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THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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"I SHALL STAY WITH YOU WHEN YOU HAVE WON SWARAJ"

Gandhiji Plays with Harijan Girls

THREE functions were pressed into a short hour in Nadiad—visit to a Montessori school in memory of a worker who died last year, visit to a Harijans' temple, and opening of a girls' school in memory of the late Vithalbhai Patel, writes Mr. Mahadev Desai, in the "Harijan," describing Mahatma Gandhi's Harijan tour. At the temple he (Mahatma) asked the Harijans—s avengers for whom the temple had been built—to keep their pledges of abstinence from drink and carrion, and to make every street and lane of Nadiad as clean as the inside of homes. The appeal arose from the fact that the sweepers and scavengers of Nadiad were allowed by the Municipality to collect all the refuse in the town, to store it in pits that the Municipality had dug for them, and to sell it as manure. Each family was thus adding something like 60 rupees each year to its income.

At the last function Gandhiji paid a tribute to Fulchand Shah in whose memory the Montessori school had been opened and to Mohanlal Pandya who died recently. Both were silent workers of the type that he had held up before Gujarat all these years and both had died in harness.

Montessori System

He took occasion, at the function, to say a few words about the Montessori system. Madame Montessori herself had paid him a compliment that he had lived all his life the principles on which the system was based. And as one claiming to know the principles he would say that it was no use keeping the children in cotton wool, and that it was monstrous to think that Rs. 50 were being wasted monthly over bringing the children from their homes to the school. It was no use slavishly copying the models and it behoved the teachers to fetch these little tots to school on foot. It was not too much to expect infants over two and a half years to walk a mile.

Speaking on girls' education he asked those who endlessly talked of girls' education whether they had themselves done their duty by their own daughters, sisters and mothers. If they had not done so, they had no right to talk of women's education.

They had gathered that day to open a girls' school in memory of the late Vithalbhai Patel. No memorial could be fitting to such a figure as Vithalbhai Patel, unless it was as wide in its outlook as was the width of Vithalbhai's patriotism. The memorial was being raised by Patidars who claimed Vithalbhai Patel as their casteman, but he would tell them that the late leader belonged to no caste and no creed. His creed was nationalism, and the 'bhangi' was to him as dear as a Patidar, or a Mussalman or a Christian. They could not, therefore, raise a true memorial to him, unless their aim was to produce women who would dedicate their lives to the service of all In-

dians without distinction of caste or creed. That must be an ideal which the trustees would have always to keep before them.

A Glimpse of Sabarmati

Gandhiji would hardly have gone to Sabarmati if he had not secured permission to see the Khan Saheb in the Sabarmati Jail. The Sardar was with him and both spent a pleasant hour with the Khan Saheb who did not look particularly well. More than the climate the isolation had evidently told on his body.

In The Midst of Harijan Girls

Another glimpse of Sabarmati was that of Gandhiji in the midst of little Harijan girls who form the nucleus of the Harijan Ashram at Sabarmati. "What are you doing here?" was the first question which Gandhiji asked these little ones. "Ma'am," said the first, "I am here to study." "What are you studying?" said the second. "I am studying the fourth. And so on and on it went until they seemed to exhaust the list of all the elders who stayed at the Harijan Ashram.

"Isn't that a greater affair than your University?" said Gandhiji to Acharya Anandnankar Dhraya, who was also present at the evening prayer where the talk was going on. "Even you have not so many teachers, for a handful of pupils?"

"You are right," said the Acharya, but incredulously added, "but perhaps they are now giving names off hand from amongst themselves. There could not be so many teachers."

"Come, now," said Gandhiji, "you mustn't forget that this is the old Satyagrah Ashram." And with this he began asking the little girls what these different teachers taught.

Q: "What does so and so teach you?"

A: "Carding."

Q: "And so and so?"

A: "Spinning."

Q: "And so and so?"

A: "Music."

Q: "And so and so?" Straight came a reply which made everyone roar with laughter: 'Nasta' (breakfast).

"That must be a very good teacher, indeed?" And all shouted a hearty "Yes."

"And now tell me which of you are naughty?"

Several names were given without a second's pause.

"And does any of you tell lie?"

"On yes, we do, when we want to shirk work."

"Which of you?" Tell me.

"I said one laughing."

"But that is bad, is it not? You must try never to tell a lie."

"I try but I always fail."

"You do not try."

"I do, but somehow the lie comes uppermost to the lips. I do not know how to succeed."

"Shall I tell you how? Every morning as you get up, take 'Ram Nam' and say, 'God, help me never to tell a lie,' and every evening as you retire to bed, say, 'God I have failed so many times to tell the truth.'

Govt. Cement Factory

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

Site—Kankasanturai or Colombo?

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has now before it the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Industrial Research and Development on the proposal to start the manufacture of cement in Ceylon.

An application will shortly be made to the Financial Secretary to authorise certain expenditure for preliminary investigations out of funds already voted.

The Standing Committee on Industrial Research and Development, of which Mr. A. E. Goonesinhe is Chairman, has made the following recommendations:—

(1) The appointment of a Committee, consisting of the Government's Technical Adviser on Industries, an officer of the Public Works Department and Mr. A. H. Nathaniels, who has also made certain proposals, to report, within three months, the feasibility of manufacturing cement locally with special reference to: (a) availability of raw materials; (b) site of factory, and (c) cost of transport.

