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The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.  
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## The Coconut Industry In Ceylon

### A MILLION ACRES UNDER COCONUTS

#### Its Present Plight: Coconut Commission Report

THE markets of the world are open to Ceylon and, in general, it enjoys little advantage or disadvantage over its competitors.

However, probably its largest individual market at present is the local market, which it can influence largely and in which there is no competitor says the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Coconut Industry and to report what, if any, should be taken with a view to assisting the Industry.

The Report further states:—

Coconuts are so usual an article of diet with Ceylonese that, save by closer contact of estate and consumer and elimination of middlemen, there is little chance of increasing the market. However, the Indian population of estates use but slight quantities and, with the low prices now prevailing, an excellent article of diet is open to them.

It will be generally admitted that the usual Indian labourers' diet is singularly deficient in fats and in coconut fat it is available in its most palatable form.

A recent labour code of one of the French Colonies laid down a definite quantity of oil seeds as a necessary monthly issue.

#### Coconut for Labourers

It is not improbable that such an addition to the diet of Indian labourers would materially improve their stamina and reduce the distressingly high infantile mortality on estates.

It is considered that if this could be satisfactorily demonstrated there would be no lethargy or hesitation among planters in supporting and encouraging such issues by the estate.

It is therefore recommended that the bodies interested in the industry should make arrangements to issue coconuts at nominal rates to some chosen estates to ascertain the effects of this addition to the ration, when, if the results justify what seems a most reasonable anticipation, a very considerably increased local market could be anticipated.

#### Copra and Oil

It has been suggested that with Ceylon's plentiful supplies of copra and oil that the local manufacture of vegetable ghee, margarine, &c., might prove remunerative. India absorbed in 1929 the enormous quantity of 420,000 cwt. of vegetable ghee and the proposition is naturally attractive. However, such a trade is one requiring considerable technical knowledge and though it would be in competition with firms of very outstanding strength and technical knowledge, it seems worthy of consideration by local industrialists.

Coconut oil as a cooking medium is common in Ceylon, but with those who are prepared to pay for a better article it is almost anathema. It is difficult to see why dripping should be imported in such large quantities into

the Island. In India pure coconut oils under different names sell in substantial quantities and form most excellent frying media, and the possibilities of this market merit close investigation by oil mills.

#### Indian Market

The outstanding market available to Ceylon is India, in which Ceylon enjoys a considerable advantage over all competitors save Indian growers themselves.

India absorbs now the entire produce of her gardens estimated at 1,300,000 acres. She exported prior to the war an average of 31,000 tons of copra annually, but the local demand has led to the disappearance of this export trade.

Trade with India is now checked by a 20 per cent. duty, 30 per cent. in the case of non-Empire producers, which is imposed for revenue purposes. It is not imposed, as are the usual duties in Ceylon on the C. I. F. value at the port of entry but on the tariff value which is determined annually about October.

For practical purposes these tariff values are based on the average, less Customs duty of 20 per cent. of the wholesale market prices ruling at the principal ports of import in India during a period, generally twelve months preceding each annual revision.

#### Acreage Under Coconut

Referring to the growth of the Industry, the report states:—

According to Ferguson's Directory the land now devoted to coconuts is approximately 878,000 acres distributed as follows:—

	Ares.
Western Province	280,945
Central Province	19,363
Southern Province	108,468
Northern Province	49,432
Eastern Province	21,481
North Western Province	348,828
North-Central Province	4,500
Province of Uva	1,050
Province of Sabaragamuwa	45,431
Ceylon	878,501

Any estimate of the acreage under coconuts in Ceylon must necessarily be imperfect and incomplete, but it may be taken in round figures as one million acres.

The growth of acreage has not been very rapid, being estimated at 650,000 acres according to Ferguson's estimate (Government estimates 776,000 acres) in 1893 against 250,000 acres in 1860.

Though between 1840 and 1860 there were considerable acreages planted systematically by European capital, the main plantations, then, as now, have been predominantly Ceylonese, the wealth obtained by activities elsewhere being sunk into coconuts.

It has throughout been popular with local capital and there are good reasons for such popularity; as early as 1859 when the rupee stood approximately at 10 to the pound sterling nuts were sold at from £3 to £4 a 1,000 (*vide* A. M. Ferguson's Gazette for 1859) and a series of prices secured for copra from 1893 to 1905 show a steady average of about Rs. 45 a candy, with variations of but Rs. 7 on either side.

(Continued on Page 3)

## STUDY TAMIL CHEMISTRY

### Sir P. C. Ray's Exhortation

#### ANTIQUITY OF HINDU CHEMISTRY

Chidambaram, Nov. 24

The first of a series of the Annamalai University Extension Lectures was delivered by Sir P. C. Ray on "Antiquity of Hindu Chemistry" last evening, in the Inter-Physics Hall, with Rao Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, M. A., I. E. S., Vice-Chancellor, in the chair.

The president in a short speech welcomed Sir P. C. Ray and requested him to deliver his address.

Sir P. C. Ray, in the course of his address, said that there was ample evidence to show that in ancient India, there had been votaries of the physical sciences. Among the sixteen systems of philosophy, there was one Raseswara, the science of mercury. The importance attached to experimental evidence would be clearly seen by a perusal of a Sanskrit work on Alchemy called "Rasendra Chintamani", wherein, it was written "they are the real teachers who prove by experiment what they teach and they are the real pupils who can reproduce the experiments they learn." The great physical chemist Arrhenius, Director of the Nobel Institute, Stockholm, who was an authority on the history of chemistry, assigned the palm of priority to the Hindus. He had accepted that Indian teachings had influenced the Greeks through the medium of Persia.

