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Tamil		

Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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Medicine In Ancient India

"Hindus Have Very Little To Learn From The West"

(By Prof. K. S. Erikanan, M. A., F. R. E. S., (Lond.)
Madras University.)

THERE is nothing new in the world's is an old adage which is particularly true in India. The recent researches of the oriental scholars are adding almost every day to our knowledge of Ancient Indian Culture. Many ideas considered to be new have been carried back as if by a miracle to 2000 or 3000 B. C. In medicine, as in other sciences, our ancestors appear to have reached a perfection unparalleled in the history of contemporary world. In the course of an address to the natives of Bengal, Mrs. Annie Besant said, "In physics and chemistry, you have advanced far more; in medicine, you are still more advanced. In the West, it is by no means a science, but largely guess work. Indian medicine, both of the Hindus and the Mohammedans is superior to the medicine of the West."

Ancient Doctors

Who has not heard the names of Dhanvantari, Charaka, and Susruta—those ancient doctors of Divine power? Yet how many know who they were and what they were? It is indeed unfortunate that the cultured among us should have neglected the subject which was the foremost in the curricula of studies in Ancient India. According to tradition, a learned physician was one of the 14 Ratnas or precious gems which the Gods are believed to have produced churning the ocean. The Science of Medicine occupied the status of a Veda. The Ayurveda, as the medical science was called, is considered to be a portion of the Atharva Veda and as such Brahma is considered to have been its author. In the Charaka Samhita, we are told that Brahma taught Daksha, the science of medicine; Daksha became the preceptor of the Aswin twins; they in their turn became the teachers of Indra and Indra imparted this knowledge to Bharadvaja who was sent by a conclave of sages to learn the art for the welfare of the human race. Bharadvaja had Punarvasu, Atreya and others as disciples. Atreya's students were Agniveka, Eshela, Jata Karna, Parasara, Harita and Ksarpini. Susruta, the great authority on Indian medicine, is said to have learnt the science from Divodasa, surnamed Dhanvantari, King of Benares, at his Himalayan retreat. According to Susruta, Divodasa was the incarnation of Dhanvantari, the celebrated physician of the Gods in heaven.

Not only was the science of Medicine given a divine origin, but its study was considered the most useful. In fact, Strabo goes so far as to say "The Indians do not pursue accurate knowledge in any line except medicine." Arrian informs us in his India that the study of medicine among the Brahmans was in great favour.

Hospitals in Ancient India

At a time when Indian students are rushing to the West for higher studies in Medicine, it would certainly interest the readers to know that a time there was when students waited for years together to get admission into our medical colleges. Even as late as

the 8th century, the ministerial family of Barmak under Harun (786-808 A. D.) sent scholars to India to study medicine and pharmacology.

The health of the people was a matter of grave concern to the Emperors in Ancient India. We have in our literature and inscriptions numerous references to hospitals. Says Asoka in Rock Edict 2: ".....everywhere instituted by His Sacred and gracious Majesty medical treatment—medical treatment of man and medical treatment of beast. Medicinal herbs also, those wholesome for man and wholesome for beast have been caused to be imported and to be planted in all places wherever they did not exist." The Chinese Traveller Fa Hien speaks in glowing terms about the hospitals he visited in Pataliputra. So, "Hither come all poor and sick patients suffering from all diseases. They are well treated and a doctor attends them, the medicine being supplied according to their wants. Thus they are made quite comfortable and when they are well they may go away." The hospitals were kept absolutely clean and the nurses looked after the patients with anxious care. In the Maha Vagga, we have the following description of a Nurse given by Gautama.

"There are five qualities, O Bhikshu, which when one who waits upon the sick has—he is competent to the task—when he is capable of prescribing medicines; when he does know what diet is good; and what is not good for the patient, serving what is good, and serving not what is not good for him; when he does wait upon the sick out of love and not out of greed, when he does not revolt from removing evacuation, saliva or vomit; when he is capable of teaching, inciting, and gladdening the patient with religious discourses. These are the five qualities, O Bhikshu, which when one who waits upon the sick has, he is competent to the task." Tested in the light of these instructions many of our nurses in the hospitals fall far short of the standard.

In Charaka Samhita, interesting details are given about the staff of the hospital. In the words of Charaka "the staff should be good, virtuous, pure, fond clever, pederous, well-trained in nursing, skilful in works, able to cook rice and curries well, competent to administer a bath, expert masseur, trained in raising and removing a patient, dexterous in making and cleaning beds, practised in the art of compounding medicines, and willing workers not likely to show displeasure to any other.

Qualifications of a Doctor

The Hospitals in Ancient India were thus very well equipped. The physicians were men trained in one of the universities like Nalanda, Taxila or Ujjain. In fact, the qualifications expected of a doctor were too many. It is said in the Nandipurana that "the doctor should be well versed in the religious treatises; experienced, familiar with the actions of the medicines, discriminator of the colour of the roots of the herbs and well acquainted with the proper season of raising them from the ground, well-trained with the qualities of the juices, (their strength and action). Salt rice, meat and medicaments, trained in compounding medicine; one who knows well of the physique of men by intelligence, one who knows the temperament and qualities of the diet, a pathologist who is not idle, well-ac-

Sugar Manufacture in Ceylon

WHY VALVETTITURAI REFINERY FAILED

Technical Adviser to Undertake Experiment

"It appears that a great quantity of sugar is awaiting extraction from various sources, viz., sweet toddy from kitul, coconut, and palmyra trees, poonacs, &c. A sugar refinery which had an extraordinary short life was started at Valvettiturai near Point Pedro about twenty years ago for the exploitation of sugar from sweet toddy of palmyra but went into liquidation after functioning for a brief period of three years. Various factors are reported to have contributed to its failure, the main being the non-availability of adequate sweet toddy for the working of such a big plant," says Mr. K. D. Guha, Technical Adviser on Industries in his Interim Report.

