TO ADVERTISE HINDU ORGAN INTHUSATHANAM.

IT PAYS

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## VISWAMITRA-A Study as an Example for Man

#### BY K. VISWANATHAN

VISWAMITRA is a personality which can be copied by anybody and everybody. There are many personalities occuring in the Vedas. One such is Viswamitra. He is mentioned in the Rig and Yajur Vedas. His achievements are referred to in other portions. The Puranas contain long stories about him. The reader gets much information about his power and influences form the Ramayana—the Bible of the Nations. The Vishnu and the Markandeya Puranas speak of his mighty exploits. We shall try to see what is the cause of his glory. What is it that made his mention possible in so many works? His is a career which we all can follow, understand and sympathise with. He was in no way extraordinaty or a divine being. He rese to the dignity he attained by sheer dint of energy and perseverance. He was an ordinary man and hence it is that he is so famous and popular. The very name is strauge. It is a compound and means the friend of the "viswa" (universe) though generally dissolved to mean the enemy of the universe.

Against Harischandra

#### Against Harischandra

Against Harischandra
It is by sheer dint of spiritual
exercise of "tapasya" that Viswamitra overcame the baser passions
and claimed to heights which appear
immense to the average person. His
baser passions rebelled in him when
he heard that Harischandra adhered
to truth under any circumstances. to truth under any circumstances. Harischandra is a word which meta-Harischandra is a word which metapherically means one who sticks to truth under the greatest stress without flinching a bit. This is because Harischandra was so. He was a great king but lost his kingdom, wife and child under tragic conditions and still he would not tell a lie. A lie would have brought him all these back. Immense are the privations he underwent on account of this. Viswamitra's jealousy was aroused and he became its slave. Viswamitra could not brook that another was speaking the truth and wished to faisify that and hence harassed Harischandra, who put ap with all and came out successful.

#### At Pushkarini

At Pushkarini
Once be was doing severe penance on the banks of the lake Pushkarini (near Rajputana). The gods were afraid; chiefly Indra desired to destroy his penance, as his (Viswamitra's) success therein would be the cause of his losing the position he occupied as lord of the gods. He therefore sent Menaka, the celestial nymph, to break his tapas by her bewitching beauty. The baser passion for the flesh miscalled love was all too powerful for Viswamitra and he succombed to it. The result of this union was the child

had spiritual pride. He refued to undergo the necessary and customary obligations and trials and proud of his religiosity wanted to ascend to Heaven in his corporeal body. Nobody would assist him in his mad adventure. Vassishtha is well known to be very strict in such matters and would not tolerate the least infringement of rules; he and his sons refused to assist Trisanku and to officiate as priests in his sacrifice—"yajan" which was more presumptuous than real. He therefore approached Viswamitra and asked him to assist him in his enterprise. Viswamitra who was now filled with "mad" or pride especially in the face of Vasistha's refusal consented to his proposal to be his high priests. Trisanku, by the power of his yajaa, ascended in the air in his corporered body. He had ascended very high sented to his proposal to be his high priest. Trisanku, by the power of his yajaa. ascended in the air in his corporeal body. He had ascended very high when the gods afraid of his entry into their regions, threw him down and he was eming down with transactors. their regions, threw him down and he was coming down with tremendous speed; his fall was like that of Satac; he appealed to Viswamitra, who created a heaven for him in mid-air by his spiritual power. Even now anyone who is between two things (epposites) is humorously reterred to as being in "Trisanku swarga". Remarks like this ("Trisankuriva antarale tishtha") are found in some of the Sanskrit dramas. He had set on achieving the impracticable and could not succeed. This also incidentally not succeed. This also inordentally illustrates the result of trying to achieve the impossible. There are esoteric, mystical intellectual and ceremonial meanings attaching to Trisanku. This legend is found in many places in various forms.