"I have just given you an idea", Sir P. C. Ray remarked "of the Antiquity of Hindu Chemistry. Even as arithmetic and algebra had their origin in India, our land is also the home of chemical science. That it was zealously pursued in these olden times; that it flourished even during the ascendancy of Buddhism is proved by Nagarjuna's book, "Rasa Ratanakara" or a "Treatise on Mercury".

There were some metallurgical secrets in the olden days which have indeed died out now, said Sir P. C. Ray. The Iron Pillar near Kutub Minar, in Delhi, had resisted corrosion though made of wrought iron only. It had withstood the onslaughts of moisture, carbon-dioxide, oxygen, etc., for centuries together. That was ample proof of the metallurgical skill of ancient India, an art that had died out and lost to the world for ever.

Sir P. C. Ray referred to Tamil Alchemy and exhorted young men to take up the study of Tamil Chemistry. (Hindu Cor.)

## Hitlerism and World Peace

### Another War If Germany's Claim is Not Recognised

THE rise of Herr Hitler to power is a political event that is fraught with very wide and far reaching consequences within and beyond the frontiers of Germany. Since the conclusion of the Great War and the signing of the Armistice there has been a slow and steady growth of discontent in Germany which of late has acquired a volume that is really very alarming. In fact the Armistice that was signed on November 11, 1918 was a deliberate blow to crush Germany once for all. It left Germany torn and tattered, a second class nation that was economically degenerated and politically humbled and that hardly counted much in the international affairs. The conclusion of the war was hailed as the dawn of a new era, "making Europe ever safe for peace and democracy." But the Treaty of Versailles that heaped such injustice upon Germany, that made the burden of reparations for her so intolerable and that imposed such damnable limitations to her armament was, if not timely repealed or modified, bound to cause a greater war than the Great War. The characterisation of the Great War as the war to end war appears to be somewhat ridiculous in the light of the above observation. The Treaty in point was concluded in a spirit of victor dictating terms to the vanquished and the consequences to which such an unjust and one-sided treaty would lead was not foreseen by the perpetrators in their flash of victory.

#### The Smouldering Fire

To-day even to the man in the street it appears that mankind would surely pay for it and it is not unfair that the treaty has been denounced in true but rather strong terms as the "exhibition of mankind's stupendous capacity for monumental folly." No doubt at first when Germany was crushed under the provision of the Treaty, there were sympathisers of Germany paying lip-service to her cause but their voice was soon lost in the chorus of the multitude who chuckled over Germany's sad plight. The people who were more critical about the critics of Germany were soon silenced and the demand arose for the surrender of the last gold watch in Germany in the payment of her reparations. The argument that the politicians were never tired of repeating "ad infinitum" was that Germany was morally bound to pay the reparations quite regardless of the fact of her inability to do so. With regard to world-peace the race of armament was going strong everywhere while Germany must maintain her armament even below the level of her national security. All such humiliation imposed upon such a self-respecting and sensible nation could produce only one thing—the smouldering fire of discontent was waiting for a chance to burst into flame and develop into a conflagration that would destroy the whole terrestrial civilisation.

#### The Man of the Hour

Hitlerism is nothing but a product of this deep discontent in Germany

which is to-day politically synonymous with Hitlerism. Hitler is the man of the hour, the man of destiny, "the greatest politician since Bismark" who can snatch a great nation from the edge of ruin and Hitlerism is a great national movement that aims at restoring Germany to economic prosperity and international prestige. With this end, his regime has seen great social, political and economic revolutions sweeping over Germany and reconstructing her in every manner and everything that is standing in its way is being torn to pieces. He is a strong man with the vision of a glorious Germany and a strong man like him alone and not the cold pacific Liberal who is always under a cloud, incompetent to be at the helm of affairs particularly at a crisis. The long list of his achievements in the course of the few months of his government justifies his retention in power for years to come and it is in the fitness of things that Herr Hitler today is the repository of national confidence. His regime has seen the pushing forward and increase in production, an appreciable decline in the number of unemployed young men—a remarkable improvement in transport and it can be claimed for him, and there cannot be any reasonable objection to it, that he has already ensured for Germany an economic betterment and if the rate of progress be a little accelerated it will not be more than a decade before Germany will be restored to her pre-war prosperity that was the envy of the world.

#### Campaign Against Hitler

With regard to this part of his Programme, there is universal agreement and appreciation but even where he commands less agreement he does not cease to be interesting. He has succeeded in doing what the most daring social reformer could never dream. He has forbidden the use of lip-sticks and nail-colours and all the lot of artificial beauty aids that are the hot favourite of ladies. He has made provision for the sterilization of disabled persons so that Germany might not be crowded with physical cripples and intellectual pignies. He has made marriages compulsory for young women who drive their male friends out of employment and use their income in a thousand useless luxuries and with regard to his views on women he seems to favour the classical idea that the proper sphere of women is the distaff and the domestic duties. The vigour with which he has handled the question of the Jews has made him the target of the bitterest criticism on grounds predominantly sentimental but what sentiment shirks, reason often recommends. The Jews are a troublesome lot of people who can never merge their racial peculiarities in order to be moulded into a homogeneous nation and who are found to outstep the rightful persons from the field for their own advantage. There was a great trouble with regard to them in U.S.A. during the war for their outlook was more Jewish than American and their sympathy lay elsewhere and the same was the trouble experienced in Germany. The expulsion of the Jews as a result of which there has been an influx of them in England and America and the renunciation of citizenship on the part of an eminent scientist like Einstein may apparently speak against him and his methods but deep reflection surely reveals that for national solidarity and in doing full justice to Herr Hitler's Swastika, these were necessary measures. More

(Continued on Page 4.)