(2) The imposition of a protective duty on imported cement once locally manufactured cement is put on the market.

It is urged that the local manufacture of cement should be undertaken without delay in view of the fact that cement imported into Ceylon comes largely from Japan.

Kankasanturai and Colombo are the two sites found suitable for establishing a cement factory. Opinion now seems to veer round Colombo, although abundant quantities of clay and other raw materials exist at Kankasanturai. Colombo is said to possess more advantages over Kankasanturai from a commercial point of view. A great portion of the necessary raw materials, it is pointed out, are at hand near Colombo.

Pray help me to tell the truth.' Now, will you do this?"

"Yes," they said all in a chorus.

"That's very good. You will keep your word. So our play is finished, and I shall say good-bye. Shall I?"

"No, no," exclaimed several of them.

"Why? Do you want to ask me anything? Out with it!"

"Tell us why you did not stay with us."

"Because you did not invite me, and Budhabhai did."

"We too would have invited you. But you will not stay with us. Tell us why not?"

"I shall stay with you when you have won Swaraj."

But now one of the girls cornered Gandhiji. "It was all right so long as it was your Ashram. You would not stay in your own Ashram again, until you had Swaraj. But the Ashram no longer belongs to you. It is the Harijan Ashram. Why will you not stay with us?"

Gandhiji laughed heartily and said: "Well when I come next time, you will give me the invitation."

A Short Story.

THE EASIER PATH

BY ARJUN DEV

POLICE Constable Ismail leaned against the lamp-post on the pavement and raised his eyes to the sky above.

"What a lot of things," said Police Constable Ismail, in a dreamy voice, "beautiful, precious things lie under that blue—cars, automobiles, gold, silver, money, money! What a lot of money there must be!"

"There is," answered Police Constable Raja, standing a few feet away with the pan-seller, sampling cigarettes. "Would you have all of it?"

"Ha, ha!" said Ismail, deprecatingly.

Raja finished his purchase, what it amounts to with policemen, from the pan-seller, and the two representatives of the law fell in pace together as they proceeded homewards after a long day's work in the hot, open spaces. It was nine o'clock of a dark night and the air had that closeness and wet about it that speaks of a coming storm in dust and rain.

II

"I would like to get rich," went on Ismail, accepting a cigarette from his companion. "Awfully, madly rich. Oh, money! Cars, those dashed, beastly things that whirl past me every minute of the day, I could keep them. Hoards of them!"

Raja puffed slowly at his stump and eyed Ismail in an uncertain manner.

"What's the matter with you?" he demanded, after a pause. "Been attending a wine shop?"

"No," answered Ismail, with a certain impatience. "I'm not drunk, old man. But one gets to thinking of these things. Great, rich people in all their fineries throwing dust in your eyes from day to day behind their rubber tyres—it makes a chap think. We're men also, are't we? Well, what about it? Don't we want all those things which now merely ruin our physique in the course of our lives? Why shouldn't we have what so many others do—that's what annoys me so much! Why—"

"There are so many more who have less than you or me," said Raja, briefly. "Don't let us talk about high finance. There ought to be a little bit on the way home from some late cyclist without a lamp. We're sure to run into one."

"Aw, let's rob some one!" cried Ismail, recklessly.

III

They walked for a while in silence along Kutab Road as the dark above thickened and the wind, which had been rustling slowly by, assumed a wheezy, fast-moving note bringing dust in its wake from all sides.

"Let's hurry," said Raja, quickening his pace, "Not even a damned tonga in sight."

"Hi!" Ismail roared out suddenly, his eyes fixed on something in the middle of the road. "Stop, will you?"

It was a cyclist, as Raja had predicted, without a lamp.

"Stop!" shouted Raja, joining in. The figure on the roadside came to a halt and stood waiting for the

policemen in a... began... Raja, handlin... 's custo... and... address, plea... victim,

"7, Park La... a tall European with... eyeglass," Do hurry, will you? I'm a busy man."

"Yes, sir," said Raja, with well-foigned promptitude. "You will get your summons at your house in a couple of days. The court will decide your case, sir. Kindly proceed on foot further on."

The European did not reply and started to walk away as directed.

"Oh, God!" moaned Raja. "What's the good? These Europeans!"

IV

They resumed their journey homewards and in another two minutes Ismail had stopped again.

"Look!" Ismail bent down and picked up a note book lying in the centre of the road. "Funny!"

A sudden burst of thunder from above with a heavy patter of rain had come now in a shower before Ismail could say another word, and thrusting the note book in his pocket, he followed his companion to an empty tonga near Pahargunj.

The rain increased as they proceeded home along the flooding roadway and as Ismail entered his house an hour later on Kutab Road, he had little to think of except his drenching body and the need for fresh clothes from his trunk inside.

"Oh, what a mess!" Ismail changed his clothes in the next quarter of an hour and sat down for his evening meal.

"Nazir is missing," his wife informed him as soon as he had finished. "Will you go out and inquire?"

Nazir was Ismail's young son, and a tiff with Daddy in the morning as to his pocket expense had resulted in this disappearance now the subject of anxiety in the family.

"The rogue!" muttered Ismail, annoyed. "Must have gone over to Mirazaji's."