#### Saving Sunassepa.

different phase in man's evolution A different phase in man's evolution is revealed in the story of Sunassepa. Sunassepa was the second of three sons to his parents. For a scerifice of a king, a human being was required. His parents being poor, he was sold for a sum of money, the eldest son being the pet of the father and the voungest, of the mother. Viswamitra was impelled by the noble passion of "karuna" (no up ssion) to adopt the neglected child and save him. And us protected rim by the power of himantras. His own some naturally recented the new intruder who shured the affections of their father. This the affections of their father. This compassion develops now into "krodha" or fury and he curses his own sons to become chandalas or wretches.

own sons to become chandalas or own the banks of the lake Pushkarini mear Rajputana). The gods were afraid; chiefty Indra desired to destroy his penance, as his (Viswamitra's) success therein would be the cause of his losing the position he occupied as lord of the gods. He therefore sent Menaka, the celestial nymph, to break his tapas hy her bewitching beauty. The baser passion for the flesh miscalled love was all too powerful for Viswamitra and he succombed to it. The result of this union was the child Sakuntala (so named because she was tanded by "sakuntas" or birds). Kalidasa, the immortal poet of India, has made the immortal in his classic drama of the same name and of which the German poet Goethe has made the remark which is oft quoted. This legend is found in the Puranas, but the Ramayana gives a detailed account of his travails of kama or desire.

Helping Trisanku

Trisanku was a king. He was vanily proud of his religiosity, i.e. he

Indra, the lord of the devas, sent Rambha, another celestial enchantress, to prevent him from doing penunces, after Menaka had failed in her mission but Viswamitra asserted himself and never yielded. He had fallen but to rise with redoubled energy and strength Every one of the stories shows clearly how his passions were at war with himself and how like a true warrior that he was, he grappled with them manfully. He wanted that he should be addressed by Vasishtha as Brahmarishi' or brahmin rage; for this purpose he left his kingdom and everything behind and did severe penances and became one such and wascepted by all as such. He said: 'Flo on the strength of the soldie; brahminhood alone is the true strength.' When he actually attained that stage, even the modicum of proud desire had vanished. He did not care for anything; and he became supremely self-less. Thus Viswamitra'a life is a glorious pilgrim's progress. He was an ordinary mortal, though royalty was bestowed on him. Any ordinary mortal has only a few subjective enemies, acger, malice, jealousy, avarier, lust, desire. But he had all of them in a greater degree. He was a king and royalty means power; the subjective enemies of man become more powerful. Rajarishi is ene who is working in the world of achievement and action without losing his soul, that is he is not attached to the fruits of his actions. But he became a trahmarishi of the subjective world of passivity. By the intensity of his spiritual longing, he conquered temptation after tamptation. His penances

of his actions But be became a brahmarishi of the subjective world of passivity. By the intensity of his spiritual longing, he conquered temptation after temptation. His penances bloomed into power and strength combined with endurance, patience and toleration. There is no menhion in the Vedic text of the epilegoeof his strife with Vasish fin, but the Ramayana gives the story of how he lost his impulses to hate. We do not know whether his life was short or long. Within the span of a single life he turned a furious hot headed kshatriya (warrior) into a pure and perfect brahmin. He teaches one thing above all, and that is that persistent and patient efforts will overcome all obstacles and support all burdens. If he has any message to give to mankind it is this. He proclaims action is more important than floring away from the world and its difficulties. Failures are stepping a ones to success and his life is a glorious example of how the very failure was converted into a signal success. Asceticism does not mean living in a secluded forest. It means conquest of self. The power he got, he used for the benefit of mankind. He teaches that actions should not be guided by desires or cessuion of all such actions as is guided by the lower impulse of man!

Discovers Gayatri

After hearming a gurt, he discover-

Discovers Gayatri
After becoming a guru, he discover(Continued on page 2)

## Jaffna Causeway Problem

## State Council Favours Report Referred Back

THE recommendation of the Ministry of Communications and Works to construct a causeway between Punkudutivu and Velanai was discussed by the State Council on Wednesday and Thursday.

The Hon, Mr. If M. Magan Markar (Minister) is over that the recommendation be accepted.