"Foddy contains about 9 per cent. of sugar and is an extremely delicate substance susceptible to rapid fermentation if it is not treated within a very short time of its collection. The success of a big plant like the one started at Valvettiturai is precluded by the difficulty of collecting quickly enough sufficient unfermented sweet toddy to run the factory. Small collecting and boiling units working in conjunction with a central refinery to which a distillery will be attached for making alcohol out of residual treacle may perhaps be worked with profit. I propose therefore to undertake investigation in small experimental plant which will not cost more than Rs. 3,000 to find out the possibility of manufacturing sugar out of the sweet toddy of kitul, palmyra, and coconut. In the meantime the Agricultural Departments may be consulted regarding the future of sugar cane cultivation in Ceylon especially in Baddegama area in the south which I understand is suited for such crop."

quainted with the remedial agents..... proficient in the requirements of time and place, well read in the medical text books—the Ayurveda with its eight divisions and an expert in curing diseases by domestic remedies."

Experts

There appear to have been in Ancient India as to-day experts in particular diseases. Jivaka, we are told, was an expert in the diseases of children. He had his training in the University of Taxila under the great Rishi Atreya. In the Mahawagga we are told that Jivaka underwent training for seven long years. The course consisted of both theoretical and practical training. In evidence of the practical aspect of the course, we have the story that in his examination, Jivaka was asked to describe the medicinal use of all the vegetables, plants creepers, etc., that could be found within a radius of 15 miles round the city of Taxila. Jivaka examined them for four days and came to the surprising conclusion that there was hardly a single plant which did not possess some medicinal property.

It is now agreed on all hands that medical sciences itself originated in India. From here it was carried to Arabia and thence to Europe. The Hindus were proficient in the manufacture of all drugs. In the words of Euphrastone, "they knew how to prepare sulphuric acid, nitric acid and muretic acid." A careful knowledge of our Ancient Indian medical lore is making many scholars change their

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A Society For Tamil Culture

By Mudaliyar C. Rasanayagam,
J. P., C. C. S. (Retired)

THE Tamil language is the mother tongue of one-third of the inhabitants of this Island. Besides the Tamils, the Muslims use it almost as their mother tongue. However, the popularity is waning. There is a decided tendency in modern homes to speak in English or Sinhalese or in Tamil mixed with English, and to get the young to imbibe and practice habits foreign to Tamil. On the other hand no encouragement is given by the Department of Education for higher studies in the Vernacular. Being stifled in all directions, the language promises to become extinguished in a short time.

Tamil is not a language in its infancy. It was the perfect vehicle of thought thousands of years ago; it is not dead as Latin or Greek, Pali or Sanskrit. It could still be the vehicle if we care to use it and build upon it.

Birth of the Society

It is to remedy these many sided evils and defects in the literary growth of the Tamil language that a Society called 'The Tamil Association, Ceylon' has been founded to popularise the study of Tamil and to inculcate in the Tamil youth a love for his mother tongue.

Societies are being formed in other countries with the same idea. S. P. E. (Society for pure English) has a watchful eye over every word in use among the English. The French Academy takes a greater care in France. Germany has gone a step further and changed its script to Roman. Hollanders have completely overhauled theirs and the Dutch of today is a simpler and sweeter language.

Leading educationists and literateurs are prime movers in the Society. The Society is open to all men and women and to all religionists. Any one interested in the study and use of the Tamil language should become a member.

Work Ahead

Tamil has not been developed in modern times to the extent of Bengali or Hindi in India. Shakespeare is available in Tamil, but in the form of Lamb's Tales. Ruskin and Tennyson have been translated in parts. Much of the excellent translations from Religious Masters like Swami Vivekananda, from Ghandi Literature and from Sanskrit. Tagore is fairly popular. European philosophy is practically unknown in Tamil. Tamil works on Logic are mainly translations of books available in Sanskrit for the purpose of explaining metaphysical questions contained in Religious philosophical literature.

Recently Annamalai University had a book produced, on western lines, for a prize of a thousand rupees. Unfortunately the book produced in Tamil does not seem to suit the entire Tamil speaking population as it is replete with Sanskrit words and terminology. Tamil infused with Sanskrit is disliked in Ceylon as it is not generally understood. In original treatises, India would prefer to mint words from Sanskrit as Europeans would from

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Latin or Greek prefer to mint much as possible.

Tamil does not place it deserves. The following quotation is from the memorandum issued to the public by the organisers of the Society.

"In regard to those who now pursue a system of education through the medium of English, they should be compelled to learn their own mother tongue up to a higher standard than now. It might incidentally be mentioned that the study of the mother-tongue is given a greater impetus in India than in Ceylon."