**Notice**

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Sanitary Board, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on Friday 8th December, 1933, for the supply of the following carts at Point Pedro for two years commencing 1st January 1934:

- One double bullock scavenging cart complete with bulls and driver.
- One single bullock scavenging cart complete with bull and driver.
- The carts should be in attendance from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
- 1. The supply of the double bullock cart is not required on Sundays.
- 2. The rate required for each class of carts should be separately stated in the tender.
- 3. If the carts complete with bulls and drivers are not supplied to the satisfaction of the Supervising Officer, the contractor shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 2-50 a day. The fine so imposed shall be deducted from his pay.
- 4. Tenders shall be made upon forms supplied by the office on a deposit of Rs 10/- for each form.
- 5. Tenders can be handed in personally or sent by post, but no tender received after the day and hour specified above will be considered.
- 6. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit one-tenth of the tendered amount as security immediately of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender and thereafter to enter into a contract with the Chairman.
- 7. If the accepted tenderer fails to deposit the security immediately the tender fee will be forfeited.
- 8. All the sweepings collected within the Sanitary Board limits of Point Pedro shall be the property of the Contractor.
- 9. The Chairman reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all of the tenders
- 10. For further particulars apply to the Sanitary Board Office, Jaffna.

P. MORTIMER,  
for Chairman, S. B., Jaffna.  
Sanitary Board Office,  
Jaffna, 23-11-1933.  
(Mis. 155. 30-11-33.)

**"CONTINENTAL"**

Business income Rs 1,500,000/-  
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Chief Inspector for Ceylon is Mr. E. P. Buell, Uduvil, Manipay. (H. 75, 10-9-33-6-2-34.)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 8203  
In the matter of the estate of the late Valliammai wife of Ampalavanar Sithamparapillai of Araly West who died at Ipoh in the Federated Malay States.  
Deceased.  
Visuvanathar Ponnampalam of Naranthanalai Petitioner.  
Vs.  
Minor 1. Sithamparapillai Muttiah Guardian 2. Ampalavanar Sithamparapillai both of Araly West Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1933 in the presence of Mr. S. Nazalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of October 1933 having been read.  
It is ordered that the Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner, unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of December 1933 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.  
The 10th day of November 1933.  
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,  
District Judge.  
(O. 28, 30 & 4.)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1933.

**PROTECTION FOR DEBTORS**

WITH THE UGLY INCIDENT OF THE baptism with red ink of a dutiful process-server in the premises of the Council Chamber still fresh in the public mind, any effort on the part of the State Council to mitigate the hardships of debtors is bound to be regarded with a tinge of pity. Balked in his heroic efforts to get the Relief to Debtors Bill added to the Statute Book, Mr. G. C. S. COREA M. S. C. has addressed himself to the task of securing the amendment of the clauses in the Civil Procedure Code (1889) relating to the arrest and imprisonment of judgment-debtors. With this end in view the draft of the proposed amendments is published in the last issue of the "Gazette". A careful study of the proposals leaves no room for doubt that protection from humiliation involved in the arrest in execution against person is sought for a class of people who look upon payment of a debt in the light of a luxury. When a debtor has no property wherewith to pay his debt and is willing honestly to disclose his assets, no creditor will be fool enough to pursue him to no purpose. There are extremely few cases where the creditor issues process merely to humiliate his debtor. More often it happens that the debtor having fought the claim to the last ditch holds up both his hands, having in the meantime taken good care to alienate his assets to confiding friends and relatives. A threat of civil imprisonment not infrequently has the desired result and the creditor's claim is met in part or full by a relative or friend who appears on the horizon in the nick of time to save the debtor from humiliation.

It cannot be contended for a moment that creditors are more dishonest in resorting to the provisions now sought to be amended than the debtors who seek exemptions from them. Arrest and imprisonment for debt, it is well known, do not extinguish the debt and if the creditor who must be presumed to be more anxious to get back his money than inflict a social injury on his debtor, spends his money and time in bringing pressure to bear on the debtor, he does so because he is not convinced of the honesty of his debtor when he solemnly declares that he has no property to meet the decree against him. The creditor who faces the risk of losing his money should be given every assistance to compel the debtor to pay up. It is not that creditors are dishonest in this country but debtors are wilfully so.

The law with regard to the incarceration of debtors was considered so far back as 1894 and it was laid down by LAWRIE A.C.J. who, construing the sections of the Civil Procedure Code now sought to be amended, stated:—

"The policy of the law now is to discourage the incarceration of honest debtors who from misfortune and poverty, cannot pay their debtors and to confine the creditor's remedy of imprisoning his debtor only, or at least mainly, to cases where the debtor is contumacious

and will not pay or disclose for seizure funds over which he has control."

It is open to the debtor, immediately on arrest, to file papers stating the grounds for his release and satisfy the court of the validity of the grounds urged. Any relaxation in the present rules is bound to put a premium on dishonesty on the part of debtors.

The most important feature of the amendment is that which claims for State Councillors immunity from arrest. This claim is supported on the ground that such freedom is in the interests of the public. We should think it will be more in the interests of the public and the Councillors concerned if they pay up their debts before they take part in the deliberations of the State Council. Now that State Councillors, as members of Executive Committees in charge of certain departments of Government, claim to have a voice in the details of administration, it is necessary that these members should be in a position to perform their public duty unhampered by any obligation to anyone. A creditor can exercise his influence on his debtor in such a way as to drive the latter to compromise with his conscience. State Councillors would do well to discharge their debts to their creditors before they undertake to serve the public. Instead of claiming privileges, State Councillors would do well to get their colleagues in Council to pay up their debts and weed out such as are incorrigibly dishonest. The amendments we have no doubt will be passed by the State Council but we are not so sure that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will accept them in view of the fact that their acceptance will place undue hardships in the way of creditors realising the debts due to them.