He had been thinking of looking into the contents of that note-book he had found on his way, but postponed the idea as he came hurriedly out to trace Nazir home. It was one o'clock in the morning when Ismail finally routed out the young fellow in the Lady Hardinge Serai at Pahargunj. Nazir took the thrashing that was coming to him on the spot and, to his father's command for a heart felt apology, he also responded with consistent good will.

"That will do," said Ismail, patting the youngster on the back. "Let's go home now."

V

At five the following morning, Ismail woke from a disturbed sleep to find somebody knocking at his door step with quite a good deal of noise and shouting.

"Who is it?" cried Ismail, rubbing his eyes and getting up.

"Open the door, brother," came back Raja's voice. "There are some gentlemen here to see you."

Ismail walked up to the door and, removing the latch, pushed back the panel in a creaking, slow going movement.

"Well, Ismail!"

The man who addressed him was no other than Police Inspector Colman from Headquarters, and Ismail's hand was raised automatically in salute as his eyes fell on his chief.

"Sorry to disturb you," said Inspector Colman. "I hear you found a

Continued on page 3

Wanted

"A dwelling house and compound for occupation from 1-3-35 within a radius of 3 miles from Jaffna town preferably in good healthy locality with easy access and water facility. Please apply with full particulars of rent required, stating assessment, light, conservancy charges, etc. if any, to Mr. K. C. S. Muthoo, C/o "Hindu Organ," Jaffna."

(M.S. 88. 24-6 to 1-7-35)

NOTICE

POST AND TELEGRAPH LEARNERS EXAMINATION

Notice is hereby given that an examination for candidates wishing to enter the Postmasters and Signallers Service will be held commencing on September 4, 1935. Candidates should be between 17 and 21 years of age on the first day of the examination and should not be less than 5 feet 6 inches in height. They should have passed either—(a) the London Matriculation or the University of London Senior School Certificate in English or the Junior Cambridge Certificate in English and School Certificate in Commercial or the Commercial Certificate of the Government Technical Schools or of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce or (ii) the Examination for the London Chamber of Commerce Certificates in English, Arithmetic, and either Book-keeping or Short-hand and Typewriting.

2. For entry forms and syllabuses apply to the Postmaster-General's Office before June 29, 1935, stating date of birth and educational qualifications. Applications for forms etc. should be marked "Post and Telegraph Learners' Examination" on the top-left-hand corner of the envelope.

J. R. WALTERS,
Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, 19th June, 1935.
(C. 21. 24/6/35.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1935.

THE LITIGIOUS VILLAGER

ADDRESSING THE MEMBERS OF THE Malayan Urumpiray Union and their guests at a social gathering at Kuala Lumpur on 9th June, the President, whose address is summarised in another column today, deplored the evils in his home-village, arising from litigiousness and invited the co-operation of his countrymen to counteract them. We have no doubt that those who have the well-being of their country at heart will not withhold their support to any scheme calculated to wean the villager from his partiality for law courts and law suits. Few will deny that litigation is the worst of the many besetting sins of present day village life. There are occasions when parties cannot but have recourse to the law for the effective protection or ascertainment of their rights. But every fair-minded man and woman must discourage the growing tendency to rush to the law court even for petty matters in which the exercise of a little commonsense, forbearance or a readiness to understand the other fellow's view-point would save the parties much expense, worry and time.

Settlement of disputes where parties themselves are unable to adjust their differences by Conciliation Boards has been tried in many countries with great success. The success achieved by the Moratuwa Conciliation Board should furnish an object lesson and lend support to the suggestion for a Board at Urumpiray. We would welcome such a Board, if only as an experiment. The success of the Board will depend on the honesty and impartiality of its members. In petty dis-

putes, however, which often lead to protracted litigation, the Village Committee should use their powers of suasion.

The Kramasangams of olden days represented the genius of the Tamil race to provide for the maintenance of law and order and the adjudication of civil rights within the village. With the disruption of the social fabric and the weakening of the community spirit, individualistic tendencies asserted themselves to the detriment of the village corporate life. Village Committees which have been engrafted on the old time instinct of self-help do not seem willing to rise to the height of the opportunities vouchsafed to them under the law or recapture the spirit of service which inspired the Panchaythars. Village Committees do seem to busy themselves more with forms and formalities than with the weal or woe of the villager. Though these committees have immense scope to settle disputes and stem the tide of litigiousness, there is no evidence anywhere of an earnest endeavour to shoulder this responsibility. Village Committees will not be a success until those who are charged with the duty of working them strive to make them real centres of village life and secure the co-operation of the people.

Litigiousness is a curse that spreads its brooding wings over the entire village population and hatches dishonesty, corruption, idleness, feuds and factions. Its persistence in every village may be gathered from the fact that there is no village in Jaffna but has its group of "touts" and professional witnesses. These go up and down the villages and tempt the ignorant villager who may have a grievance to seek his remedy at law. Beginning with a petition and ending, perhaps, in an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court, the innocent cultivator is egged on at every step to forsake his garden, sell his cattle and holding, his wife's jewellery, and raise loans to find the fuel for the tout and the machinery of the law. The cause itself may be forgotten early in the legal encounter, but the parties are sustained and inspired to continue their legal bouts by the feeling of hostility aroused and kept high enough to generate animosity and bitterness. Eventually, however, the parties—the victor as well as the vanquished—realise the folly of it all. The "touts" alone had the best of the game all along the line. Wiser, if only the poorer, for it, the parties, save those who having swallowed an overdose of the court "atmosphere" readily join the ranks of 'touts', get reconciled to what they call their fate. Their experience often endows them with a cuteness which their fellow-villagers dread and admire.

