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PURITY: A Spiritual And Moral Force

THE entire essence of Christianity, though he does not know fully well as well as of all other religions, what constitutes good and evil. as were as of an other rengions, has been put into that one seatence:
"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." No other virtue but purity has been mentioned as but purity has been mentioned as the condition precedent for the re-alization of God. Such virtues as poverty, suffering, meekness, desire for righteousness mercy, etc., may enable one to enjoy particular aspects of spiritual exaltation; but the enjoy-ment of God, which is the culmination of all our yearnings, is reserved tion of all our yearnings, is reserved only for the pure in spirit. As a practical demonstration of this virtue of purity, Christ said: "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." The best way to understand the state of purity, is to look at the children. Unless all religious aspirants become as in-nocent, guileles and pure as children, they cannot enter the the kingdom

The Saint's Weapon

The strongest weapon of a saint is his purity. He attracts all to him by this virtue alone. Often behind the learned utterances of the philo-sopher one does not discover any worth-while truth; but a word or two from a pure-hearted man changes our entire life. We go to a learned lecentire life. We go to a learned lec-turer, his logic stimulates our mind, and his oratory sends a thrul through our entire being. We are caught in the glamour of his langueaught in the glamour of his language and rhetoric. But when we leave his presence and try to find out what we have learned from him, we sadly realise that we have retained nothing of his lecture in our memory. On the other hand, we go to a simple man who can hardly go to a simple man who can hardly speak two sentences correctly, most of whose instructions are imparted in silence, but still the few words we hear from him are for ever imbedded in our mind and stand as a beacon light in the midst of our confusion and uncertainty. The reason is that the one is endowed with purity, while the other is merely a learned man without this cardinal virtue. The spiritual power of saints and saviours consists of purity alone. There they tower high above all of us, making us revere them as God or as devine beings.

A Pure Man

A Pure Man

A pure man, without any effort or previous experience, has immediate perception of the right way. He does not reason, but sees. A moral man, burdened with the beavy experiences of the past, hesitates before any new problem; but a pure soul, with his un sulfied simplicity, guilelessness and straightforwardness, sees through beaven and earth, as it were. With an intuitive directness he isces the battle of life and comes out of it unscathed. There is something in the pure which is convincing, irresistible and redemptive. We all feel it in the presence of the child or childlike holy men. To get back the purity of the child is the aspiration of the sinner.

Purity is, and remains, the deepest

men. To get back the purity of child is the aspiration of the sinner. Purity is, and remains, the deepest yearning of our soul, because it is our basic virtue. The fall of Adam and Eve free Paradise is only a story which te these is how man by entering into the minifold experiences of the world as been deprived of his birthright of perfection. During his sigura in the world of experiences, he has acquired for self-protection the traits of concealments secretive ness and hypocrisy. Because he is impure, he cannot undertake any enterprise without reflection. He cannot make straight for the matter in hand. He employs subterfuge. He has no directness of conduct. The shame of He employs subteringe. He has no directness of conduct. The shame of the guilty always pursues him like a shadow. The more he tries to get out of the maze through his logic and reashadow. The more he tries to get out of the maxe through his logic and reason, the more he creates new situations, more difficult than the previous ones. At last he tires of the whole show of life. In desperation he cuts the Gordian koot with one stroke. He shakes off the complexities of life This is what is called renunciation, which is the beginning of spiritual life. Thus is begun the return journey to

Swami Nikhilananda

his true home, from which he has been an exile. He recovers his poace of mind only when he attains to his pristine purity. The fall of man is, more or less, the philosophy underlying all religions. According to the Hindu theory. there is no actual fall. We have forgotten for the time being our real nature. It is always there. We have only to rediscover it. We are now hypnotized by the moral values of the illusory world. The purpose of religion is to dehypnotize ourselves. The nearer a man approachee his goal, the more he captures his lost purity. He has less and less to conceal; seere tiveness becomes alien to him. A pure soul willingly leta others know. He is not disturbed by the sname of the guilty. His nudity is not nakedness.

A pure soul is often an enigma to

The Village Diet

HOW TO IMPROVE IT

A Lady's Suggestion

The question of food and drink has become a vital one and every magazine and newspaper contains some information, much of it veiled advertisement, on this subject of perennial interest..... We are glad to see some useful observations on this point by Mrs Charlotte Viall Wiser, joint another of the illuminating story of her experiences in a Punjab village, "Behind Mud Walls," says

the Indian Social Reformer.

The first thing to do, she said, is to find out what is available in the village. The next step, after learning existing conditions, is to find footbase or persons who have informations. ing existing conditions, is to books or persons who have information on food analysis, and with their wherein the food now help discover wherein the food now used is sufficient, and wherein it is used is sufficient, and wherein it is lacking. We cannot trust to guessing, if our improvement is to be worthwhile. "The village diet," she goes on to say, "on which I collected information, was vegetarian. And with the prejudice against meat, and the questionable meat supply, there was not much use in insisting was not much use in insisting upon adding meat to the diet. With the help of books and nutritionists, I found that a vegetarian diet, such as that in our village, can be satisfactory if large quantities of leafy vegetables are eaten, and plenty of milk is consumed. I knew that in our village, there were a number of leafy vegetables. If the diet is to be more adequate, the children at least should get some of condern at least should get some of the milk before it is churned. The butter-milk of the village, coming as it does from whole milk, has more food in it than the butter-milk which comes from top milk."

of Mary Magdalene. It is the purity of Christ which rescued her from the bottomless pit of vice No worldly wisdom or intellectual instruction wisdom or intellectual instruction could achieve that. There is a beautiful incident in the life of Sri Ramarkrishna. At one time Mathur Babu, his disciple and care-taker, wanted to test his purity of character. Mathur arranged the matter with some fallen girls. Sri Ramakrishna was taken to If mind only when he attains to big a learned man without this cardinal rittue. The spiritual power of saints and saviours consists of purity alone. There they towrigh above all of us, making us reviet them as God or as device beings.