**Obiter Dicta—XV**

ON MONDAY DEC. 4TH.

**Weather.**

After a period of clear weather, accompanied by dew, unusual during this period of the year, Jaffna is having rain since yesterday.

**Thiru Karthigai Festival**

The ThiruKarthigai Fast is observed today and the Festival will be celebrated at Kathirgamam, Nallur and all other Hindu Temples.

**X'Ray Apparatus For Jaffna Hospital**

**HEALTH COMMITTEE SANCTIONS VOTE**

The Executive Committee of Health are reported to have sanctioned a vote of Rs. 10,000 to provide the Galle Hospital with X'Ray apparatus.

A similar provision has been passed for the intallation of X'Ray apparatus at Kandy Hospital and Jaffna Hospital.

**Inspection of Proctor-Notaries' Offices**

**NON-PROCTOR NOTARIES' REQUEST**

It is learned that a deputation of non-Proctor Notaries which waited on the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce on Tuesday on the subject of the Ordinance to amend the Notaries Ordinance, requested, among other things, that the offices of the Proctor-Notaries also should be subject to inspection by the Registrar General as in their own case.

**ANCIENT TAMIL CULTURE**

**Vidwan Raghava Iyengar's Lectures**

Madras, Nov. 26.

"Ancient Tamil Culture" was the subject of a series of Tamil lectures in which Maha Vidwan R. Raghava Iyengar of Ramnad delivered last week in the Senate House under the auspices of the Madras University. The lectures were six in number and at each one of these, a large gathering of pandits, Tamil lovers and students was present. The series commenced on Monday last, when Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, on behalf of the Vice Chancellor, introduced the lecturer as a scholar of a high order, who had done rare research in Tamil literature; and who possessed a marvellous power of eloquence.

**Earliest Known Works**

Speaking on pre-Sangam literature, with which he dealt on the opening day, Pandit Raghava Iyengar said that the earliest known works were one in grammar and some in poetry, which indicated that there must have been a time far preceding these works, when the Tamils were highly cultured and had a developed condition of society. He also said that a study of these works revealed that such culture must have been associated very intimately with the Ved'ic and Aryan cultures and that Tamilian civilisation was perhaps anterior even to those and had special characteristics of its own. On this trunk of the old Dravidian culture, the Aryan culture must have been grafted and the two blended together to form a magnificent sweet fruit-bearing tree. The two cultures, he said, might be compared to the blending of the Jumna and the Ganges and any attempt made to differentiate or separate them would be like trying to separate the mixed waters at Hughli.

**Poetic Quality**

The Pandit dwelt in his second lecture upon the poetic quality of Sangham literature and said it must have been the growth of centuries. There was no department of human activity which was not associated with a song and in fact poetry permeated the life of the Tamil from the moment of birth to the moment of death. Even proverbs had a poetic quality of their own, he said and illustrated profusely from Kapilar, Avvai and Mosiar. He also pointed out that a large number of Tamil poetesses were to be found in Sangham literature, indicating how much education of women was specially fostered and developed in the Tamil country in those days. He also mentioned the interesting fact that Avvai herself had acted as an ambassador from King Adhajan to King Thondaman.

**Ancient Tamil Arts**

In the next lecture, the Pandit dealt with the various arts in the ancient Tamil country as evidenced from their literature. He said that Tamils regarded agriculture itself as one of the chief arts and gave it a great prominence in literary works. He also said that the expression Karma Bhumi which occurred in ancient Tamil literature really meant that land in which they all worked was dignified and he quoted in support of this from Sripuranam and Diwakarma, two Jain works. He said that music, painting and sculpture were branches of the same art. Pottery was a highly developed art in South India, and must have been an Aryan implantation as it was confined to a particular community which adopted Aryan manners and customs.

**Family Life of Tamils**

Speaking of the family life of the Tamils in his lecture on Thursday, the Pandit showed how heroic Tamil mothers in early times fostered in their children all the arts, and in particular, the art of war. He illustrated this by quotations from Tiruvalluvar and Pura Nanoru. He said that mothers delighted on hearing their sons praised as wise men. He told a story as contained in a poem in Pura Nanoru, depicting the characteristics of the Tamil mother of old. On hearing a report that her son had fled from the field of battle, she got angry and taking up a sword and vowing that if it really turned that her son was really a coward, she would cut off her breast which suckled him, she went over to

the battlefield in search of him. On finding her son cut in two and laying amidst the heap of the slain, she gave expression to the feeling of gladness more than she had on the day she gave him birth. Such, he said, was the heroism of ancient mothers. From the predominance given to the arts of war, it was clear, he added that Tamils attached great importance to heroism by which the safety of the State was ensured.

**Ethical Culture**

On Friday, the Pandit elaborated on the ethical culture of the Tamils. He said it came under three heads: that which related to the individual, his neighbour and their creator. He showed how these were similar to the Aryan classification of tapas, dāna and yagna. Tapas, according to Tiruvalluvar, was suffering pain oneself and not inflicting it on others. Dāna was helping other people even by sacrifice of life, if necessary. Yagna was merely an expression of gratitude to the Creator for all the good that they had received. Tamils had given prominence to love; and the lecturer compared it to a stream from one's heart, flooding the whole creation and ultimately reaching the ocean of mercy. Love, therefore, was not to be self-directed; but directed towards one's neighbour and being incapable of expression in a specific form, they had identified it with God.