Even the party who comes out successful has had to pay the price in the starvation and neglect of his family and the loss of his worldly goods. He cannot even raise a loan to rehabilitate himself in the social and economic life of his village. His friends, his honesty and his capacity for work having deserted him the while he was busy teaching the other fellow a sound lesson, he discards his family or packs off from the village leaving a bad odour behind him.

No scheme of village uplift which does not tackle the problem of litigiousness can hope to bear fruit. The Association would do well to take measures to raise the moral tone of the people by organising folk-schools.

Adult education must be kept up by the living word. Purana-readings and Katha-prasangams must be instituted. The stories depicting the manly virtues of Rama, Harichandra, Dadhisi and other heroes must be repeatedly expounded till the hearts of the people respond, and the will to improve their personal, family and social lives surges up in action. Our good fortune lies in the spiritual commonalty of the people which creates a fellowship in the quest of joy and values of human life, irrespective of claims of profession, family or income.

The people must be taught to give up the self for the larger life of the village; or more accurately, to seek the fulfilment of the self-life in the corporate life. They must be made to feel that in the uplift of the village lies their own upliftment.

Conciliation Boards may be useful only where the parties are genuinely out to determine their respective rights. But much of litigation in the villages arises out of, or is persisted in owing to, a mischievous design to do one's neighbour in the eye. The remedy for the evil would seem to be in the direction of the moral uplift of the people. And, towards this, we have no doubt, the Malayan Urumpiray Union will devote its energies and resources.

FROM FESTIVAL TO HOSPITAL

Seven Injured, Two Seriously

At Valakamparai Amman Temple at Chuliparam last Saturday night, the sixth-day of the annual festival was celebrated with fire-works and nautch dance. Arrangement were made on an elaborate scale to attract people from all over the district. Printed notices with the names of musicians and nautch parties were broadcast and a large gathering was drawn to the spot. A cart-load of fire-works accidentally caught fire and exploded causing injuries to seven persons of whom two were reported to be in a critical condition at the Hospital. The "upayakaran", it is said spent over Rs. 1,500 to win merit!

TWO MILLION DEFICIT

Next Year's Budget

The estimated expenditure for the next financial year, it is learnt, is Rs. 107 million, two million in excess of the estimated revenue.

The Board of Ministers who are now engaged in discussing the draft Budget, are making every effort to balance it. There is a proposal to lay by several new schemes proposed by the various Ministers.

Obituary

MRS. VETTIVELU

We regret to have to record the untimely death, under tragic circumstances, of Annapooranam, wife of Mr. S. Vettivelu of the C. G. R., Anuradhapura, which occurred on Saturday morning in her residence in Vaanarponni East. It appears the deceased while stepping out of her room at dawn on Saturday accidentally upset a lighted bottle lamp and her sarice catching fire, she was badly scalded. After first aid, she was removed to the Green Hospital at Manipay, where she succumbed to her injuries. The funeral took place this morning and was largely attended. She leaves besides her husband and three children, her mother, Mrs. Ponniah, her brother, Mr. P. Ragupathy B. A. and a large circle of relatives with whom much sympathy will be felt.

Men and Matters

By Kapil

Nautch-girls in Temples. The presence of these girls—most of them are really aged maids!—in the hallowed grounds of shrines dedicated to the worship of Gods, especially, when festivals are on, has of late been more frequent than ever before. It has become customary to requisition their services under a supposed sanction of old, when this institution was definitely an aid to the worship by the Temple audience. Well, it was then in its pristine glory and unsullied reputation. In its present garb, it has driven the faithfuls away from the Temples and now in their place, base lewd men and women bent on sensation and excitement throng. The idiosyncracies and perversities of managers and the financiers of festivals, both combined, with the undiscerning mental attitude of the public have helped to perpetuate a system, whose baneful influence is writ large on the faces of young and old. There gravitation towards the love of things Divine and the attainment of ideals in life has been swept off. The break-up of homes and families with the debasement of youths tell their own tales. The number of divorce cases regarded in the District Court of Jaffna does not enhance the reputation of Tamils as a clean living race. We vie with our brethren in the south in this line too! If the parties could be induced to face the lime-light of a Court of Law, the plaints for relief *a mensa et thoro* would have been far too numerous. It is dismal news to hear of a recent importation of many troupes belonging to this nautch fraternity from across the sea to augment the present supply. It is always a brisk trade. Traffic, be it white or black.