What is Purity?

It is difficult to define. As we have already hinted, it is a negative virtue. It is a least of being untained by evil, of not being left astray by desires and not being allured show them we losses it we know that we have no conscious of it when we possess it; but when we loss it we know what to do will shaw no merit in it and yet in an one merit in it and yet is have no merit in it and yet in the more he captures his lost conduct. It is the out liver, whose existence we know only when it is advanged. A normal man is not aware of the words of youth, when he is about to make a false step, he heast-a ware traveled to make a false step, he heast-a ware traveled to make a false step, he heast-a ware three hold of youth, when he is about to make a false step, he heast-a ware traveled to make a false step, he heast-a ware traveled to the more he captures and the more he everywhere has an intended or calculating shared to the more he captures and the more heaves the man of the words and the more heaves the mind to entire. Meant the more heaves the

DOCTORS ON THE WAITING LIST

43 Appointments: Principle to be followed

It is understood that the Board of Ministers are not in favour of the recommendation of the Excentive Committee of Health with regard to the appointment of Doctors on the waiting list on the fifty-fifty basis—that is, fifty per cent from the doctors who had passed out before 1929 and fifty per cent from the doctors who had passed after that year. It is understood that the Board of

Instead of this recommendation the Board of Ministers propose that two-thirds of the appointments should be given to doctors who passed out before 1929 and one-third to

the rest.

43 Doctors on the waiting list are to be appointed on this basis.

them the beauty of the Oreator. He addressed them as "Mother." All their evil designs were defeated in an

Power of Purity

Power of Purity

The pure soul exerts his redemp ive power over the evil minded, not by emphasizing their evil nature, but by directly putting his finger on the essentially divine spark in them, which is never extinguished. He is not familiar with crookedness. He cannot impute motives to anybody. He cannot comprehend the sordidness of the everyday world. This trustful ness is his great power and by it he disarms all dubiousness and hypoerisy. Anyone who comes into the charmed circle of the pure soul at once feels his elevating influence. This is more convincing than the study of hely books. Therefore all religions recommend the company of hely men as the greatest purifying agent in life. A pure man is the power of goodness become flesh. Such is exemplified in the life of Jesus. At his mere sight, or by his mere word, shrewd calculation and subtlety were silenced. The Pharisees could never entangle him with their cunning logic. A pure soul goes directly into the heart of things. Noither heaven nor hell can keep its secrets from him. His penetrating insight unravels the mystery of everything. However the darkness may have accumulated for thousands of years, it is instantly dissipated by a spark of light. So the piled up sin of ages disappears at the advent of a pure man. The power of purity is positive, whereas evil is a non existing entity which appears to exist only in our perverted imagination.

The presence of a pure soul in society is its greatest corrective force. Though he does not judge or condemn, yet he is the monitor, a wandering conscience for the impure. A pure soul, by his silent presence, destroys the atmosphere of anger. hatred, envy, resentment and the baser passions and rest ores the spirit of serenity and calmness. In his presence, the impure soul ready to chastise the impure act of another hears the admonition: "He who is without sin, let him cast the first stone."

Bedrock of Spiritual Life Purity is the very bedrock of spiri-

Govt. Rice Mill at Anuradhapura



at Annuadhapura started work on Saturday at the auspicious hour, 6 The militate to 11 a.m.

The milling operation tegan.
Mr. Grant of Scotland pouring in
the first bag of paddy after throwing

in a ten-cent piece as an angury of luck, to the accompaniment of cries of "Sadhu" by the staff.

The first six busnels of rice milled were taken to Colombo by Mr. R. H. Bassett, the Marketing Commissionary and are on sale payers the Olds. er, and are on sale now at the Old Town Hall Market.

Town Hall Market-Large supplies, it is stated, cannot be expected for the first two months because of the drought, but it is because of the drought, but it is anticipated that within a short time

fairly large supplies will be available.

Mr. Grant is now engaged in teaching the staff the whole art of rice milling. Officers of the Marketing Department also are being sent there for instruction.

The pure in disposition view with sameness, love and hatred, admiration

The pure in disposition view with sameness, love and hatred, admiration and contempt, good will and anger. It arless from their inability to see will anywhere. A pure person cannot in dulge in envious admiration, jealous love or suppressed rage. He can never be a sneak. The one unmistakable characteristic of purity is that the possessor of it harmonizes his inward attitude with his outward, his unconscious with the conscious. He is incapable of any duplicity Purity of will manifests itself in wholehearted and absolute surrender to the end in view. He never undertakes any work in a careless or lighthearted manner. One can trust him in everything.

From the ethical standpoint, purity once lost cannot be regained. It is a state of original innocence and lack of a manifold experience of life. It is something with which we are born. It cannot be striven after nor actualized in life. We zealously guard it as long as we possess it; but once we have lost it, we may hanker after it, though we cannot get it back Artificial teeth can never take the place of natural ones. But though we cannot recapture what we have lost, still we can preserve what is still left to us. The deeper we sink and the more we lose this saving virtue, the stronger is our desire to see it restored to its pristine glory. But as purity and manifold experience of life are antinomical in character, ethics cannot suggest any way for the fallen and the sinner.

