protection Society states that the Ordinance has been most carefully complied by the Society's legal adviser, and it is to be most carefully considered, re-considered, altered and amended in the endeavour to present it to the State Council eventually in a condition acceptable to a large majority of members, and omitting any sudden attack on prejudices or customs of long standing.

In the words of the drafter of the proposed Ordinance, it is a simple one involving no serious expense to Government and no necessity to await the establishment of certified schools before promulgation.

Provisions

The Ordinance contains provisions under the following headings:—

- (a) Adoption.
- (b) Employment
- (c) Cruelty and offences
- (d) Orphanages and volunteer homes
- (e) Unprotected youth
- (f) Juvenile offenders
- (g) Certified Schools
- (h) Miscellaneous.

Wellawatte Spinning And Weaving Mills

PROSPECTS OF RE-OPENING UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

A message from Bombay states that there is a prospect of the Wellawatte Spinning and Weaving Mills re-opening in the near future, under new Management. The Mills which were hitherto managed by Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd., closed down several weeks ago owing to the liquidation of the agent's firm, but there is a report to the effect that the Nizam of Hyderabad may be induced to come to the rescue.

Hinduism In Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

of the island, numbering about 6200, Kartikeya has secured a seat. Tradition goes to say that Bhagavan Buddha visited Ceylon by air three times, and when he left the island he appointed god Vishnu as the care-taker of the island. So the Hindu god Vishnu is also worshipped by the Buddhists. In Colombo there is a big temple dedicated to god Vishnu by the Buddhists. In the hilly town of Diyatalawa there is a Buddhist temple on both sides of which there are temples of Kartikeya and Vishnu. Of the most beautiful rock cut temples at Dambulla one is dedicated to Vishnu. In these temples, which are marvels of architecture, there are images and wall paintings of Rama, Lakshmana, Vibhishana, Kartikeya, Ganesh, Vishnu and other Hindu deities. In Kandy, the third and last important capital of Ceylon, near the famous Tooth-temple, there are temples for Vishnu and other Hindu gods. Even the ceremonials of the Tooth-temple have been greatly influenced by the Hindu culture. The last five kings of Ceylon who reigned here were Tamils or Hindus and married the princesses of the royal dynasty of Madura and Tanjore.

(To be Concluded.)

Is Germany Preparing For War?

(Continued from page 1)

rulers are aware of the political isolation in which she finds herself, a fact which weighs heavily upon the Berlin conspirators. The hunger blockade is

OLD GIRLS' DAY AT RAMANATHAN COLLEGE

Annual Celebrations

The annual meeting of the Old Girls' Union and prize distribution at Ramanathan College took place on Saturday, the 4th November. The proceedings commenced at 7 a.m. with Abhishekam both in the College Temple and at the Samadhi of Sir Ramanathan. The members of the Union after lunch assembled in the Training School Hall where the business meeting was held. The election of office-bearers, and reading of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer then took place.

Office Bearers

The following were elected office bearers for the coming year 1934. President: Lady Ramanathan, Vice-President: Miss V. F. Carleton (M.A. Hons.) Mrs. S. N. Sasan; Joint Secretaries: Mrs. V. Canagaratnam, Miss R. Thangamma (Tamil Pandit); Treasurers: Mrs. Kanagasabai, Miss C. Rajarajesvari (Tamil Pandit); Committee: Mrs. R. R. Nalliah, Mrs. T. Muttukumar, Mrs. Sam A. Sabapathy, Mrs. V. T. Pasupathy, Mrs. V. Balasundaram, Mrs. K. Kanagaratnam, Mrs. C. N. Devarajan, Mrs. K. V. Mylvaganam, Miss S. Sabaratnam, Miss R. R. Chelliah (B.A. Hons.), Miss A. Annaratnam, Miss K. Sathasivam, Miss B. Kanagasabai and C. Rajeswari.

Mrs. V. Canagaratnam then thanked the retiring Secretary Miss R. Mangayarkarasi, who had borne the brunt of the work all through the year, and wished her a prosperous career in the Government Training School, Colombo. She also reminded the members that without the subscriptions no Secretary could carry on, and called upon them all to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Union and help the Secretary by paying up regularly. She recommended that the Old Girls' Day be held earlier in the year before the examinations and rains began. Tea was then served, after which all the members and students repaired to the newly laid out Tennis Court which was formally opened by Lady Ramanathan and the Old Girls. The Temple priest first performed the Vinayaga pooja in the centre of the court after which the rackets and balls were distributed and a few sets were played.