Granary of the North
Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) said
that the only export from the island
of Punkudutivu was ola baskets. It
could not be compared with the
district of Poonaryn. Those who
had recollection of the benefits they
received from the district of Poonaryn
during the famme would know that received from the district of Poonaryn during the famme would know that the district was not only a granary of the North but for a considerable portion of the Island as well. Mr. F. J. Smith's report in 1926 when he was Government Agent stated that traffic to Punkudutivu did not even justify a motor boat service.

Battle of The Causeways Mr. Nevins Selvadurai (Kayts) said that the growing population of Punkudutivu and the interest taken by the people in cultivation would

by the people in cultivation would justify the construction of this causeway. He was not averse to the other causeways, but the construction of the Poonaryn Causeway with-out a bridge would not be of any

great use.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Pt. Pedro) urged that the construction of the Poonaryn Causeway be given priority over the Punkudutivu Causeway.

way.

It would be the key to open the

It would be the key to open the door of the development of Poonaryn.

Question Of Tolls

Mr. H. R. Freeman (Atura³hapura) said that one point had not been dealt with. Namely, whether Government was prepared to levy tolls at the bridges for passengers at these causeways. If that was not so all these proposals would be unattractive. He had experience of the whole

He had experience of the whole district and the least useful was the Araly Causeway. Causeways in Jaffna district were exactly like roads or of the district were exactly like made everywhere else. Other districts were given roads and Jaffna should be given causeways, but the main consideration was the natural one and for that reason it was desirable to inquire much farther into the matter

on financial lines.

The proposal of the Poonaryn Causeway was very speculative both as to cost and as to natural condi-

A Better Solution
Mr. Geo. E. De. Silva (Kandy)
said that he had an opportunity of
visiting the island. Members outside Jaffra also looked after the interests of Jaffua.

Mr. Ponnambalam: God save us

Mr. Ponnambalam: God save us from our friends.
Mr. de Silva said that the member for Pt. Pedro should have thought twice before he gave expression to that remark. The members who opposed the recommendation of the Committee had said in unmistakable terms that these two causeways lead been commended to much the commendation of had been competing for a number of years and that they could not get through even one.

The most reasonable thing for them to have done was to have ac-

ed to Council the constraction of the other causeway.

For Purkudulivu

Mr. R. C. Villess (Nominated) said:

"The discussion before us today seems to resolve itself into a debate on the menta of certain proposals for causeways to the West as against a causeway on the other side, namely, Poonaryn.

"My real difficulty lies in collating in any way the two proposals as, both

"My real difficulty lies in collating in any way the two proposals as, both in their locality and desirability, they appear to me as the poles apart. They seem to me two entirely separate questions, and the necessity for either to be wholly independent of the necessity of the other. Personally I feel that both are desirable and almost essential. In fact if not immediately at least in the near future I consider both as essential. both as essential. Very Fine and Useful

both as essential.

Very Fine and Useful

"Now, both these schemes are excellent. No one is ever satisfied. One can quite understand the islanders imagining Jaffna to be a city flowing with milk and honey and desiring to get there. It is no less easy to understand those once there being anxious to get somewhere else to Poonaryn for instance,

"Joking apart, this Poonaryn for instance,

"Joking apart, this Poonaryn Scheme is very fine and very useful. It affords a wonderful outlet for capital and labour. It is a fine fertile area and there is a genuine need of expansion for crowded Jaffna. In fact it is a land of promise. The cost, however, is serious, Rs. 750,000 for a ferry, 2½ million if bridged.

"There is also needed a road from Jaffna to the causeway and the completion of the road on the other side. Yet no one seeing the needs of Jaffna to expand and the fine prospects offered at Poonaryn would allow themselves to be totally put off by these difficulties.

"The two projects are both desir-

selves to be totally put off by these difficulties.

"The two projects are both desirable, even necessary, and if I were asked to decide which must come first, if only a limited sum of money could be provided, I think I should fall back on the view of our old friend, King Solomon and the baby and say cut it in two. Start both give so much money to each. It will take longer to finish either, but both being started both will be certain of completion in due course.

longer to finish either, but both being started both will be certain of completion in due course.