Province of Religion

It is the province of religion to re-

Province of Religion

It is the province of religion to resolve this antinomy of values. Religion alone shows us how to rid ourselves of this complexity of manifold experience and the conflict of life.

According to the philosophy of Vedanta, the soul of man is never contaminated. It may be hypnotised into believing in the manifold of experience, but its spark of divine nature is never extinguished. The sun may be covered for the time being by a patch of cloud; but however thick it may be, it can never diminish the sun's resplendence. Gold may remain buried under earth for thousands of years, but that cannot destroy its natural brilliance. It has only to be dug out and the golden colour at once reveals itself. Flint may be under water for years, but the moment it is taken out and rubbed against a stone, the spark

(Continued on page 3)

THE HINDU UNGAN

Matrimonial

Mr. T. K. Ponniah (Retired School Inspector) will be pleased to see his friends and relations at the marriage of his daughter Miss. Guanasounthari ammal with Mr. N. Ramalingam, Land Registry, Jaffina, on Friday the 12th July, 1935 at 7 pm. at his residence.

"Gnana Villa."

Tellippalai.

Father of Bride:—T. K. Ponniah Bridegroom:—N. Ramalingam (Mis 102. 11 7 35.)

The Thirunelvely Ottumai Nithi Ltd.

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



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1935.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE.

CONCENTRATION OF BUSINESS activities in the principal towns of the Island and their seeming prosperity had long beguiled the people into a false sense of eco-nomic stability till the depression people into a false forced on public attention the need to examine the foundations of the economic structure, and the malaria epidemic revealed agonis-ing pictures of sickness and starvation prevalent in rurul areas.

The politically conscious section
of the public has hitherto confined its attention solely to fined its attention solely to the needs of the educated classes and was blissfully ignorant of the miserable lot of the real producers of wealth. The Government spokesman always silenced opposition to projects involving heavy expenditure of public revenue by pointing to the surplus balances lying idle in the State Treasury. Any plea for the amelioration of the masses was always resisted by reference to the prosperity deducible from a favourable trade balance. We had attached till now unquestioning, almost blind, faith on Export and Import figures as the sole criteria of the counas the sole criteria of the country's prosperity without giving thought to the sources of the capital engaged in productive enterprise and the ultimate beneficiaries of the exploitation of the country's resources. The rublic mind, however, is now beginning to appropriate the economic situation. to appreciate the economic situa tion in its proper perspective.

In a recent address at Colombo, MR. K. BALASINGHAM referred to the poverty of this country not-withstanding her enormous re-sources, pointing out that the per-capita wealth of a Ceylonese, on-present valuation, is Rs. 100/while that of a Briton in 19-22 was Rs. 7,500. Many causes have contributed to the poverty of the Island. No effort was made at any time to mobilise the made at any time to mobilise the man-power of the country for productive activities. The Colonial Office has always pursued a policy of looking upon Ceylon as a country suitable for the production of raw materials for Britain's manufacture and an experience and an manufacturing industries and an outlet for her finished products.

The bigh cost of administration waste,

which absorbs more than half the country's revenue and the absence of a bold policy to stimulate production in the country are also responsible for the admittedly low standard of living in Ceylon.

There is a large man of people. There is a large mass of people on the margin of subsistence There is considerable under-feed-There is considerable under the scope for employment is either unduly restricted or on terms which do not permit of anything beyond meagre existence.

While improvements in the productive and distributing machinery must of necessity take time, there are directions in which steps can and must be taken to check the growth of the cancer of poverty. This can be done by a conscious study of the phenometon of waste which is in evidence on every side. If the masses are ever to attain a standard of living akin to that which obtains in modern countries, there is a lot of medieval and unnecessary items of social and religious life which will have to be eliminated. Thus the expenses incurred in connection with marriage and death have tended to increase in recent years. The rich, more especially the newly rich, indulge in extravagant expenditure just to create an "impression', and the poor do their best to approximate to standards set up for them by the vanity of their rich neigh-bours. In this matter, it is the duty of the rich to restrain their vulgar passion for ostentation and emphasise the sacramental character of these functions. Their neighbours will then follow in their wake and divert their hard-earned savings for productive work and not squander them away on useless items of expenditure. The rich may not contribute directly towards the maintenance of schools and orphanages or for the promotion of health or economic uplift; but they can, if they realise their responsibility, save their neighbours from wasteful

The celebration of religious festivals, in so far as it offers a welcome change from the monotonous drudgery of the hard working cultivator, has its advant-ages. The annual high festival in village temples offers inspiration to the worshippers who assemble in their numbers and is productive of much good. But the growing tendency to indulge in extravagance by "upayain extravagance by "upaya-karars" must be ruthlessly check ed. It may be the temple festival offers the only opportunity for giving vent to the pent-up emotions of the villager, but in certain temples things are being done on such elaborate and costly a scale as to overshadow and stifle the spiritual significance of the festival. Everything is done to give prominence to the festive and "thamasha" aspect, and the elevating and chastening influences are ignored. Money is spent on nautch parties, electriclighting, fire-works, and dra-matic troupes engaged to attract crowds. It is a pity that these enthusiasts do not realise how they poison the atmosphere pervading the temple. They do it with the best of intentions Therefore, it is the duty of the educated classes to point out that the enno beneficial results to the country and their extravagance is economically a loss to the country in whose civic life there are many amenities still to be provided. Neither the manager nor the priest of the temple can bring about a change in this direction.