In his concluding lecture yesterday, the Pandit said that religious experience was not born in a day; nor was it born when the world was born. It must have been the result of an accumulation of experience, of much suffering and failure and of much travail and lamentation. Only on a moment of pain, did a man realise the existence of a greater being. Pain was in fact a blessing given to them by God, so that they might strive to know Him.

**Nature-Gods**

In Tamil literature were found all the Nature Gods and other divinities which were mentioned in the Rig Veda, showing thereby that culture must be common. They also found the primitive barbaric cult where human heads were offered to sacrifice mentioned in all its gruesome detail, side by side with the cult of peace and good to all. Summarising the Tamilian view of life, the lecturer quoted from a verse in Pura Nanoru in which the poet proclaimed that the whole earth was his abode and all creatures were his relations; but good and bad were not in another's gift, nor pain and its relief; that death is not new to this world and therefore neither we take unnecessary delight in life nor hate it; that souls were caught like small boats in big eddying and whirling streams and tossed about; and that they did not offer praise to a man because he was great and they did not particularly refrain from speaking well of him because he was low. ('Hindu.')

**First Muslim Govt. Scholar**

**ARTS SCHOLARSHIP**

It is reported that Mr. A. M. A. Azeez-B. A. Honours (London) of the University College, Colombo has been selected for the Government Scholarship on the results of the recent B.A. Examination of the London University Mr. Azeez is an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College.

Mr. Azeez was congratulated at a meeting of the Muslim League Council as being the first Muslim to gain that distinction.

**News In Brief.**

Mr. L. W. H. Sampson, the Principal of the Royal College, will be going on furlough early next year. Mr. H. J. Wijesinghe, Lecturer in Science, and Chief Assistant to the Principal, has been appointed to act.

Owing to heavy rains the Jaffna mail was delayed and arrived in Colombo 50 minutes behind scheduled time yesterday.

The Executive Committee of Health are reported to have sanctioned a vote of Rs. 211,000 to provide a new building for the Bacteriological Institute in Colombo. The present building in which the Institute is housed is condemned by the authorities as obsolete and inadequate.

I reply to Mr. Freeman's question in the State Council the Minister of Health stated that the total number of cases treated for malaria in connection with the Colonization Scheme at Mirneriya since its inception was 133.

## WHERE JAPAN SCORES

### Ceylon—Japan Trade

#### BALANCE IN JAPAN'S FAVOUR

#### More Imports With Less Value

The position of Ceylon's trade relations with Japan during the first ten months of this year (January—October) shows a balance of Rs. 8,932,014 in Japan's Favour.

The total value of Japanese goods imported to Ceylon during this period is Rs. 10,205,890. Japan's imports of Ceylon goods during the same period totalled Rs. 1,233,876.

An analysis of the trade returns shows that whereas the value of Japanese imports has fallen slightly, compared to last year, there has been an almost general increase in the volume of goods coming to Ceylon from Japanese Sources, indicating drastic price cutting.

During this period, it will be noted that 13,309,121 yards of Japanese cotton piece good has been imported into Ceylon as against 8,599,256 yards in 1932.

### Mrs. Chattopadhyaya Granted Divorce

Bombay, Nov. 28

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was granted a divorce with the custody of her child. ('Hindu' Cor.)

### Book Review

**MIND: By Mahendra Nath Dutt.** Published by Mr. Pyari Mohan Mukherjee B. Sc., 3, Gour Mohan Mukherjee Street, Calcutta. Pages 94, price Re 1/- (bound) and As. 12 (paper).

The author of the book under review is the younger brother of the world famous Swami Vivekananda. He is an erudite scholar of wide culture and author of about a dozen books in both English and Bengali.

The splendid success achieved by the learned writer in his attempt at delineating in a praiseworthy style the origin of mind and its relation to the nerve system is really worthy of high approbation. He has discussed many complex problems with regard to human mind and its subtle activities strictly from the scientific point of view and amplified them very artfully with his own speculations based on psychology and logic. The author has very ably differentiated mind from the ego which is quite consistent with the conclusions of the Vedants. He agrees with the physiologists, psychologists known by the name of Hathyogis in observing, that by long and severe practice animation of human being may be suspended even for several years without any visible signs of life, though all the while the body is not decomposed. As regards transcendental ecstasy or samadhi he describes, "Even in trance or in the high mood when the mind has passed into the finest alternated nerves, all the physical actions including sensations are kept in abeyance and not even the scorching of the body can produce any response to sensation". He supports also Rajayoga and says that "spirituality is the natural outcome of the higher form of meditation. Blessed are those who discover the higher truths of mental world, follow such truth in their own life and use such truth for the benefit and ennobling of all the creation of the world".

The book is undoubtedly an asserting work and the author gives it out from his direct experience of his spiritual life. The print and get up of the book is good. We welcome this book and hope that it will be widely read by those who are interested in philosophy and psychology. —SWAMI SUNDARANANDA.

## New Governor And State Council

### ASSURES FULL CO-OPERATION

#### Swearing-in In State Council on Dec. 23?

In the State Council on Tuesday, the Speaker read certain correspondence which had passed between himself and Sir Edward Stubbs. The Speaker in his letter, had expressed the hope that His Excellency would arrange for his swearing-in ceremony to take place in the State Council so that His Excellency will address the State Council at the start of his regime.