Prize Distribution

The party then returned to the hall and at 5.30 p.m. Mrs. S. Natesa Pillai distributed the prizes, and also the Cambridge Junior Certificates for 1932. Special mention should be made of the eight students who passed the Vivekananda Society's All Ceylon Shiva Religious Examination. They were awarded certificates by the Vivekananda Society and also received special prizes for their excellent work. Mrs. V. Canagaratnam then spoke of the continued progress of the College. The meeting was then addressed by Miss R. Thangamma (Tamil Pandit) who welcomed the Old Girls and thanked Lady Ramanathan for her tireless work and anxiety for the well being of the College. Miss C. Raja Rajesvari (Tamil Pandit) then spoke on the subject of 'Ancient Tamil Women and their Virtue.'

Entertainment.

The students of the College staged some scenes from Tiruvilayadal Puranam. 'The Life of Sri Krishna', 'Harichandra' and 'King Arthur' besides several other interesting pieces, and entertained the audience with Tamil and English songs. The Girl Guide item reflected great credit on the energetic Guide Captain Miss R. R. Chellaiya B.A. (Hon.). Miss C. Raja Rajesvari (Tamil Pandit) and Miss R. R. Chellaiya are to be congratulated upon their excellent training of the students for the Tamil Puranic Drama and the beautiful rendering of 'Sri Krishna's flute'. The acting and singing showed great improvement, and the music was very sweet. The staging of King Arthur under the guidance of Miss Carleton (who unfortunately was not well enough to be present) was well done by the children. Altogether it was a very happy day both for the Old girls and the present students, as well as the parents and teachers who always enjoy the yearly reunion at the College.

The programme terminated with Thevaram and pooja in the Temple.

LATE MR. PATEL'S REMAINS

Arrival Today In Bombay

TO LIE IN STATE IN HOSPITAL

Arrangements For Cremation

Bombay, Nov. 6.

The Bombay Government have refused to reconsider their decision refusing permission for the cremation of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's remains on Chowpatti foreshore. The cremation committee met and discussed the situation.

The body, on its arrival on Thursday afternoon, will be taken to the G. T. Hospital, where it will be kept till Friday morning, when the body will be handed over to Mr. Patel's relatives. It will be remembered that Mr. Patel was kept in this very hospital for three days, prior to his proceeding to Europe in March 1932. The body will be removed to Ballard Pier from where it will be taken in a procession to the Hindu burning ghat, in Queen Road. Traffic will be closed for five to six hours along the route. Many offices in Bombay will remain closed that day.

Mr. Lotewala, a close friend of Mr. Patel, who returned to-day from Europe by M. V. 'Victoria', stated that the municipal authorities of the canton where Mr. Patel died have certified that they had allowed the removal of the body only after the sanitary and medical requirements had been fully complied with. (Hindu Cor.)

The Hydro Electric Scheme

(Continued from page 1)

on imported rice. Though Hydro-Electric power would not enable them to produce their staple food, it would at least help them to manufacture locally almost all the requirements by way of manures, including the fertilisers necessary for the other chief planting industries. With cheap power and raw rubber at hand and with cotton available to some extent locally and in India and in Egypt, the manufacture of rubber goods including tyres would not be so difficult an enterprise as it would seem at first sight. Explosives and matches could be easily manufactured in Ceylon with a cheap supply of electricity. The electrification of the Railway would also establish what might be called 'canals of power' throughout the country—canals which may be tapped at every village through which they pass for local requirements of lighting, traction, artificial irrigation and various other needs and purposes as circumstances demanded.

If they were to sell the Scheme to a foreign combine 50 per cent of the profits of the company would come from the pockets of the consumers. The industrial development of Ceylon would be held up or rather it would be under the discriminating patronage of an alien company actively controlling the greatest asset of the nation, with the Ceylon Government as its sleeping partner, helpless in anyway to check or control its policy.

Parakramabahu's Advice

In conclusion, Mr. Wimalasundera reminded them of the words of King Parakramabahu the Great to his Ministers:—'In a country like this not even the least quantity of rain-water should be allowed to flow into the ocean without profiting man.' Similarly, said the speaker, they should not let a single drop of water flow into the ocean until the same had been harnessed to generate power necessary for the reconstruction of the nation.