"Further, greater encouragement should be given to those who offer Tamil as an optional subject for their examinations by giving it an equal status with other languages such as Latin &c. Today Tamil and Dravidian civilisation, though equally important as other similar subjects, are not however subjects for the Civil Service Examination, nor are they subjects for the Honours Course of the London University Examinations which are the only University examinations held in Ceylon."

"Moreover, in regard to the study of Law in Ceylon a pass in Latin is a compulsory requirement, which is not the case in India."

"No wonder, therefore, that Tamil is relegated more and more to the background, even by those who wish to study it for cultural purposes."

There is no reason why Tamil should not be studied in the same way as a modern language or as a Classical language. The Tamils have a civilization of their own. All research shows that when the Aryans came to India they found the Tamils a cultured people. The literature of the Tamils bears ample testimony to that development.

Hoary Literature

Tholkappiam, a unique work which has no parallel in the world, is the oldest Grammar extant. Customs, manners, modes of life and arts of war find a place side by side with the grammar of phonemes, words, sentences and prosody. Tholkappian wrote a grammar of language, thics, sociology, psychology all combined in one.

How many ages have gone by and sage Thiruvalluvar stands unapproached. Thukkural, his magnum opus has been over proclaimed to be immortal. Its three divisions are on Righteousness, Wealth and Love; but it is a discipline in logic, taste, culture, poetry, language, morals and wisdom. It is a discipline which leads one to Moksha or heavenly bliss. Thiruvalluvar was one of the richest and the most comprehensive geniuses that ever lived. From 1730, his work has been translated by a host of scholars into various European languages.

There are many others of the same age. The age of Oriental works is difficult to determine. It has been the despair of scholars. Some works in Tamil can be placed to the first millennium before Christ, some to the early years of the Christian era and some to the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. One fact, however, emerges clear that Tamil was a highly developed language even in that dim distant past. European scholars of world fame have done research in Tamil and are of one mind on the point that it

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The Thirunelvely Ottumai Nithi Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the 2nd annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at Thirunelvely, Saiva Vithasalai, on Saturday the 13th July 1935 at 3 p.m. to declare dividend and to transact any other business.

Thirunelvely, V. SOMASUNDRAM,
26-6-35. Secretary.
(M.S. 92, 4 & 11/7/34.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1935.

LEAD

WE ARE IN THE past to the business of our leaders. More importance to political questions than to the economic regeneration of the country. Political factors do have an important bearing in giving effect to economic policies devised for the purpose of enhancing the purchasing power of the people and raising their standard of living and efficiency. But, undue emphasis on the political aspect tends to obscure the importance of the economic problems facing the country and fosters a feeling of indifference and helplessness in the peoples' mind.

"A subject nation" exclaimed a distinguished Indian leader "can have no politics." Truer words were never spoken. The only politics of a subject people can be nothing more nor less than the attainment of political freedom. Such freedom is never had as a gift from the dominant power. It has to be won by sacrifice and suffering, sacrifice of seeming advantages, and suffering of hardships entailed by self-reliance and self-help.

It is also true that a subject nation has no economics. For, it is but natural that where the rulers and the ruled have different objectives, there cannot be anything in the nature of an economic policy. But, if we cannot formulate and put into effect any large scheme of economic development without the generous assistance of the State, it should at least be possible for us to create discontent with the present state of affairs and shake the people out of their present attitude of helpless acquiescence and awaken their sense of responsibility.

The economic position of the country is worsening day by day. Educated young-men find it difficult to obtain suitable employment. The opportunities for joining Government service in the Malay States have been restricted. The local cigar trade is going from bad to worse. The Malayalam Tobacco trade has its own difficulties to contend against. Paddy cultivation has ceased to be a profitable occupation. The wholesale and retail trade in the country has passed into the hands of foreigners. The economic prospect is thus anything but satisfactory. Where then is the wisdom in devoting so much time and thought to political possibilities which relative to the economic morass in which the country is floundering are merely a minor consideration? Surely, in the present crisis, economic questions should have precedence before politics.

Ours is an agricultural country and its basic

industry is agriculture. Agriculture, however, is slow, is not spectacular, and does not bring in money as quickly as industries would. Moreover, the system of education now in vogue, laying emphasis as it does, on the literary type of studies renders the educated young-man unfit to work with his hands. If, however, agriculture is fertilised by engineering, there is scope. Industries by themselves are not possible all at once for our resourceless and inexperienced educated youths. A combination of agriculture and subsidiary industries, such as poultry farming, dairying, horticulture and small cottage industries to keep themselves engaged during their leisure time should offer a good beginning for any educated young-man willing to work.

There is no agency in our midst to help our youngmen out of their difficulties. An Economic Advisory Council constituted by the Jaffna Association should endeavour to collect statistics regarding unemployment and getting into touch with unemployed young-men give them advice and guidance in the choice of careers. The Council might also ascertain the opportunities for training in small industries available to our young-men in India and elsewhere and offer advice to suit the means and condition in life of young-men seeking its assistance. The Council should offer encouragement to newly started small industries and take steps to rescue the cigar industry from the ruin towards which it is heading. Every form of economic effort should claim the attention of the Council. Such a Council, we have no doubt, if properly constituted and worked, would prove a boon to the public at this time of uncertainty and stress.