#### Assures Co-Operation

In his reply Sir Edward Stubbs wished to assure the State Council of his earnest desire to co operate with them to the fullest extent in everything that tended to the prosperity of the country. He would wish to take his oaths in the presence of the State Council, but he would be arriving at Christmas time and the members might not be able to come to Colombo.

The Speaker said he thought that a meeting of the State Council should be summoned for the 23rd of December when His Excellency was expected in Colombo.

## REASONS FOR DISCONTINUANCE OF TEACHER

### BOARD OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDS ADDITIONAL CLAUSE

#### No Re-introduction Of Pupil Teacher System

A meeting of the Board of Education was held at the Education Office on Saturday.

The definition of "New Entrants" which was referred back to the Board by the Executive Committee on Education, was again discussed. The Board confirmed its previous recommendation.

The question of the re-introduction of the pupil teacher system, which had been referred to the Board by the Executive Committee on Education, was considered. The Board was not in favour of the proposal to re-introduce the old pupil teacher system, but agreed to inquire into the question of further facilities for practical teaching for students who intend to take the teachers' certificate examination.

The Board recommended that in the clauses of the Codes for Assisted Schools relating to the discontinuance of teachers, the following be added:—"It shall be the duty of the Manager, when giving notice of discontinuance to a teacher, to state in writing the reasons for such discontinuance."

## Technical College Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee for the Technical College is to be appointed for a period of two years to assist in the management of the College, the scope of which has been enlarged.

The Committee will be composed of the Director of Education (chairman), the Director of Public Works, the General Manager of Railways, the Postmaster-General, Sir Marcus Fernando, Col. T. G. Jayawardene, and Messrs S. W. Dassanaike and D. J. Wimalasurendra.

## Mr. K P. S. Menon

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, the outgoing Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, and Mrs. Menon left for Cochin yesterday. It is understood that they will stay in Trivandrum for two months after which they will undertake a world tour.

## Mrs. Gandhi Arrested

### DISOBEYS MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

#### Placed Under Custody

Anand, Tuesday  
Mrs. Gandhi was arrested this afternoon at Nadiad Railway Station en route to Ras village, whither she was proceeding to offer civil disobedience.

Mrs. Gandhi and the daughter of Vallabhai Patel, who was also arrested, were produced before the Magistrate to whom they declared that they were proceeding to Ras to do Congress propaganda.

The Magistrate thereupon served notices on them requiring them not to participate in civil disobedience and to quit Kaira district forthwith. On their refusing to do so they were arrested for non-compliance with orders and taken into custody. (A.P.I.)

## PROBATIONARY ASST. SUPDTS OF POLICE

### Three Appointments To Be Made

It is learnt that the Executive Committee of Home Affairs considered on Monday the question of the appointment of probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, and decided that three appointments should be made to fill existing vacancies.

The Executive Committee also decided that the Officer Administering the Government be requested to appoint a selection Committee to make these appointments.

It is understood that the results of the recent examination held for Police probationers have already been received and the Selection Committee, on its formation, will select the names of three candidates and forward them to the Acting Governor for approval.

## The Coconut Industry In Ceylon.

### (Continued from page 1) Capital Invested

Moreover its requirements of labour, once the jungle has been cleared and the land planted, are but slight and a mature coconut garden is better able to resist neglect than other forms of cultivation in the Island.

There are no accurate records which would enable one to say how much of the present acreage in coconuts is in small holdings of under 10 acres; it would, probably, be about 50 per cent. This cannot be regarded as more than a calculated guess. However, the list of coconut estates in Ferguson's Directory, which contains estates mainly over 10 acres, totals to about 300,000 acres, so this estimate is, probably, not far from the truth.

Excluding the war years, it can be said with confidence that till 1927 coconuts provided a most admirable outlet for savings, though no doubt many of the capital values placed on coconut lands were largely fictitious.

It is a matter of difficulty to estimate the amount of capital which has been sunk in coconut cultivation, but it would probably be an under rather than an over estimate to say between Rs. 300,000,000 and Rs. 500,000,000. Transfers of coconut land are frequent, so the bare cost of opening cannot be used for an appraisal of the capital involved. The estimate given above is largely based on the more reliable figures supplied in the answers to the questionnaire.

#### Finance

As regards the financial position of the coconut properties, the report observes:

It is a regrettable fact, but one which cannot be denied, that a very large percentage of coconut properties are mortgaged, opening is so financed, purchase is so financed. In fact, generally a coconut property would not be said to pay unless it provided the mortgage interest. A first mortgage of Rs. 200 per acre at 8 per cent, represents on a fair yielding estate (Continued on Page 4)

## Inscriptions In Ceylon Ruins

### RESEMBLE TELUGU INSCRIPTIONS

#### Indian Archaeologist's Opinion

That the inscriptions found in ruins in Ceylon very much resembled the Telugu inscriptions, is the opinion of Dr. Heranadi Sastri, Government Epigraphist of India who visited Anuradhapura on Saturday.

Dr. Sastri accompanied by Mr. S. Paranawithana, Acting Archaeological Commissioner of Ceylon visited all the temples and ruins, including Mihintale. Dr. Sastri is of the opinion that much has been done by the Archaeological Department in Ceylon, but there is much more to be done. He says that some of the Dagobas require more attention. The inscriptions found in ruins in Ceylon, very much resemble the Telugu inscriptions, but Mr. Paranawithana is not of this opinion. Much more excavations should be done, in his opinion, before any definite conclusion is arrived at regarding the inscriptions and stone carvings. He expressed his admiration of the work of the ancient Sinhalese.

## What Disarmament Conference Costs

### 1, 124,000 SWISS FRANCS FOR 920 SITTINGS

London, Nov. 27th.