The League of Nations in its odiata, proscribed it. The Saivite conscience is stupefied and stultified in this matter. People in civilised countries repair to theatres, music halls, cinemas and other places of amusements to be entertained by artistes. The Temple "dasis" here bear no comparison with them in any point. The patrons of nautch would hesitate to share their meals with a famishing beggar, but they will at any expense secure the services of these profligate women for their own delectations, and, incidentally, to corrupt the morals of the congregation. The Christians, the Mohamedans, the Buddhists or any other religionists do not allow the members of this guild to play the role in our Father's Temples, which we pay for! Surely, the tenets of Saivism do not countenance it, certainly not in this form. Their dress negligé throws into shade their sisters at Hollywood. It is really a bathing costume and no wonder our boys and even girls are attracted to their company. Depressed classes, because they are known as such to us, are not allowed to join our company even in places of worship. God alone knows to what Caste or Castes these vestal virgins do belong. Temples are the Achilles' heels of the Hindu Religion. Sanctity and solemnity of our faith in God are determined by our doings there. Who is there amongst you, Saivites, that would suffer our devotional exercises performed there to be made a target for well merited taunts and ridicule on account of this and perhaps the only blemish in that long series of rites and rituals? It is strange that the Thamil womenfolk, who, in their homes, are ideal mothers, sisters and wives view calmly without a word of protest at the vulgar exhibition of suggestive amorous gestures and movements in full view of not only themselves, but their husbands and grown up children as well. It is regrettable that the managers do not realise that all the paths indicated by the Saints for the realisation of God converge on the Temples, where, they found the Living God permeate the Lingams installed in the Holy of Holies. Mass worship is only possible there. Saints did it themselves. Hymns and lyrics are no longer sung by this troupe. Love songs and ditties have taken their place. All our spiritual and a portion of our material resources should be dedicated

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THE MALAYAN URUMPARAY UNION

Conciliation Boards

The Malayan Urumpiray Union was 'At Home' in the afternoon of Sunday the 9th June at the premises of the Maxwell English School, Kuala Lumpur. There was present a representative gathering of men, women and children, including some from outstations. The programme for the day consisted of a group photo, sports, and music by children, tea, presentation of prizes, and an address by the President, Mr. S. Selvadurai, of which the following is a summary.

Of all social evils that have come to stay in Jaffna, it seems to me, the worst is litigation. Many families have been ruined; it has impoverished the district and has adversely affected the morale of the people, both rich and poor, to an extent that is appalling; the lawyer is not helpful, consultation fee is unknown to the litigant and practically every case taken up is argued both in the lower courts and in the appeal court because there is a chance of success! Words of wisdom uttered, time and again, by eminent men like Mr. Justice Akbar and Mr. Balasingham have fallen on deaf ears, and there would appear to be no one to interest himself in the real welfare of the people; the average leader is either a hot head or a weakling, one indulges in sensational speeches or erratic resolutions and the other seeks to obtain redress by the back door; the headmen and village committees lack strength of character and there is no confidence in them; the Malayan pensioner would appear not to live up to our expectations. It seems to me inadvisable to keep our eyes closed to a situation which is threatening the economic equilibrium of the peninsula. What is wanted is not a meagre explanation of the benefits which would accrue to themselves and to the community at large by an effort to settle cases, wherever possible, out of court; but the setting up of the machinery required to make them do it and to tell them how to do it.

A New Association

If you agree in principle that something tangible should be done to mitigate this evil, I hope before long to be able, with the help of my Committee, to work out the details of a tentative scheme, the main outline of which will be the formation of an Urumpiray Association, with permanent grounds and headquarters, to be financed in the first instance by a contribution from the surplus funds of the Union and thereafter by substantial donations from residents of Urumpiray living in Malaya and elsewhere. The Association is to cater to the needs of the community in all matters *not associated with religion*. The amount now standing to the credit of the flood relief fund account might appropriately form the basis of the Association's community service fund, which could from time to time be augmented by litigants (who will be settling their cases between themselves) being induced to contribute a little out of what they will otherwise have wasted in litigation. If we succeed in this matter, which is primarily one of educating the people to manage their own affairs,—and success would undoubtedly depend upon the extent to which our two sister Unions in Ceylon would be prepared to co-operate and the people themselves prepared to help themselves—I visualise a future for us which will be decidedly rosy; and I can think of no better way of marking the Silver Jubilee of this Union, when many of us will have returned to Ceylon on final retirement, than by the satisfaction of being associated with a body which will not only have contributed to the contentment and happiness of the village but will incidentally have given a lead to the rest of Jaffna in this as in certain other matters. There is one other matter to which I would like to refer briefly if I may, and that is in regard to what is otherwise a blessing becoming an evil by our own contribution to the building up of families larger than we can afford to maintain in comfort. I do not think this is due to a lack of appreciation of the problem as such. There is something to be said in regard to sex tension which is more pronounced in us than any others; it is due to our defective social custom and is, to my mind, an aggravating circumstance.

Kataragama for Hindus

APPEAL TO ALL INDIA HINDU MAHA SABHA

Annual Meeting of Saiva Paripalana Sabha

A resolution was passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, requesting the All India Hindu Maha Sabha to take up the question of the transfer to the Hindus of Ceylon the management of Hindu Shrines like Kataragama now under Buddhist control, when the Sabha considers the request of Buddhists for the transfer of the control of Buddha Gaya to Buddhists.

The annual general meeting of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, was held on Saturday, the 22nd instant in the Jaffna Hindu College Hall. Gate Mudaliyar A. Nagathanan J. P., U. P. M. was voted to the chair.

Proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram. After the minutes of the last annual general meeting were read and confirmed, the Secretary's Report on the activities of the Sabha for the last year was adopted.

The Treasurer's statement of accounts, copies of which having been previously circulated, was taken as read and passed.

The meeting considered the report of the Sub-committee regarding the amendment of rule re membership subscription to the "Hindu Organ" and the Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

After some discussion, the house decided to turn down the recommendations of the Sub-committee for lowering the membership subscription of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha.