The tide of unemployment with its horrors is rising. A beginning must be made now to stem it. The beginning seems to be difficult. But educated young-men would do well to realise the implications of the situation and instead of waiting till they are driven to it by sheer necessity and starvation, look ahead and dive gracefully into it. The manpower of the race cannot be allowed to run to waste without serious loss to the country.

In a matter of such vital importance as the economic regeneration of the country it is the duty of the Jaffna Association to give a lead to the people.

NORTHERN PROVINCE RELIEF FUND

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Audited Account for 1934

The audited statement of Account of the Northern Province Permanent Relief Fund Managing Society, Ltd., for the year ended December 31, 1934, published in last Friday's "Gazette" is as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
To Balance	1,853	10
" Donations received	104	55
" Interest on mortgages	542	50
" Investment on mortgages	9,000	00
" Bank deposit	2,271	36
	13,771	51
By Relief	287	50
" Audit fee	20	00
" Printing charges	20	29
" Investment	13,071	36
" Cash in hand (in Kachecheri deposit)	372	36
	13,771	51

A District Court For Pt. Pedro

DEMAND OF PT.
PEDRO BAR

Evidence Before Judicial Commission

The establishment of a District Court at Point Pedro was pressed for by a deputation before the Judicial Commission which held its first sitting in the North at Point Pedro on Monday.

There were present the Chief Justice (Chairman), Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Mr. J. A. Perera and Mr. M. E. S. Palle (Secretary).

A deputation of the Point Pedro Bar, led by Mr. C. Kulandavelu gave evidence.

The establishment of a District Court at Point Pedro was pressed for by Mr. K. Muttakumar, in the interests of the speedy administration of justice and the convenience of the public.

Postponements

It was pointed out that cases from the Division of Vadamaratchy, especially land cases, were postponed about ten times before they were actually taken up for trial. Ordinarily they took about two years to be disposed of, though there were many cases four or five years old still awaiting disposal.

One case, N-13690, filed in 1917, it was stated, had been often postponed and one could hardly say how much longer it would take for its final disposal.

Question of District Court for Point Pedro

As regards the question whether there will be sufficient work for a separate District Court at Point Pedro, it was pointed out that the average number of institutions for a year in the District Court of Jaffna from Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri was about 420 during the last three years while the rest of Jaffna had an average of about 1,900.

Most of the time of the Court, it was stated, was taken up with land cases which were almost invariably contested. Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri had an average at 45 land cases a year, while the rest of Jaffna had an average of about 128.

Intricate Cases

Point Pedro land cases, it was stated, were far more intricate than those from other parts of Jaffna, and took at least half of the total time devoted by the District Judge to all the land cases of the Jaffna District.

Reference was also made to congestion in the Police Court and Court of Requests, Point Pedro. It was stated that there were nearly 500 civil cases today undisposed of

Mr. Ponnambalam's Evidence

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Advocate, M. S. C. who gave evidence before the Commission supported the demand for the establishment of a District Court at Point Pedro.

Touching upon criminal cases, Mr. Ponnambalam said that any person charged with a criminal offence must be brought to trial within three or four months from the institution of his case. At present unfortunately accused persons were kept on remand for an inordinate length of time, and justice meted out was tardy.

Supreme Court Judiciary

In order to make an attempt at achieving that ideal the cadre and personnel of the Judges of Supreme Court had to be considerably increased. To cope with the work at present required of them, there should be at least a permanent staff of nine Judges on the Supreme Court Bench, apart from the proposed establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal. He felt that almost for an indefinite period to come, a definite percentage of the Judges of the Supreme Court, perhaps 40 to 50 per cent. should be directly recruited from England, in

RE-ACTION TO Tamil Claims

The "Young Ceylon" (May) writes:— In conditions so situated it is not surprising that the communal diehards of Jaffna should make another frantic effort to prefer their fantastic claims. Political representation in any country must be governed by a recognised criterion. Representation may either be territorial or communal. If the Tamils insisted on communal representation as such there is some intelligence in the request. But what the Tamils ask is not communal representation in proportion to their numbers. The argument is pathetic. It is obvious that the request is blatantly absurd. As if to gain some strength by an appearance of unity the Tamil communal constitution-makers have taken all the communities under their wing and have resorted to the cheap device of buttressing their claim by preferring a similar advantage to all others. There is no doubt that the claim is fatuous and does not admit of consideration. There is however no knowing what a Colonial Government pursuing the colonial policy of divide and rule may do in such a situation. It is even whispered that influential authorities will back any claim for communal representation if pressed with vigour and apparent unanimity. It is for the better mind of the Tamil community to protect its good name from the overweening ambitions of a handful of resourceful individuals. It is a curious circumstance that this coterie of communalists should hail from a peninsula that just five years ago vindicated the political reputation of this country by the boyhood of the State Council. It is curious that this attitude should be adopted at a time when a large opinion in Jaffna is against communal representation. The inference is clear that while the progressives have been betrayed by their leaders the diehards are gathering their slender forces and are presenting a brave show.

order to maintain the prestige and efficiency of the major judiciary.

Referring to the state of appeals, Mr. Ponnambalam thought something in the nature of a short cause list should be drawn up by a senior member of the Supreme Court Registry, to be disposed of within three months of this decision of such cases in the lower Court.

Chief Justice: I might say that I am entirely in agreement with you.

Regarding appeals to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Ponnambalam considered that the appealable limit should be reduced from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 3,000.