The number of sittings and the cost of the Disarmament Conference was the subject of a question by Mr. J. McGovern (Labour) in the House of Commons today.

Sir John Simon (Foreign Secretary), in reply, stated that the sittings, including sub-Committees, totalled 920, of which 18 were meetings of the General Commission and 54 were meetings of the Bureau.

So far 1,124,000 Swiss francs had been spent on the Conference from League funds, and 73,271 Swiss francs had been paid to the President from the same source, not including the cost of the President's secretariat, staff and entertainment expenses.—(Reuter)

## An Industrial Chemist

### POST TO BE ADVERTISE

The Committee on Industrial Research which met on Monday last decided to appoint an Industrial Chemist and to call for applications by advertising the post.

The Committee also considered the question of soap and petrol manufacture in Ceylon. The question was deferred until the Committee receives the report of Dr. R. Child, Director of Coconut Research Scheme.

## Personal

Messrs. V. Nagalingam of Kopy North and A. Velupillai arrived in Colombo yesterday by the P. O. Commorin which arrived from Japan.

## Notice

I, Sinnathamby Ponniah of Puttur East, Puttur, do hereby make it known to the public that the name shown in the Birth Certificate No. 3220 of 6th February 1929 as Murugesu, and the S. Murugesu who passed the Cambridge Senior Examination in 1929 at Jaffna Centre under the index No. 692 do refer only to me and to none else.

S. PONNIAH.

28-11-33. (Mis. 156. 30th)

## THE CANKER OF COMMUNALISM

### Don't Import It Into Ceylon

#### INDIA'S BITTER EXPERIENCE

### Mr. Menon On Indian Franchise

They had suffered long enough and bitterly enough in India from the canker of communalism and he sincerely hoped they would not let its importation into Ceylon, observed Mr. K. P. S. Menon till recently Agent in Ceylon of the Government of India, at a farewell reception accorded to him by the Ceylon India Association at the Town Hall, Colombo.

#### Indian Franchise

Referring to the Indian franchise in Ceylon Mr. Menon said that it was sometimes said that the State Council might be swamped by Indian candidates or candidates returned predominantly on the Indian vote. If the Indian community in Ceylon were to be thoroughly organized, if there were to be labour unions, if all planters were enlightened enough to realise the importance of the registration of voters then half a dozen Indian members might be returned to the State Council. Was that a contingency to be afraid of? The real reason why they wanted the Indian labourers to have the vote was not because they wanted to dominate Ceylon politics, but because they did not want to be regarded as a nation of "coolies." They did not want to be regarded as mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. Not that they despised manual work. They were proud of their labourers whom they sent to other lands. But they would not allow them to be deprived of their elementary rights of citizenship. It did not behove a little great country like Ceylon to be ungenerous in such a matter.

## Ramanathan Day At Kandy

### GLOWING TRIBUTES TO LATE LEADER.

The Kandy Tamils Association celebrated Ramanathan Day on the 26th inst. at the Thamil Homa, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhi, Divisional Inspector of Schools presided. The proceedings began at 6-30 p.m. with the singing of songs specially composed for the occasion.

The President then spoke on the Life and Career of Sir Ponnambalam as a Master Artist. He illustrated his lecture with a number of very human, yet artistic incidents in the life of the Great Leader.

Mr. D. C. R. Goonewardene C.C.S. speaking next, endorsed the statements made by the President and dealt with Sir Ponnambalam as a politician, as a debator and as the finished gentleman with a rare combination of all that was good both in the East and the West. His boldness in championing the causes that won his sympathy was unparalleled. He was at times misunderstood because he stood far above the comprehension of the average man.

Brahma Sri Balasubramania Kurehal spoke in Tamil narrating some of his achievements in the religious and the educational fields.

Mr. S. U. Somasegaram emphasized the religious zeal of Sir Ponnambalam, especially during the last phase of his mortal existence, and pointed out how in every action of his, he acted as if divinely inspired by the Godhead. The divinity of his soul was manifest to the believer, but was liable to be misunderstood by the sceptic.

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the speakers proposed by Mr. A. Nadarajah, the General Secretary at about 8 p.m. (Cor)

## HITLERISM AND WORLD PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

over it has been declared by Hitler that one per cent of the expulsion of the Jews has been due to political reasons and for the rest the cause is that their business methods are not consistent with Nazi ideals and that they are regarded as uncongenial inhabitants. Next Hitler is found gagging the Press and stifling criticism for which he has been sternly criticised. But it must be remembered that this crisis is not the proper season for criticism. On the contrary, the absence of criticism to a certain extent in a crisis is a positive asset for the politician for it enables him to carry out his program unhampered by any irrational checks.

### Nazism and Fascism

Hitler's present programme was outlined in his manifesto of Feb. 25, 1920, which was revised and brought up to date on May 22, 1926. By virtue of Article 25 of the manifesto which demands a strong central power and which is in force, Hitler is acting practically as a strong and powerful dictator and the whole German nation is behind him, as it was reflected in the election held on November 13, 1933.