LETTERS TO THE **EDITOR**

Distress in A'pura AN APPEAL

Sir,—I appeal to the public of Ceylon for gifts of cloth and blankets, old or new, for distribution to villagers of the North Central Province.

the North Central Province.

The Anuradhapura District is at present going through a period of draught and consequent poverty unknown for a long time in its history.

The people are being maintained as much as possible on Government Relief work and doles, but this is just sufficient to keep them going in food.

The long drought will inevitably be followed by the fever season from October to March. This period is also one of damp and cold nights of the North East Monsoon, which will undermine the already enervated physical condition of the villager. Men women and especially children have no covering for their bodies other than the single garment, used so long, and torn and dirty, to protect them against the cold and fever.

I ask earnestly for help in this dire need. Gifts however small will have their uses in giving help to these needy ones. Blanket, cloth (white or coloured) in lengths or in rem rants, banians both cotton and woolen, warm under linen for little children all these will help. Please send me what you can.

send me what you can.
Yours etc.
EDITH HUNTER

The Residency, Anuradhapura, 8th July, 1935

CEMENT MANUFACTURE IN CEYLON

Sir,—The expert has recommended that Kankesantura' is suitable for cement manufacture and that every material is available there. Contrary to his advice and recommendation, attempt is made to change the tion, attempt is made to change the venue of manufacture from Kankessantural to Colombo. This is an instance where the development of outlying parts and materials is neglected. If Colombo is the centralised place where every trade, manufacture, Government &c. are to be exercised on them there is no record for carried on, then there is no room for Galle, Kandy or Jaffna in such

ventures.

Kankesanturai is a port. It is the Railway terminus. It has all raw materials and possibilities. On some plea, lame excuse, it is suggested by some interested or prejudiced men that the manufacture should be made at Colombo and not Kankesanturai.
It is time that the outlying Dis-

It is time that the outlying Districts in Ceylon protested against this sort of centralising all activities in Colombo and thus impoverishing the outlying Districts. That is why the Progressive Association, Jaffina, insisted on His Excellency the Governor for a Federal Constitution for Ceylon. The unemployment in Jaffna as in other places should find

relief.

I am sure that the Government will give due consideration to the recommendation of the Expert and see that his proposal is derived out.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly

A. Thedchanamoorthy

Kankesantura.

Jaffna Co-operative Central Stores, Ltd.

The Annual Meeting of the Stores

The Annual Meeting of the Stores will be held at the Royal Theatre on Saturday, July 20 at 3 p.m.

The Board of Directors have submitted an amendment to change the name of the Society to "North-Ceylen Co-operative Stores, Ltd. siftee the present name is sementimes confused by the public with that of the "Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Ltd," the joint stock company on Hospital Roud, which has no connection with the "Jaffna Co-operative Central Stores, Ltd," Chemma Street, Jaffna. Street Jaffna.

THE MANGO FRUIT AND ITS USES

HOW TO MAKE IT A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

(By Profulla K. Sen Gupta, B.Sc., (U.S.A) M.C.P.S. (London) Organising Director and Expert, Tropical Lab. Ltd., Expert-Adviser, Industries Development Co., Patna.)

one of the natural products which India can boast of. Mango in the tripics is often called the king of fruits. Although a tropical fruit, we do not hear much of it, in the other tropical countries. It is, however, certain that the anality and the we do not hear much of it, in the other tropical countries. It is, however, certain that the quality and the varieties of mango that are found in India are never met with in any other country. Yet hardly have the Indians taken to special cultivation of the fruit.

Of the various provinces in India,

Of the various provinces in India, Bihar can be proud of some good species and a huge production of the fruit, but unfortunately, the fruit is grown as they had been grown from the days of "Vidyapati," and now-here in the avanings is any training the days of "Vidyapati," and now-bere in the province is any training imparted for the better growing or for better marketing of the fruits; nor are canning and preserving of the finit anguerated the fruit encouraged.

It has been shown by the experts

that, if well cared for, a mango tree can yield over Rs. 30 worth of mangoes annually, i.e., in a season of about 3 months. It is, therefore, one of the best fruits worth growing. Apart from the fruit which can be and is consumed in all its stages every part of the tree is used.

The wood of the tree is uite hard and useful to make plant, etc. It is a good firewood too.

Properties of Leaves

The green leaves have got medi-cinal properties and the Kabirajas-use the decoction as a gargle in tooth ache, inflamed gum, etc. The green leaves and the skins of the green leaves and the skins of the green magoes are sometimes employed to extract green dyes and, if not good, an ordinary quality of vegetable dye can be made out of it.

While green, the mango, specially its skin, is extracted of its sweet scent, the mango essence, which is comply used in making surprise, and

nuch used in making syrups, pud-

dings, etc.

The extract of the seeds of both green and ripe mangoes is a good medicine for certain diseases peculiar

medicine for certain diseases peculiar to females. Such extracts are also used in making ordinary writing ink. In some places the poor people boil the seeds, dry and powder them, to be consumed as "cha ati."

The ripe mange, of course, is liked by people of all ages and all nations, so it has an extensive market all over the world. This is why the Government and the experts are borsy finding out ways and means to busy finding out ways and means to keep the mango fit for exporting to the Continents, and if the attempt is successful, India will find a great

successful, India will find a great source of employment to many of its unemployed youths.

It is really a pity that we hardly have the opportunity to enjoy such a delicious fruit after the season is over, which is only about three months in the year.