Minor Judiciary

On the subject of the nature and recruitment of the minor judiciary, Mr. Ponnambalam said he thought the present salaries were totally inadequate, to attract the best available men. He felt that no appointment should be made without a searching interview by the Attorney-General and, if necessary, a test in his Department. Secondly, he felt that the Judicial Advisory Board should be enlarged to include Judges who had been on circuit and presided at Assizes and who would thus have had a chance of coming into personal and professional contact with practitioners in the outstations.

There was, he believed, provision in the Courts Ordinance for Judges of the Supreme Court to go and sit with Judges of the minor Courts and Magistrates, inspect their Registers and Rolls and generally report on the work and efficiency of such Courts. That very desirable practice was hardly if ever carried out.

Bribery and Corruption

He did not wish to state anything about the question of bribery and corruption, said Mr. Ponnambalam. It was not peculiar to the Courts in the Island, and investigation of its incidence in the public service and the quasi public service could very well form the subject of reference for another Commission.

The Commission is now sitting in Jaffna since Tuesday.

UPWARD THROUGH SCANDAL AND FLATTERY

By Robert O'Neil

"That was a great performance, Sir—"

It was a lie. I knew it and felt it. But yet I said it to please my boss. I wonder if he believed what I said. But he smiled and was happy. And I got easily what I went there to ask.

I have always found it so. A good word of abject flattery does tell. The boss might be a very successful man, he might be a philosopher, he might even be an I. C. S.—that consummate being who is expected to see through all that is human or superhuman. Every one has succumbed to my judicious flattery.

"Of course I know that you hate flattery, and I will not dare do it—" I preface when I flatter most. The ease with which my words are swallowed! I have been often surprised myself.

Is there anything wrong in such flattery, when you do not use it to do any harm to others—but only to please some one whom it is to your advantage that you should please? I do not doubt but that often even he whom I flatter must know that all that I say is not felt in my heart of hearts. But then he does enjoy when I abuse those whom he does not like. In fact that is even a more royal path to win his favour than merely flattering him!

It is a fact: man is always jealous of brother man. He might not express it openly. He might even suppress it. He might even pray long and loud to God to give him the strength not to be envious of his relative's good fortune. But jealous he is often without cause. All the virtues in God, and the stories about G. d., doing everything for the good, all evaporate when green—I suppose that is its colour—jealousy enters the human soul.

You have only to know his weak points and handle them gently: you immediately become a *persona grata*. You can twist the most ferocious of men round your fingers if you slyly abuse his rivals, spicing your remarks with careful scandals.

Scandal? That is the most important ingredient of course. You only mention what you had heard. It is horrid, you preface, it is unthinkable, and as your boss calls him a friend, you dare not whisper what you have heard, but then, you also know that your boss is kind and would forgive—

And then you are interrupted with an encouraging smile. "Well, he may be my friend, but I am not sure if all that you have heard are entirely lies."

Then you can freely and bravely proceed. You have hit the bull's eye. Take it for granted, you are progressing merrily towards your goal. You get what you came for: you get, in fact, much more than what you want for!

I know that scandalising is a sin. I know that flattery is bad. But is harmless praise of a man, knowing that he does not deserve the praise, bad? I have my own doubts. Being a Hindu, I have cautious sanction for it—for do I not daily praise God? Do I believe all that I say? And yet I believe, in a distant manner, that praise of God is pleasing to His ears and that He would help me. I have often put God and my earthly boss for the time being on the same scale: both are pleased by words of flattery.

Of course I do not speak scandal before God; neither do I speak untruth. But I cannot work myself to the belief that God does not like flattery, that he might resent flattery.

Flattery is soothing. I have experienced only two striking remedies for human inertia. The words of praise and the drops of alcohol: both have immediate effect on man. Both tell on him even as you watch them go into the ears or into the mouth.

Apart from any direct benefits I may derive from flattery, there is a malicious pleasure at seeing the Great One swallow your pills. There is a pleasure in feeling that you have made him a fool. That innocent smile beaming on the face of the idiot as he hears my flattery! It has made me proud of myself and of my powers. It is a picture of the victor victim bleeding.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CEYLON

Need For Planned Activities

"The industrial development of Ceylon can no longer be left to chance, when the complexity of the international trade has already imposed insuperable restriction to the free outlet of her primary products, viz. rubber and tea, consequent on the world's economic depression of recent years when the price of agricultural produce has fallen out of all proportion," observes Mr. K. D. Gaha, Technical Adviser on Industries in his Interim Report published recently. He continues:—

"The theory of gradualness which held the ground for all sorts of productive activities especially in the East should, of necessity be substituted in Ceylon by a planned programme of industrial activities to utilize the surplus of the full capacity of her agricultural production and to exploit the untapped raw materials of the Island for the economic well-being of her people. The long deferred Hydro-Electric Scheme, which I understand, is going to be materialized at last must play a most important part in such a programme of industrialization by supplying the cheap power which is the most essential factor of industrial success.