The meeting also decided to delete rule 3 (d) relating to membership, from the rules of the Sabha.

The rule referred to is as follows: "Members who are subscribers to either the Hindu Organ or the Inthusathanam and who are not in arrears shall pay an annual subscription of Re. 1"

Income Tax

Mr. A. Thillaiampalam next raised the question of Income Tax paid by the Sabha and said that theirs was a religious institution and as such it was not proper that the Government should call upon them to pay Income Tax.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, agreed with the previous speaker and moved the following resolution:—

That this general meeting authorises the Board of Management to take such steps as would ensure the bringing of the Sabha under the exemption of the Income Tax Ordinance, as the Sabha happens to be an incorporated body meant for religious purposes.

Mr. C. Arulambalam seconded and the resolution was passed.

At this stage the Chairman, Mudaliyar Naganathan, wished to be excused from the meeting, Mr. C. Arulambalam, one of the vice presidents took the chair.

Punniya Nachchy Trust

Mr. T. N. Subbiah proposed and Mr. K. Navarathnam seconded that the Sub-Committee in charge of the Punniya Nachchy Trust, do prepare a report of its work and submit it to the Executive Committee.

The same members of the Sub-Committee were re-elected for the ensuing year with Mr. C. A. Candappa-segaram as convener.

Kataragama

The following resolution was then proposed from the Chair:—

That this Sabha in annual general meeting assembled resolves to request the All India Hindu Maha Sabha, that when steps are being taken to consider the request of the Buddhists to take over the Buddha Gaya, all Hindu shrines such as the Kataragama in Ceylon, that are now in the possession of the Buddhists be handed over to the control of the Hindus.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Office-Bearers

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows
President: Mudaliyar A. Nagathanan

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Annamalai University.—The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University. Agreeably to his wishes, the appointment is not salaried, but he will receive an honorarium of Rs. 250 per month.

Sir Bernard Bourdillon.—Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor and Commander in Chief of Uganda has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Nigeria. Sir Bourdillon was Colonial Secretary of Ceylon in 1929 and in 1931 became the first Chief Secretary under Ceylon's new Constitution.

Shortage in Paddy Crops.—The shortage in the paddy crops in Ceylon during 1934 was estimated by the Revenue Officers at about 3 million bushels of paddy or 1 1/2 million bushels of rice equivalent to a shortage of about a quarter of the normal crop. There have already in 1935 been further serious shortages of paddy crops which have not yet been estimated, states the Commissioner for Relief.

Company Law.—The drafting of the new Bill bringing the Company Law of Ceylon into line with the requirements necessitated by the developments in Commerce and business has been completed. It is understood that it has been decided to introduce the Bill in the State Council at an early date so as to enable its passage through the Council before its dissolution in November this year.

Blood Transfusion Service for Ceylon.—The importance of, and the urgent need for, an efficient Blood Transfusion Service in Ceylon was emphasized by Dr. J. D. F. Daya suriya, a surgeon of the general Hospital, Colombo in the course of an interesting lecture on Friday at the Central Y. M. C. A. Transfusion of blood, he declared, is pre-eminently the best method of treatment in many conditions. Present day blood transfusion is a common therapeutic measure in all parts of the civilized world. Cases of serious accidents were haemorrhage, immediate transfusion is often the only means of saving life. Many forms of illness can be cured by this means. The Doctor appealed to the audience to respond to this great call to save life and become members of the Society. Application forms were distributed to those present at the meeting to be filled up and returned the next morning.

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

notebook on Kutab Road last night. Will you give it to me?"

There was another European gentleman with the Inspector and as Ismail brought forth the notebook, he extended a hand and had taken possession immediately. Quickly he opened its pages and in another few seconds his trembling fingers had closed round five currency notes, each the value of Rs. 1000 in hard cash.

"God!" said the European, in a hushed voice. "Never will I go playing the fool again!"

He took out a hundred rupee note from his pocket and handed it to Ismail, who had recognised by now the tall European he had stopped on Kutab Road the previous night.

"You're a great chap," said the European. "Take this, won't you?"

Ismail took the money and, suddenly losing his balance, had dropped limply to the floor.

"Hallo—" began the European, bending down.

He felt for Ismail's pulse and looked up at the Inspector.

"Something wrong!" he cried "hushily, something wrong."

His five thousand had killed Ismail who wanted to get rich.

(Roy's Weekly)

nathan J. P., U. P. M.

Vice Presidents: Messrs. C. Arulambalam and R. Sivagurunathan

Secretary: Mr. C. A. Candappa-segaram.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Chittambalam.

Treasurer: Mr. S.T.M.P. Sithamparanatha Chettiar.

Committee: Messrs. P. Rajagopal, T. N. Subbiah, K. Navaretnam, A. Thillaiampalam, K. Ramalingam, S. Rajaretnam, V. Ramaswamy, C. Nadarajah, A. Chellappapillai, S. Nagendram, E. Kathiravelu, P. Sinnadurai, S. M. Sinnathamby and Dr. S. Thuraiappah and Manager, "Hindu Organ," (Ex-Officio).

Auditor: Mr. A. Duraisingham,

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVT.