Canning and Preserving

So by canning and preserving we should take advantage of enjoying the fruit in season and out of season, and the art will also provide us with a wider market and thereby a better

Due to the lack of transportation

more habituated to the use of such

Br

Canned and bottled truits, also pick-les, jellies, etc., form a convenient and in some cases especially in hotels, restaurants and ships, an indispen-sable means of supplying the de-mand for the table of comestibles to be enjoyed in and out of seasons. Mango can well and conveniently be bottled up for the purpose and it has been found that, of all bottled fruits the mango in many markets fruits, the mango in many markets in the world gets the preference.

It is a disgrace that India where almost all kinds of fruits are available is to depend on imported bottled fruits of such a high amount annually. The reason is only that in India the art of canning and preserving are not in

Mango Pickles

Mango Pickles

The green mango is used to make sweet, and hot pickles, etc. In almost every Indian home mango pickles in one form or other are consumed almost all the year round, but amongst upcountry families it is mostly used and the pickles of various recipes are made by them. It will be amazing to know that green mangoes in barrels are oxported to Europe to be made into pickles, and most of the pickles are sent hack to India particularly for our hetels and restaurants for consumption. Green mangoes can temporarily be he tels and restaurants for consumption. Green mangoes can temporarily be preserved in barrels with 10 per cent. sait solution to be used when desired, but in that case, the salt water should be changed once in every 6 to 8 weeks. Green mangoes cut in pieces and sundied are sold in our markets for cooking properses. ing purposes.

For canning, mangoes should be ripe but firm and for this such mangoes which have no strong fibreus are to be preferred. The Bombay, Langra and Malda varieties are the best.

Mango jellies are best made of fibreus and juicy fruits.

Mango Cakes

Mango Cakes

Overripe mangoes and sometime slightly rotten mangoes are utilised for making mango cakes which are only the sun-dried juice of the mangoes. It does not require any expert knowledge to make this and can be kept without difficulty for years together and can conveniently be put to the market and exported to the Continent. But due to the lack of enterprise very few people of the province have taken up the business on a commercial scale. I know an upcountry man in Calcutta who is in the habit of buying slightly rotten mangoes from the different mango aratas in Calcutta and geterially in the results make out of the juices by any myong poor woman, specially the beggar women of the town, and thereby make a business of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 annually. Imagine the amount of business possible by organised efforts particularly when made hygienically and methodically! Rotten mangoes may also be used for making vinegar.

made hygienically and methodically!
Rotten mangoes may also be used for making vinegar.
So in a province like Bihar, where the mangoes grow in abundance, with a little care and without difficulty, it can be grown in great abundance. A good number of people can thus be employed if the better cultivation of the fruit and canning and preserving are encouraged.
For the first time in the history of

Brutal Treatment to Child

INHUMAN PUNISHMENT

Father Pours Boiling Oil on Child

A little motherless girl of eight ears with her mouth and checks wollen, as the result of boiling oil oured on her, was brought before as Police Magistrate of Pt. Pedro the Udsyar of Thainpalai who harsed the girl's father, Arumugam binniah, and the girl's step-mother oth cruelty to the girl, Pakkiam. The girl said that her father pouraboling oil into her mouth and one face and that she was assaulted girl beaten on many occasions.

some neigh-

re was also recorded. The District Medical Officer testifield to a number of healed contu-sions on the back, extensive ulcers on the face, abrasions on the right ade of the chest. In all there were

Further inquiry was postponed.

Tellippalai East Y.M.S.A

T. Sundaramouthy, one of the Johnsecretaries of the Association, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the lecturers and the audience The meeting then terminated at about 10-30 p. m. —(Cor)

Review

TWENTIETH CENTURY (July)
1935: A Monthly Journal
edited by Mr. K. Iswara Dutt.
Published by the Indian Periodicals Ltd., Allahabad:
Annual Subscription Rs. 8/

odicals Ltd., Allahabad:
Annual Subscription Rs. 8/
The current issue of this popular Indian monthly contains as usual a number of interesting articles on the problems of that country. "Historicus" analyses the position of the Princes under the new Indian Bill and congratulates Sir Samuel Hoare on the tarkand firmuess with which he tackled the situation especially after the Bombay conference. Mr. B. Pattabhi Sittaramaya, the well known publicist, in a study of the personal forces in Indian politics sets out the claims of H. O. Hume to be regarded as the father of the Indian National Congress. "Universities of India during Hindu period" is a dispassionate review of the work of the universities 'born on the Indian soil, breathing the Indian air, nourished by Indian traditions." Dr. B. Ramachandra Rau of Calcutta University offers a succint study on Economic Imperialism. Mr. T. Viswanathan, a member of A. I. C. C. criticises the position that accep hance of office would demoralise congressmen and pleads for the carrying out of the implications of the Patoa resolution. Swami Jagadiswarananda contributes a thoughtful and arresting survey of modern life. Mr. K. R. Srioivasa Iyengar pens a handsome appreciation of Cardinal Fisher and Sir Thormas Moore who have been cunonised by the Pope recently. Mr. I. D. Kunduri continues his study on "The Kanarese Origin of the Vijayanagar Empire." "America signs the Roerich Pact" by V. A. Shibayev is a briefout line of the historic occasion on which America and twenty Latin American Countries signed the Roerich Pact. The usual features including. cout of the implications of the Patoa resolution. Swami Jagadiswarananda contributes a thoughtful and arresting survey of modern life. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyangar pens a handsome appreciation of Cardinal Fisher and Sir Thomas Moore who have been canonised by the Pope recently Mr. I. D. Kunduri continues his study on "The Kanarces Origin of the Vijayanagar Empire." "America signs the Roerich Paet" by V.A. Shibayev is a briefour line of the historic occasion on which America and twenty Latin American Countries signed the Roerich Paet. The usual features including "Foreign Affairs" are also maintained.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Institute of Civil Engineers.— Mr. S. Aruungam B. Sc. (Lond) has passed in Section C in the April examinations of the Institution of

Civil Engineers London.