Economic Planning

"Planning has become the main spring of national activity in the economic production and distribution of the world to day. On both sides of the hemisphere most of the countries are mobilizing all their national resources for planned programmes of economic production. Ceylon cannot be isolated; she is inevitably caught up in the nexus of the world trade. She has always been vulnerable to changes elsewhere over which she has no control. In a changing world Ceylon can no longer afford to drift without a plan. Bitter economic necessity calls for a comprehensive planning of both agricultural and industrial production without delay. It is true that agriculture has been and perhaps will be for many years yet the mainstay of Ceylon but a wholesome economic balance of agricultural and industrial production is the greatest need of the moment. Agriculture and industry like two wings of a bird are indeed essential for Ceylon in her flight to prosperity and progress."

Village Committee Elections

Copay V. C.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, Proctor S. C. has been elected Chairman of the Copay Village Committee.

Urumparay V. C.

Mr. C. Thillainathan of Neervely has been elected Chairman of the Urumparay Village Committee.

Kockuvil V. C.

Mr. C. Muttavelu J. P. was elected Chairman of the Village Committee on the 1st instant.

The election of Mr. Muttavelu a second time for the office of Chairman is a tribute to his popularity in the village.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pandit Jawaharlal:—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to have lost fifteen lbs. of his weight, but appears to be cheerful, says a report.

Ceylon Delegate to Buddha Gaya:—Mr. G. K. W. Perera left on Sunday for India as a delegate from the Maha Bodhi Society of Ceylon to attend a conference of the Hindu Maha Sabha to be held at Gaya on July 8th, at which the Buddha Gaya question is to be discussed.

Draft Rules of Coconut Bill:—The conference of those interested in the Coconut Industry which met on the invitation of the Director of Commercial Intelligence has finished considering the draft rules of the Coconut Ordinance. It is understood that many rules were amended in several details.

Ex-Premier to Visit America:—Now that Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald is relieved of the responsibilities of Premiership, it is suggested in political quarters that he may shortly undertake a diplomatic mission to the United States. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Mac Donald have recently considered a proposal of this nature with the object of cementing the friendship of the two countries.

More Water Supply Schemes:—It is learnt that at a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of Communications and Works and Local Administration it was decided to launch Water Supply Schemes in all important towns in the Island, in the next financial year under the aegis of the P. W. D., by way either of grants-in-aid or loans to local bodies. Two million rupees is to be made available for this purpose.

230 British Doctors to Call in Ceylon:—Two hundred and thirty British doctors who are on a round-the-world tour organised by the British Medical Association in connection with the annual meeting of the Association at Melbourne, will arrive in Colombo on October 16th. Members of the Ceylon branch of the British Medical Association wish to entertain them and have made an application to the Health Ministry for a grant of Rs. 800 for the Reception. The Ministry has referred the application to the Chief Secretary.

Thirty Three More Doctors:—It is understood that the Board of Ministers will make provision for the employment of thirty-three extra doctors in the forthcoming Budget. Of the thirty-three new appointments 17 will go to recruits under the scheme adopted last year, whereby licentiates of the Ceylon Medical College who are regarded as suitable for appointment are taken on as House Officers at the General Hospital, Colombo. They are given an all round training during a probationary period of two years during which they are paid Rs. 1800 per annum and a house allowance. At the end of this period the question of their permanent employment will be considered. The other sixteen appointments will, presumably, be made from those already acting as medical officers as well as others who qualified abroad.

TELLIPALAI MAHAJANA SCHOOL

Founder's Day

The Founder's day of the Mahajana English School, took place on Monday, the 24th ultimo. The teachers and pupils of the Mahajana English School and the Saraswathy School assembled in the Thuraiappah Hall at noon and had a sumptuous feast. A large number of poor people were also fed. In the evening a meeting was held with Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Advocate, in the Chair. A welcome song was sung by a pupil of the Mahajana School. This was followed by the singing of a number of songs composed specially for the occasion. The Chairman then made a short speech in which he touched upon the many good qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Thuraiappah Pillai. Mr. V. Veerasingam B. A., Principal, Manipay Hindu College, delivered a very instructive address on "The Present Day Education". Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor, spoke with great feeling on "The life and services of the late Mr. Thuraiappah Pillai." Mr. K. Muttucumarawampillai B. A., spoke on Kampan's works. After the concluding remarks of the Chairman and a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

KATARAGAMA FESTIVAL

Sanitary Measures Carried Out

The Esala festival at Kataragama commenced on Monday and is drawing large crowds of pilgrims.

Mr. J. L. Gnanamuttu, Office Assistant to the Government Agent, Uva, has left for Kataragama as supervising officer. A medical officer with an apothecary and sanitary staff to be in charge of the health of the camp and a police party have also gone to the spot.

Kataragama is notoriously malarial and preventive work has been carried out for some weeks now. The Manikka Ganga has been oiled and the camp surroundings cleared of jungle.

Sat Sothida Sabhai

Mr. S. Sivasampoo, Nallur, writes:—

In compiling almanacs in conformity with mathematical calculations as laid down in Sothida Sasthras astrologers in Jaffna adopt various methods in fixing "Kirakapathasaram" Thithy "NadChatheram" "Yokam" "Karavam" etc. are at variance with one another.

The astrologers are perplexed to a read horoscope with any degree of certainty.

Some astrologers fix up auspicious days for weddings and other matters on inauspicious days with out even following the general rules laid down for guidance.

With a view to preventing such irregularities occurring in these computations and as it is essential that the ephemeris should be compiled by following one or other of these schools of thought, it is proposed to hold a meeting to discuss and decide which school of thought should be adopted in Jaffna.