LOCAL OPTION POLLS

JAFFNA DISTRICT

It is hereby notified that the Government Agent, Northern Province, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Rule 6 of the rules contained in Excise Notification No. 146 published in Government Gazette No 7478 of August 14, 1925, as amended by Excise Notification No. 180, published in Government Gazette No. 7661 of August 31, 1928, has fixed the dates and places specified in the annexed Schedule for recording votes for the purpose of ascertaining whether 60% of the persons on the Register of Voters are in favour of the regranting of licences in respect of the taverns mentioned in the said Schedule.

The Kachecheri
Jaffna, 31st October, 1933.

E. RODRIGO,
Government Agent, N. P.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO

Time of Polling: 8 A.M. to 12 Noon And 1 P.M. to 6 P.M.

NAME OF TAVERN.	DATE OF POLLING.	VOTING AREA.	POLLING STATION
1. Nallur Arrack Tavern	December 2, 1933.	(1) Nallur (outside U.D.C. area)	(1) Nallur V. C. Court House at Tirunelveli.
2. Tirunelveli East Toddy Tavern.		(2) Kondavil	(2) Hindu Vernacular School at Kondavil
(Joint Poll)		(3) Kopai South	(3) Government Practising School at Kopai South.
3. Kopai South Toddy Tavern.	-do-	(1) Kopai South, Irupalai.	(1) Government Practising School at Kopai South.
		(2) Kopai North, Neerveli South, Urumpirai.	(2) Hindu Vernacular School at Kopai.
4. Chulipuram Toddy Tavern.	December 9, 1933.	(1) Obulipuram, Chankanai West.	(1) Maikandan School at Chulipuram.
		(2) Tholpuram, Moolai.	(2) Panaveddi Madam at Tholpuram.
5. Chankanai Arrack Tavern.	December 16, 1933	(1) Chankanai East, Sandilippai.	(1) V. C. Court House, Chankanai.
6. Chankanai Toddy Tavern.		(2) Chankanai West, Vaddukoddai East, Pandatarippu.	(2) Vernacular School at Sittankeni.
(Joint Poll)			
7. Mathakal Toddy Tavern.	January 6, 1934.	(1) Mathakal.	(1) Vinayagamoorthy's School at Mathakal.
		(2) Pandatarippu, Sillalai.	(2) V. C. Court House at Pandatarippu
8. Periyavilan Toddy Tavern.	-do-	(1) Periyavilan, Siruvilan, Pandatarippu.	(1) Roman Catholic Vernacular School at Periyavilan.
		(2) Mathakal.	(2) Vinayagamoorthy's School at Mathagal.
9. Valvedditurai Arrack Tavern.	January 10, 1934.	(1) Valvedditurai, Valveddi, Polikandi.	(1) Customs Grain Shed at Valvedditurai.
10. Valvedditurai Toddy Tavern.		(2) Tanakkarakurichchi, Kerudavil.	(2) Todduvattu Kandasamy Koviladi Madam at Kerudavil.
(Joint Poll)			
11. Thondaimanar Toddy Tavern.	January 13, 1934.	Tondaimanar, Kerudavil.	Hindu English School at Tondaimanar.
12. Navatkadu Toddy Tavern.	January 19, 1934.	Navatkadu, Kudamian, Varani-Iyattalai, Tavalai-Iyattalai.	V. C. Court House at Varani-Iyattalai.
13. Ketpeli Toddy Tavern.	January 22, 1934.	Ketpeli, Palavai, Sandampokkaddi, Ussan, Vidatalpalai.	Hindu Vernacular Mixed School at Ussan.
14. Idaikkurichchi Toddy Tavern.	January 27, 1934.	Idaikkurichchi, Varani North, Karampaikkurichchi.	Subramania Vidyasalai at Idaikkurichchi.

(G. 33, 9-11-33.)

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8394.

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Kumaraswamy Moottapu of Valvetty.

Deceased.

Rasammah widow of S. K. Moottappu of Vaddukoddai West.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chellappah Nagaretnam.
2. His wife Parimalam both of Vaddukoddai West presently of No. 171, Daniel Road, Mutwal, Colombo.
- Minor. 3. Maheswari daughter of S. K. Moottappu and
4. S. K. Chinnappapillai both of Vaddukoddai West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 11th day of October 1933 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 5th day of October 1933 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the petitioner accordingly, as she is the lawful widow of the deceased, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any others whomsoever, shall on or before the 10th day of November 1933 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

This 17th day of Oct. 1933.
O. 26. 6 & 9.

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