Tholpuram-Moolsi Thrift and
Mutual BenefitSociety Ltd: The
tenth annual general meeting of this
Society will be held on the 18th
instant at Moolai Saiviprakasa
Vidyasalai.

World Saiviprakasa

World's Richest Man -Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the world's richest man, celebrated his cinty-sixth birthday on July 8th. He stated that he was healthjer than for some weeks past.

New Councillors Swora in:—Mr. M. M. Wedderburn (Acting Chief Secretary) and Dr. E. A. Cooray, new Member for Colombo South, were sworn-in in the State Council on Tuesday, and were congratulated by the Speaker.

by the Speaker.

Mr. Molamure to Welikade:—Mr.A. F.
Molamure, M. S. C. whose application to the Privy Council was disallowed, surrendered himself to the jail authorities in Welikade vesterday to serve the sentence of a year's simple imprisonment imposed on him by the Supreme Court, for contempt of Court.

School for Young Offenders:—A supplementary estimate of Re. 37,500, presented by the Acting Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. G. C.

S. Corea, for expenditure on preliminary works in connection with the Training School for youthful offenders was approved by the State Council on Tuesday.

A N vel "No Confidence Motion. That "the Burna Legislative Council has no confidence in itself" is the text of a new process of the motion notice of which has been given by Sra Shwe Ba, M. L. C., Burna. As this kind of motion requires the prior sanction of the Home Member it has been forwarded to him. has been forwarded to him.

sanction of the Home Member it has been forwarded to him.

Reduction or Abolition of Death Duties:—"Now that a substantial sum is being collected annually by Government by means of the Income Tax, this Council is of opinion that the levy of death duties be entirely abolished, or the scale fixed under the Ordinance be considerably reduced?—Thus ruos the text of a motion, notice of which was given on Tuesday by Col. T. G. Jayawardana in the State Council.

Pungulative Causeway.—The petition of the residents of Pungular tions and Works for a causeway between Pungulativa and Velanni and for telephone or telegraph service is now receiving the consideration of the authorities. The matter of the causeway has been referred to the Executive Committee of Communications and Works The representations as regards postal facilities are now being considered by the postal authorities.

A Bengalee Girl's Success:—Amala Nandi has made a name for herself for her talents in Oriental dance. After her continental tour with Uday Shanker, she returned to Calcutta and joined the girls' department of the Keshab Academy in 1933 as a student in class vii. In 1934 she was promoted to class ix. With special permission of the University she sat for the Matriculation and passed it, Miss Amala is now only 15.

First and Second Class Certificated Teachers

A meeting of the Second and Third Class Certificated Teachers was held on Saturday (6-7-35) in the Jaffna Central College Hall with Mr. A. M. K. Cumaraswamy, Vice Principal, St. John's College, in the Chair.

INJURED BY FIRE-WORKS

The state of the s

Accident in Amman Temple Festival

Three men and an old woman were jujured by fire-works let off on Tuesday at the Veeramakali Anaman Temple, Nalloor.

The festival on Tuesday had at-tracted a large crowd to witness The festival on Tuesday had attracted a large crowd to witness nautch dance and fire-works. A recket is reported to have taken a devious course and struck two men who sustained injuries on their legs. They were N. Krishnaswami Chetty of Cherniya Street and Chelliah of Thaddateru. The former received serious injuries and was removed to the Nayanmarkaddu Hospital. A third man sustained an injury on his head by a rocket falling on him. An old woman who was also in the crowd received some injuries on her arm. Sparks from another rocket set fire to the clothes of a young man who stripped himself naked and fled from the place. from the place.

It is understood the police are making inquiries.

PURITY: A SPIRITUAL AND MORAL FORCE

(Continued from page 1)

comes out. The idea of impurity comes when we forget our divine nature. If the student says with all the sincerity he can command. "I am divine," instantly he will regain his divinity. But it must be done with all the forcefulness of his nature. Nothing in world can destroy that divine element. The so called sin may hide or cover it, but it can never destroy it.

Ralicing says to the man who is

destroy it.

Religion says to the man who is tired of the complexities of life: "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy-laden, and I shall give you rest." The same message is declared in the Gita: "Give up all ideas of moral duty. Take reluge in Me alone. I shall help you to reach the other shore of life." Again, we read in the Upanishad: "He who seeks the pure Truth with single-minded devotion; unto him alone the Lord of Truth reveals Himself." The language may be different, but the message is the same. We must tear off this veil of ignorance which conjures up before our vision the snare of the manifold and conceals our absolute nature, which is one with the entire universe. It is not God that makes us do evil deeds or refrain from virtuous ones; we are deluded about good and evil and saught in the net of the manifold simply because of our ignorance. It is only when this ignorance is removed that we realize our innate divinity, which is pure always and for evermore. (Prabuddha Bharata)

Shot Dead

News is to hand of an alleged murder, by shooting, from Point Pedro of one Soman by an F.M.S. Pensioner, Vadivelu of Yapari-Moolai. The deceased is reported to have died instantaneously.