Betel Leaves, Tobacco And Fruit Cultivation

The Information Bureau of Hyderabad has issued the following communique dated 25-5-1935:

In connection with the last report of the Customs Department, some sections of the local press have drawn attention to the importance of developing the cultivation of Betel leaves and fruits and of the Tobacco industry. One aspect of this development, namely the agricultural aspect, may be of interest to the public and the following brief account is therefore given of the activities of the agricultural Department in this State in these respects.

Betel Leaves

Betel-vine plantations in many districts of the State used formerly to suffer from the attack of an insect called Betel-vine Bug. This was a serious problem in as much as it impeded the extension of the area under that crop. The matter was accordingly taken in hand four years ago, and an experimental plantation was started at Jankampet in the Nizamabad district, in the centre of the cultivators' plantations in the village, with a view to discovering some simple method to prevent the attack of the insect. The experiment has now proved successful, and a simple method of growing the crop has been discovered which can keep the crop free from the insect. The Agricultural Department is now recommending this method to the cultivators and arrangements are being made to start practical village demonstrations of it in the coming season. Another plantation is proposed to be established soon at the Radrur Farm in the Nizamaagar Canal area for the same purpose. There is a dearth of leaf of finer kinds of Betel in Hyderabad but an experiment is being started at the Himayatsagar Farm and a number of promising and fine varieties of Betel will be tried with the object of discovering the one most suited to this country. Its cuttings will then be supplied to the cultivators for growing in their fields.

Fruit Cultivation

In the matter of fruit production, the prospects have been found to be brighter still and the activities of the Department have aroused keen interest, with the result that a gradual improvement is already taking place. An extensive survey of the fruit-growing industry in the State has already been made and a report on this subject has already been published. An intensive survey is at present in progress in the district of Aurangabad, the famous fruit-growing district of the State, while experimental gardens have been established at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal and Raichur. A number of different good varieties of fruits are under trial there to find out the most suitable one for this country. The Agricultural Department has succeeded in obtaining a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for research work on grapes and on custard apple and this work will be started as soon as the money is available from the Council. A series of nurseries for supply of good, reliable plants to the public is being established, with the object of having at least one nursery in each district and beginning has already been made in this direction. Besides the nurseries at the Departmental farms, nurseries have been started at Gulberga, Bhoogir, Nizamabad and Rud-

Men And Matters

(Continued from page 2)

for the furtherance and spread of our Faith. With this end in view, all the religions and educational institutions belonging to the Hindus should be amalgamated and re-organised. The management should be vested in a central body working under authority of a Statute framed on the lines of such laws in force in India.

What we lack in this as in other public matters is consistency and persistency till the Goal is reached. No man with his head and heart in the right place can suffer our Temples of Gods defiled, and the very atmosphere therein vitiated by the presence of nautch girls who have fallen from grace, all of them!!

[No less than 32 sets of nautch-parties have come down to Jaffna from South Indian villages for the season, now on.—Ed. "H. O."]

rur, and are supplying good plants. Accordingly, plants amounting to a few thousands have already been supplied from there. It may be pointed out that the Nizamabad district has been given two nurseries in consideration of the importance of the Nizam-sagar Canal area. There are training classes at all the main Experimental Farms of the Department, in which training in proper methods of gardening is given. Some students have already passed out and are serving in private gardens. Experiments with Coconuts have also been started at the Departmental farms, but it will be some time before results of these are available for general application.

Tobacco Curing

With regard to tobacco, experiments with different good varieties are already in progress at various Departmental farms. In the meantime, a grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for experiments on improved methods of curing the tobacco leaf is expected. An Assistant was deputed for training in this particular subject to the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa; he has now returned after completion of the training, and the experimental work will be started as soon as the money is available from the Council.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8640

In the matter of the estate of the late Visuvanathar Kandiah of Vaddukoddai West

Deceased.

Visuvanathar Subramaniam of Vaddukoddai West

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor I. Kanagaratnam daughter of Kandiah of Vaddukoddai West

Guardian 2. Chelliah Nagalingam of do

Respondents.

The 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of March 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of March 1935 having been read

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his brother, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of May 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 26th day of March 1935

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,

District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 26-8-35.

(O. 29, 20 & 24-6-35).

Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 5074

Sinnavy Kanapathiar of Chulipuram Plaintiff.

Muthalitamby Suppiah of Do Defendant.

Under and by virtue of Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public Auction the undermentioned property at Chulipuram on Saturday the 29th June 1935 commencing at 8.30 A. M.

An undivided one half share out of all that piece of land situated at Chulipuram in the parish of Changanai called Ithiyapalai in extent 7 1/2 Acs. V. C. together with the well, spontaneous and cultivated plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Subramaniam Narayanaswami, North by Thamban, South by Veivanthir, West by Kanapathiar, and South by road.

Chulipuram, District.

20th June 1935.

(Mis. 86, 24-6-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 30

In the matter of the estate of the late Thamotharampillai Sivasubramaniam of Vaddukoddai West

Deceased. Nagarathnamah widow of Sapatthippillai Duraiswamy of Vaddukoddai West

Vs. Petitioner.

Guardian 1. Sivasubramaniam Kathirgamothamby of Vaddukoddai West

Minors { 2. Thainayagi daughter of Sivasubramaniam of Sanguvely

3. Sivasubramaniam Sannumarajah of Vaddukoddai West

Respondents.

The 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 20th day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th day of May 1935 having been read.