Now for a moment let us turn our attention to Nazi ideals, economic, political and social and even with regard to them we must remain satisfied with only a passing reference. Hitler's movement is at bottom a Fascist Movement. First then let us consider what is Fascism and how Hitlerism is not very much different from it. It is a middle-class assumption of political power and economic control on the one hand, but it is also a remarkable development of economic nationalism on the other. There is the idea of the most revolutionary economic planning but that economic planning must be within the framework of Capitalism. Although it is a middle-class movement to start with, yet in the spirit of enlightened self-interest it aims at securing industrial peace by securing adequate wages for the labour and its great aim is to prevent all economic waste due to the idle Capitalists. It tolerates private ownership of property and is not opposed to inequality of income, and here it differs from Socialism, the very essence of which is economic equality and destruction of Capitalism. It is thus much different from the movement in Soviet Russia. Hitlerism or the Nazi movement is opposed to democracy which it denounces in the same voice with Carlyle as the "collective folly" or mobocracy. Hitlerism aims at giving expression to strong national will through the channel of the national intelligentsia. Thus the Nazi Movement resolves itself on a broad analysis into a Fascist movement and consequently the Nazis are regarded as German Fascists and Hitler is nothing but a close follower of Signor Mussolini in Italy who has raised Italy to the dignity of a first class nation.

Now to focus our attention on Hitlerism in relation to world peace the first question that arises and demands to be answered is if Hitlerism is aggressive. That to certain extent it is there cannot be the least shadow of doubt but it is to be noted that essentially it is reactionary. Hitler has succeeded in making Germany less federal and very soon it is feared he might succeed in sending one of his henchmen to Vienna to govern the Austrian land and then it is feared he may turn to France, the traditional enemy of Germany, in order to bring her under the heels of Berlin or crush her once for all. Thus Hitler may hasten the advent of a Nazi Empire. But is it justifiable to believe in all this with a proper consideration of Hitler's repeated declarations? He has continually re-affirmed his desire for peace and is fully aware of the dangers of modern war fare. Modern war fare is frightfully expensive and frightfully destructive and is not conducted on gentlemanly lines upon a limited arena. With the shrinkage of the world owing to rapid communication from one pole to another and the invention of death-dealing weapons like machine guns and dreadful chemical gases, modern war fare is too costly to be indulged in for the satisfaction of the martial instinct or for territorial aggrandisement. Hitler has full knowledge of all this and as its consequence he is pacifist to the core like everybody else and he finds no reason why others should not believe in him.

### What Hitler Demands

What Hitler insists on is the proper treatment of Germany and proper

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scope for the Germans. With this object in view came Germany's refusal to pay any more reparations and the other day in the Geneva Disarmament Conference has been announced Germany's national desire for equality of armament not through re-armament of Germany but through gradual disarmament of other powers and the Ex-Kaiser has nodded approval to it but that was not to be consented and the result has been the complete collapse of the Disarmament Conference. It is French fear of Germany that is the stumbling block to world peace. Mistrust, misunderstanding and suspicion are in the air and international agreement appears to be as remote as Doomsday. In point of fact so long as fear and ill-will will be clouding the atmosphere it is no use retaining Disarmament Conference by artificial respiration. Moral disarmament, disarmament of the head and heart, must precede actual disarmament or the politicians will come to disarm and part to re-arm. There must be a real determination among nations to live in peace and disarmament will come as a matter of course. With regard to armament the argument that armament is the cause of war is not always borne out by the teaching of history. One of the bloodiest wars in history of comparatively recent date was the American Civil War which broke out without adequate military equipment on either side nor was Great Britain prepared on a gigantic European scale before the advent of the Great War. But in fairness to truth it must be admitted that huge standing armies mean economic bankruptcy. They are maintained to produce a sense of national security but a sense of suspicion in the neighbouring powers. But more than any standing army or any other factor, the most vital cause of warfare is infringement on fundamental rights and these the nations must not do in order to save our civilisation.

Hitlerism denounces war fare and stresses the principle of peace among nations but if there be any check to Hitler's programme in so far as it concerns German upheaval it will never tolerate it. Germany shudders at the idea of being treated as a second class nation and demands equality. The injustice among nations is the cause of international warfare and to remove war the removal of the cause of war is necessary. The League might there be set up in the sight of the world as a forum from which the principle of peace is being continually emphasised but merely the talk of Peace is not enough to abolish war. If day-in Berlin one hears three cheers for war

## The Coconut Industry In Ceylon.

(Continued from page 3)

not less Rs 6 per candy of copra, an amount few owners, especially those dependent on these estates for their maintenance, can pay.

It might be thought that a very large number of such bonds would be put in suit at the present time.

However, inquiries at the North-Western Province civil courts show but little increase in institutions.

This is an understandable position: an obligatory sale by court would, in all probability, see the property on the mortgagor's hands. A mortgage bond yielding no interest is better than a coconut estate which to the mortgagor will not show a profit.

The provision of funds at rates lower than customary seems a natural remedy, but the amount required is far too large even for the State to provide.

The only financial relief which can at the present time be afforded to the industry, namely, the waiving of the export duty, has already been given.

[The Commission was appointed on June 20, 1929, and consisted of the Hon. Messrs. Sir H. M. Fernando, K. Balasingham and D. S. Senanayake and Messrs. T. Y. Wright, E. V. Cogliatti, G. Robert de Zoysa, N. D. S. Silva and A. E. Rajapakse. The Report is published this month as a Sessional Paper.]

in general, and if Herr Hitler has declared that an alliance is worthless nonsense if it does not include the intention of war and if Von Papen has struck off the word pacifism from the vocabulary of German language, if the 1914 mentality is there among the German students it is because of the injustice done to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Her claim to equality of armament must be recognised and there ought to be less heart-burning at the economic progress of Germany; otherwise in spite of all lip-service to the cause of peace, all show of goodwill and exchange of Christmas Cards we will have another war looming on the horizon and the world will hear that all is not so quiet on the western front and with the blowing of big machine guns and aerial bombing, the entire civilisation will be in danger of being blown away.

(A. B. Patrika)

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