Puloly Village Committee

Mr. M. Kanapatippillai was elected Chairman of the Puloly Village Committee, at a meeting of the new Village Committee held on the 2nd instant.

NOTICE

N. Kandiah LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Commissioner of

Sales KODDADY. (M.3/5. 11-0 to 31-15-35) (T)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8649.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kulandaivelu Shammugam of Tellippalai East
East Deceased.

Saraswathianmal widow of Kulandaivelu Shammigam of Tellippalai East
Vs.

Petitioner.

Kanagasabai Sabaratnam and wife
Seethanayagiammal of Tellippalai East
Kaodiahpillai Sivasubramaniam and wife

wife Selvanayagi of do Abilanayagi daughter of Shanmugam of do, a minor appearing by her guardian -ad-litem Kulandsivelu Sockalingam of do

-ad-litem Kulanosiveli Sockalingam of do

Alvampillai Poopalasingam and wife

Thayalnayagee of do now of Gona
Adika Estate, Gampola

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovened patitioner praying for Letters of Adnistration to the Estate of the abeversame
estate coming on for disposal before G.

Comaraswamy Esquire, District Judge on the
day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. V.

parswami Proctor on the part of the petiner and the affidavit of the petitioner dat27th May 1935 baving been read it is orderthat the petitioner as the lawful widow of
intestate be declared entitled to administer
estate of the said intestate and Letters of
ministration be issued to be a accordingly
less the respondents shall on or before the
th day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to
contrary.

This 13th day of June 1935 (Sgd) C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge,

(O.34. 11 & 15-7-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6
in the matter of the Intestate Estate
of the late Ponnamma wife of Velauthar Thambapillai of Sandilupay
Jaffna late of Taungtha in Burma
Deceased.

Thambapillai Thurairajah of Sandi-lupay Vs. Petitioner.

1. Packialudchumy wife of Sara-vanamuttu Kandaswamy of Saudilupay presently of Colombo presently Colombo Visuvalingam Nadarajah of

Visuvalingam Nadarajah of Mullattivu
 Kanagaludchumy daughter of V. Thambapillai of Sandilopay
 Saravanamuttu Kandaswamy presently of C. G. R. Fort Colombo Respondents
 This matter coming on for disposal before c, coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffina on the 24th day of May 1925 in the presence of Mr. S. Hayatambi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 20th day of April and 24th day of May 1935 respectively having been read.

pril and 24th day of may 1933, aving been read.
It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of Administration be granted to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th lay of July 1935 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this

The 8th day of June 1935
Sgd. C. coomaraswar C. Coomaraswi District Judge

O. 44. 8 & 11-7-35

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8407.
In the matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Sinniah Muttiah of
Myliddy South
—Daceased.
Sinniah Perampalam of Myliddy
South
Va

Vs. Muttiah Ramslingam of Myliddy

Muttian Ramaingam of Mymody Suppar Nagamany wife Ledchumippillai both of Mathagal Muttiah Ramasamy Retnam daughter of Muttiah Muttiah Suppiramaniam Kulanthamayagam daughter of Muttiah

Senkamalam daughter of Mut-

Kathirasippillai widow of Mut-

9. Kathirasippillai widow of Muttiah Raspondents.
The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents are minors—appearing by their Guardian ad-litem the 9th Respondent
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffas on the 13th day of August 1933 in the presence of Mr. K. Ethirnayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner duted the 12th day of April 1933 having been read.
It is ordered that Letters of Probate to the List Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of July 1935 and abow sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) S. Rodgrigo Jaffna, 24:6-36. District Judge. O. 42, 8 & 11 7-35.

St. John's College, Jaffna Old Boys' Day

Saturday 27th July 1935

The St. John's College Old Boys'
Day celebrations will take place on
Saturday the 27th of July, and the
following will be the programme:

7.00 A.M. Holy Communion.

Rowing wing 7.00 A.M. Holy Use 18.00 A.M. Tea. 8.30—11.00 A.M. Cricket match Old Boys Vs. Present Boys.) Lunch. Music. Osicket match

Oricket match (continued.) Principal "AT HOME" to Old 4.30 P.M.

Boys and Friends. O. B. A. "AT HOME" to Pre-

4 30-5.30 P.M.

HOME to Fre-sent Boys.
Football match (Old Boys Vs. pre-sent Boys.)
Annual ad-6.00 P.M.

Dinne Fee I need to a the fee to M need to be need to be need to send in the lunch and are requested to send in their names to Mr. E. R. Rajanayagam, Chundikuli, on or before Monday the 22nd July.

SAM. A. SABAPATHY. Hony Secretary

Hony Secretary S. J. C., O. B. A. Mis. 101, 11-7 to 18-7-35,

Auction Sale

No. 7570 D. C. J.

Sinnathamby Subramaniapillal of Tellippalai West Plaintiff.

1. Sivakamipillai widow of Ampalavanathesigar

2. Subrayapillai Vytilingapillai

3. and wife Thayalnayakiamma all of Maviddapuram

Defendants.

Defendants.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna, in case No. 7570, the undermentioned property will be sold by public auction, at the spot, on Tuesday, 6th August 1935, at 4 p. m.

PROPERTY
Land called "Pottollai and Pottollai-kaladdy" in extent 3 Lms. V. C. and 17 kulies, situated at Maviddapuram and bounded on the East by Ampalavanathesigar Vaitilingam, North iby Mankayatkarasiammah, wife of Vytilingam and Ampalavanathesigar Ponniah, and by common Thurvai ground, on the West by the common thurvai ground and road and on the South by the outercourtyard of Pillayar temple together with cocoant, mango and orange trees, and is share of the thurvai ground and of the well standing thereon, but excluding however the way 3 cubits wide used for taking cattle and by human beings and which runs along the eastern boundary of the said thurvai ground and along the Northern and Eastern boundary of this land.