It is ordered that 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 26th day of June 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29th day of May 1935

(Sgd.) C. COOMARASWAMY,

District Judge.

O. 30, 20 & 24-6-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 115.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Theivanaipillai wife of Subramaniam of Maviddapuram

Deceased.

Gnanasegarampillai Arumugam of Maviddapuram

Petitioner.

1. Thangamuttu widow of Gnanasegarampillai

2. Velappillai Subramaniam both of Maviddapuram

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 24th day of May 1935, in the presence of Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th day of May 1935, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 28th day of June 1935, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 1st day of June 1935,

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

(O. 31, 24 & 27-6-35)

**Re-Sale of Toddy Rent, 1935-36,
Mullaitivu District**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase, subject to the Toddy Rent Sale No. 8,118 of May 3, 1935 and General Conditions applicable to Excise Licences published in Government Gazette No. 7,704 of April, 12, 1929, of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy by retail in the undermentioned tavern.

The tavern will be sold for a period of 12 months from July, 15, 1935 to June 30, 1936.

The date and time of closing of tenders and the place at which tenders will be received are shown below.

3. Every tender shall be made on the prescribed form which may be obtained from this Kachcheri.

4. No person is permitted to send in more than one tender.

5. No tender will be considered unless the person making such tender is present in person at the Mullaitivu Kachcheri. Tenders to be sealed and marked on the left hand top corner with the name and number of the tavern.

6. Each tenderer should enclose a Treasury or Kachcheri receipt for a sum of Rs. 50 deposited for fulfillment of the sale conditions. All such deposits should be made in the name of the Asst. Government Agent, Mullaitivu, and will be liable to the successful tenderer.

7. The successful tenderer immediately he is declared the purchaser shall immediately be required to pay to the Assistant Government Agent the necessary stamps therefor.

8. The Assistant Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender or bid without assigning any reason therefor.

9. Every person tendering is advised to produce at the time of sale a certificate from the Chief Headman of his division to the effect that he is a person eligible to be a purchaser.

10. The successful tenderer or bidder on being declared the purchaser shall immediately pay to the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, a sum equivalent to two months' rent as security deposit. He shall further sign the conditions of sale, and the contract, furnishing the necessary stamps therefor.

11. The conditions of sale and any other required information may be obtained at the Mullaitivu Kachcheri.

The Kachcheri, F. de S. Jayaratne Assistant Govt. Agent, Mullaitivu, June 13, 1935.

Tavern Referred to
No. Division, Locality or Range, Date and time of closing of tender, Place.

5. Maritime Vattappalai, July 3, 1935, Mullaitivu, at 10 a.m. 11v Kachcheri.

(G. 20. 24-6-35)

Order Nisi
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. 62
In the matter of the Estate of the late Valliammaipillai wife of Arumugam of Kopay South

C. Arumugam of Kopy and Petitioner.

1. A. Vethanayagam Minors by their Guardian ad litem the Respondent.

2. A. Parupathi Pillai their Guardian ad litem the Respondent.

3. A. Cathiresu of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that letters of administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy 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 abovenamed deceased be issued to petitioner unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 27th day of June 1935.

This 11th June 1937
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge

Order Nisi
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8481
In the matter of the estate of the late Punithavathy Ammah

Deceased, Subramaniam Kanagasabai of Vannarponnai East

vs. Petitioner, 1. Kailasanathan

2. Annamah widow of Thillaiampalam both of Vannarponnai East

Respondents. This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Punithavathy Ammah coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on 26th October 1934, in the presence of Mr. R. Sinnadurai Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 11th January 1934 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before 26th October 1934, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 15th day of June 1934
Extended to 14-12-34
Extended to 15-3-35
Extended to 9-4-35
Extended to 26-6-35

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

(O. 27. 20 & 24-6-35.)

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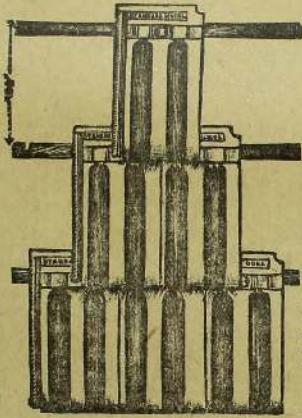
Manager.

Y. 137. 1-11-34—31-10-35 (M)

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Y. 27. 1-5-35—30-4-36

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(H. 50. 16-5 to 15-11-35.) (M)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary 8595 D. C. Jaffna

In the matter of the estate of the late

A. Naranapillai of Karative East,

Deceased.

Naranapillai Ponnampalam of

Karative East.

vs. Petitioner.

1. N. Ponnudurai

2. N. Muttiah both of Karative

East, presently in F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal

before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District

Judge, Jaffna in the presence of

Mr. R. Sinnadurai, Proctor for Peti-

tioner and on reading the Petition and

Affidavit.

It is hereby ordered that the Peti-

tioner be and is hereby appointed Ad-

ministrator of the estate of the late

A. Naranapillai of Karative East

or persons show sufficient cause to the
contrary on or before the 19th Decem-
ber 1934.

This 11th day of December 1934.

Extended to 20-2-35

" " 27-3-35

" " 15-5-35

" " 26-6-35.

(Sgd) N. SINNATHAMBY,

District Judge.

(O. 28. 20 & 24-6-35.)

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(Y. 53. 1-1—31-12-35.)

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