Those who have a good knowledge of the science of Astrology and Astronomy and wish to participate at the meeting are invited to communicate with the writer.

A Society for Tamil Culture

(Continued From Page 1).

has a vast literature of great merit and is capable of giving expression to every finer shade of thought.

Script.

Most Western countries have standardised their scripts. When their own script does not meet the new demand, they resort to the popular phonetic script of the International Phonetic Association. In the case of Tamil, the script is not adequate and borrowing from whatever source is looked down upon. Banda can be written in Tamil only as Parda, Hamine as Kamine and Gunawardena as Kunawarthena.

An Engineer by name Manikka Nayaker of South India developed a system of phonetics whereby all foreign sounds could be written down, but alas owing to his early demise the system never came into practice.

Other Fields

Manuscripts are scattered all over the Island and yet they are not gathered together. Old books and other finds are yet available to the ardent student, but students are few.

Kala Nilayam of Jaffna has done some splendid work for Tamil and its influence is felt all over. The workers are all honorary, and they have sacrificed a great deal for the love of the cause.

The aim of the newly formed Society is likewise but more far reaching. The language should be popularised among the Tamil people with a view to keen students taking interest in not only bringing into light literature that has now gone out of use by translating them into English but also to reproduce in Tamil the best thoughts of other civilisations both in the East and the West. There is however, besides this, a nobler reason. A pride in one's own language, customs and manners ultimately helps the growth of a national consciousness, self-assertion and self-respect.

—(Young Ceylon)

MEDICINE IN ANCIENT INDIA

(Continued from page 1)
attitude towards the Western medicine.

The Tripod of Ayurveda

Dr. Geo. E. Clarke, M. A., of Philadelphia observes, "I would rather trust Ancient Hindu practice than the allopathic practice of that we are wont to learn in this enlightened age. If the physicians of the present day would drop from the Pharmacopoeia all the modern drugs and chemicals, and treat their patients according to Charaka, there would be less work for the undertakers and few chronic invalids in the world." Indian diet-therapy is as valuable as its medical therapy in case of Indian patients. The Ayurvedic system, it should be pointed out, has not been given a fair trial in India. In fact in their anxiety to study this Indigenous science with European spectacles, many have sacrificed the very fundamentals. Let us take for example the three simple terms, Vayu, Pitta and Kapha—generally known as the Tripod of the Ayurveda. To every Hindu, these terms are absolutely clear and are used in every day talk.

"The theory of Vayu, Pitta, and Kapha.....has been much misunderstood by western scholars judging by the wrong translations rendering these terms as Wind 'Bile', and 'Plegm'. 'Wind' is a very poor rendering of the word 'Vayu' in Ayurvedic literature. It comprehends all phenomena which come under the functions of the central and sympathetic nervous system. So it is in the case of the other two terms. Even the Greeks and the Romans who borrowed this theory from India did not understand it correctly."

Surgery in Ancient India

Before closing this article, it would not be out of place to add a few lines on 'surgery' in ancient India. Those who have not studied carefully the Ancient Indian Medical culture have nevertheless jumped to the conclusion that surgery was unknown to the medical men of those days. Nothing is farther away from truth. In fact the history of Indian surgery can be carried back to a period earlier than the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Aswines are referred to in the Vedas as rendering surgical aids to the Gods. When Brahma's fifth head was cut off by Rudra, they replaced it—a feat worthy of their exalted rank. The first section of Ayurveda itself was 'Salya' which was the art of extracting extraneous substances, whether of grass, wood, earth metal and bone violently or accidentally introduced into the human body. Sutra appears to have been only a surgeon. In fact Dhanwantri considers surgery to be foremost among the curative methods. He expressly declares "Salya is the first and the best of the medical sciences, less liable than any other to the fallacies of conjectural and inferential practices; pure in itself; perpetual in its applicability; the worthy produce of heaven, and certain source of fame. According to the available medical literature, the surgical instruments appear to have been of eight kinds. They were Chhedana, cutting or scission; Bhedana, division or excision; Lakkhana, which means drawing lines, appears to be applied to sacification and incision; Vyadhaana, puncturing; Eshya, probing or sounding; Aharya, extraction of solid bodies; Vistravana, extraction of fluids, including venesection; and Sevana or sewing.

Sutra goes so far as to say that the dissection of dead bodies is a *sine qua non* to a student of surgery, and this high authority lays particular stress on knowledge gained from experimenting and observation." Enough has been said in the above paragraphs to show that both in medicine and surgery the Hindus have very little to learn from the West. It is very unfortunate that we should have neglected so far the study and practice of our precious heritage. I hope a journal like this would do its best to restore the Indian Medical science to its former glory.

NOTICE

N. Kandiah
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AND
Commissioner of
Sales

KODDADY, JAFFNA.
(M. 75, 1-6 to 31-12-35) (T)

CEYLON ASSOCIATION IN LONDON

Governor and Sir Baron to Meet New Secy. of State

It is very probable, says a London message, that Mr. Malcolm Mac Donald, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, will attend a luncheon on 12th July, which the Ceylon Association in London is arranging at the Savoy Hotel to enable members to meet Sir Edward Stubbs and Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, the Leader of the State Council.

These two have accepted the invitation.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 27. In the matter of the late Saravanan Moelai, son of Naganamuttu Kandiah, Petitioner.