MOSES AND PONNAPPAH
Jafina
Commissioners

Jaffna 4th July 1935

Mis. 97, 11-7-35

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

restamentary Jurisdiction No. 122.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnamma wife of Veluppillai of Manippay Veluppillai Vamadevan of Manippay Petitioner,

Kurusamy Veluppillai of Manippay
Respondent,
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. Coomarawamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 7th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the atticavit of the Petitioner and the atticavit of the Petitioner and the atticavit of the Petitioner is the son and sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate.

Sgned, this 26th day of June 1935.

0, 46, 11 & 15,

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

AT KUALA LUMPON
STATE OF SELANOOR
Civil Suit No. 4 of 1935.
S. P. S. R. M. Subramaniam Chettiar
of Kuala Lumpur Plaintiff.
Against
V. Suppiah of Kuala Lumpur
Defendant.

Defendant.

Summons in Summary Suri For Deer Or Liquidated Demand

To, the abovenamed defendant.

Whereas the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for dellars Three thousand six hundred ninety two and cents forty as appears on the plaintiff's statement of claim of which a summary is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to file an application for leave to appear and defend the suit within ten days from the service hereof inclusive of the day of such service. In default whereof the plaintiff may proceed therein and judge may be given in your absence sum though the sum and service thereof inclusive of the day of such service. In default whereof the plaintiff may proceed therein and judge may be given in your absence sum the sum that the sum and service and costs.

but costs.

Lear but to the Court within the term coresaid supported by affidavit or declaration showing to the satisfaction of the Court that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear and defend the suit. The summons for leave to defend shall state fully and exactly the address for service of the defendant, such address to be within the Federated Malay States. If the defendant is represented by an advocate and solicitor the address of the advocate and solicitor shall be the address for service.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of January, 1935.

Sd. Ahmad bin Haji Husin.

Asst: Registrar, Supreme Court,
Kusla Lumpur.
The plaintiff's address for service is
90. Ampang Street,
Kuala Lumpur.
Summars of Claim:—
Principal sum due on promissory note dated
7 1-1932. \$2,400-00
Interest on \$2,400 - at 18%
per annum from 7 1 32 to
5-1-35. \$1,292 40

\$1,292 40

Total claim \$3,692 40 plus further interest at 8% aper annum from 5.1.35 to date of realisation and costs of suit.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

STATE OF SELANGOR IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE AT KUALA LUMPUR

Civil Suit No. 4 of 1935. S. P. S. R. M. Subramaniam Chettyar of Kuala Lumpur Plaintiff.

Against.
V. Suppiah of Kusla Lumpur
Defendant.
Before Mr. Registrar E. N. Taylor,
This 21st day of February 1935

In Chambers.

ORDER.

Upon hearing Palaniappa Chettyar, attorney of the Plaintiff in this suit and Upon reading the Summons in Chambers dated the 14th day of February 1935 and the Affidavit of Mat Nor bin Osman, a process-servor of this Court. It is ordered exparity that service of the summons herein be effected on the defendant by substituted service by posting copies thereof together with copies of the plaint and this order on the outer door of the house situated service by posting copies thereof together with copies of the plaint and this order on the outer door of the house situated at the 2nd Mile New Petaling Road, Kuala Lumpur, the last known place of abode of the said defendant, on the Supreme Court Notice Board, Kuala Lumpur, and on the Magistrate's Court Notice Board, Kuala Lumpur.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT auch substituted service be advertised in the "Hindu Organ" newspaper of Jaffine by two insertions at an interval of suc week.

AND IT IS ALSO FURTHER ORDERED

AND IT IS ALSO FUETHER ORDERED
THAT such service be deemed good
and sufficient 21 days after the date
of last posting and advertisement.
Dated this 21st day of February, 1935.

Sd. E. N. Taylor.
Registrat, Supreme Court,
Kuala Lumpur.

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not fall below Rs. 500/-.

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Manager.

Y. 152. 21-11-34-20-11-35. Ts)

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 41

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Karthigesar Somasun daram of Mallagam — Deceased. Thiruppathippillai widow of Karthigesar Somasundaram of Mallagam

Hayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 14th and 24th day of May 1935 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Let-ters of Administration to the Estate daram of Mallagam — Deceased. Thiruppathippillai widow of Karthigesar Somasondaram of Mallagam

1. Somasundaram Nadesan of Mallagam
2. Somasundaram Niththialad chumy of de
3. Arumugam Manappulisingam of de
4. Arumugam Manappulisingam of de
5. Arumugam Manappulisingam of de
6. This matter coming on for disposal before C Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of May 1935, in the presence of Mr. S. (O.45. Land 11-7-34)

To be prepared for emergencies for any interruption in your regular income, is easied than you think. Let us help you to save out of your current running expenses. The QUILON BANK Ltd. (Y. 32. 25-4-35-24-4-36) JAFFNA

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 78,07,000
 1,47,57,880

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 Assurances in force
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mind.

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P. Subbaroy

AYURVEDIC PHARMACY

Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.

(Y. 58. 1-1-81-12-35.)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM- residing at Vannarponnai West. Jaffaa for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffaa, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffaa, on Thursday, July 11, 1935.