1. Komaraswami Sabapathipillai and
2. wife Annamuttu of Moelai
3. Sanmugam Sivagurunathan and wife
4. Sivanantham of do
5. Kumaraswami Subramaniam and
6. wife Sivapakkiam of do
7. Swampanayaki daughter of Saravanamuttu Kandiah
8. Vinaitamby Sanmugam of do

The 7th Respondent is a minor appearing by guardian ad-litem the 8th Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed 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 4th day of April 1935 in the presence of Mr. V. Elaiyathambi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 30th day of May 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 4th day of May 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 10-7-35.
O. 40, 4 & 8-7-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8621. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniam Ponniah of Vaddukkoddai East Deceased. Sivapackiampillai widow of Subramaniam Ponniah of Vaddukkoddai East Petitioner.

1. Kanthimathi daughter of Subramaniam Ponniah
2. Sithambreswari daughter of Subramaniam Ponniah
3. Ponniah Sivasubramaniam
4. Sangarappillai Nadarajahpillai all of Vaddukkoddai East.

1st to 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad-litem the 4th Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed 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 18th day of March 1935 in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathypillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of September 1934 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 11th day of April 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of March 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 12-7-35.
O. 38, 4 & 8.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8382.

In the matter of the estate of the late Palani-
appah Mailvaganam alias Mailuppillai of
Vaddukoddai West Deceased.

Seethavipillai widow of Palaniappah Mail-
vaganam alias Mailuppillai of do
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Mailuppillai Thambirajah
2. Mailuppillai Kandasamy and
Minors 3. Mailuppillai Navaratnam all of
Vaddukoddai West.
The 2nd and 3rd are minors ap-
pearing by their guardian-ad-litem
the 1st Respondent—Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-
named petitioner praying that Letters of
administration to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased be granted to the petitioner coming
on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy
Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day
of September 1934 in the presence of Mr. P.
Canapathypillai Proctor on the part of the
petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration
to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be
granted to the petitioner as the legal widow of
the said deceased, unless the abovenamed
respondents appear before this court on the
19th day of September 1934 and show suffi-
cient cause to the satisfaction of this court to
the contrary.

1934.
Coomaraswamy,
Judge.

O. 36. 4 & 5-7-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8636

In the Matter of the Estate of the
late Kanagambikai wife of Mari-
muttu Sivapiragasam of Chan-
ganai Deceased.

Kathiresu Kandiah of Changanai
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vairamuthupillai wife of Kathi-
resu Kandiah and
2. Marimuthu Sivapiragasam both
of Changanai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner, praying for
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovenamed deceased, coming
on for disposal before C. Coomara-
swamy Esquire, District Judge, on the
26th day of March 1935, in the
presence of Mr. P. Canapathypillai,
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated the 20th day of November 1934,
having been read, it is declared that
the Petitioner is the father of the
said intestate and is entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the said intestate issued to him
unless the Respondents or any other
person shall, on or before the 17th
day of April 1935, show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of March 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 12-7-35.
O. 39. 4 & 5-7-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8536

In the matter of the estate of the
late Valliammai widow of Aru-
mugam Subramaniam of Vadduk-
koddai West. Deceased.

Subramaniam Saravananmuthu of Vad-
dukkoddai West.
Vs. Petitioner.

Thangammah widow of Kathiravelu
Rajah of do Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying that
the Letters of Administration to the
estate of the abovenamed deceased be
granted to the petitioner coming on
for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy
Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the
23rd day of April 1934 in the
presence of Mr. P. Canapathypillai
proctor on the part of the petitioner
and on reading the affidavit and peti-
tion of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the
abovenamed deceased be granted to
the petitioner as the heir and son of
the abovenamed deceased, unless the
abovenamed respondent appear before
this Court on the 20th day of June
1934 and show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

This 23rd day of May 1934
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 12-7-35.
(O. 37. 4 & 5-7-35)

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Y. 56. 8-2—7-2-36 (T.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8331

In the matter of the last will and Testament
of the late Hilda Anne Alagamma wife
of Joseph Nanniar Appadurai of Vad-
dukkoddai. Deceased.

(Dead) Joseph Nanniar Appadurai of Vad-
dukkoddai. Original Petitioner

Carthigesar Canapathypillai of Nallore
Secretary D. C. Jaffna.

Vs. Present Petitioner.

1. Edward Kathiravelu of Chundi-
kully.

2. Appadurai Jayaratnam

3. Majee, Rosa Malar daughter of
Appadurai

4. Appadurai Ernest

5. Appadurai Navaratnam

6. Ruby Annamalar daughter of
Appadurai

7. Appadurai Ratnasingham

8. Appadurai Rajakulasingham all
of Vaddukoddai Respondents.

The 2nd to the 8th 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 25th day of January 1935 in the
presence of Mr. C. A. Niles Proctor for pre-
sent petitioner and on reading the affidavit of
the present petitioner dated the 7th day of
December 1934 and his petition having been
read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration
with copy of will annexed be granted to him
as Official Administrator unless the res-
pondents abovenamed shall appear on the
12th day of April 1935 and show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

This 19th day of March 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Order Nisi extended and reissued for 8-7-35
Initial C. C.
D. J.

Respondents. (O. 35. 4 & 5-7-35.)

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