'If, however, this is not possible or not approved, and I had to give a definite final decision. I should say definitely for the benefit of the most needy, in view of the fact that the other party will only have to wait a little longer, the verdict must be for Punkudutivu Velanai Causeway first—to help a backward area out off, suffering many disabilities and hardships. all of which can be put right by the acceptance of this report.

Col. T. G. Jayawardena (Balangoda) the only point to decide was which to take up first. It was very difficult to decide that, but they should take a broad view of the question from the point of view of benefit to the whole Peninsula. The only choice then was Punakari, which was part of a great development scheme. Sir C. V. Brayne an authority on land matters and agriculture, had in 1931 arged the immediate construction of the Ponakari causeway in 1930 because the areawas very suitable for agricultural development.

When the people of Jaffina who had turned their barren land intesmilling fields now asked for these two accontinued on Page 3.)

Applications should contain the owing particulars concerning the licants:

Full name and age.
Educational Qualifications.
Present and previous occupation with length of service and salary.
Applicants should state whether cossess a knowledge of accounts, experience and administrative

4. Salary attached to the post is 2400/- per annum rising to Rs. 00/- by annual increments of Rs.

Applications at ld be accom-Il be made on Office of U. D. C. Council.

Jaffit.
(G. 44. 28 10 35)



## Kindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935.

#### POONERYN AT LAST

THOUGH IT WILL BE SOME YEARS before the Jaffna-Pooneryn causeway could be reckoned among accomplished facts, yet the supporters of the scheme may well ongratulate themselves on the happy issue of the debate in the State Council, last week, which discussed the report of the Exe-cutive Committee of Communications and Works on the question of causeways in Jaffna and resolved to refer back the report with the amendment deleting the "construction of a causeway between Pungudutivu and Velanai" and the inclusion of the words, "for a causeway to run from Karativu point to Sankuand the inclusion of the piddy at Pooneryn." In so doing the State Council has ended the protracted controversy regarding the claims for priority urged on behalf of each of the competing causeways. The State Council has now, by a convincing majority, accepted the views of the Member for Pt. Pedro who voiced the feelings not only of his constituents but of the majority of the Tamils in Jaffna.

Whatever reasons there might have been, in pre-depression days, for difference of opinion with regard to the need for the Pooneryn causeway, the economic depression and consequent nnemployment have brought home to the people the necessity to rely more increasingly on food production as a means of living, and public opinion in Jaffina, save those sections which could not lift their eyes beyond parochial interests, is now definitely in favour of the Pooneryn causeway. It is realised that the linking up of Pooneryn with the Peninsula will give an impetus to the paddy industry, encourage colonisation of the vast and fertile but un-developed areas at Pooneryn, developed areas at Pooneryn, attract peasant settlers from Jaffna, relieve in some measure Jama, reneve in some measure cattle owners in the Jaffna and Thenmaradchy division's of the difficulty of finding pasturage throughout the year for their half-starved cattle and open other avenues of economic exploitation.

The State Council having ex- munications and Works.

pressed itself in favour of the of construction Pooneryn causeway, it now rests with the Ministry of Communiearly cations to take steps to give effect to this long standing demand of the people of the North. We do not in the least minimise the importance of the other cause-ways between island and island and island and mainland. But, we do hope that the protagonists of the other causeways which, by common admission are necessary for the convenience of the people, will recognise the superior claims of the Poonervn causeway and do nothing to delay or unduly postpone its early realisation. postpone its early realisation. We trust the bitter experience of the past will warn the supporters of the other causeways against the futility of quarrelling over the rival claims of the several projects.

The credit for lifting the Pooneryn proposal from the arena of controversy rests with Mr. G. G. PONNAMBALAM, Point Pedro) whose lucid and convincing speech in Council which we ex-pect to publish in our next issue (Thursday, Oct. 31) made a profound impression on the members. His speech, "which", in the words of the Member for Kegalle "could have few equals to convince an audience" breathed such earnestness and sincerity that the House found it impossible to resist its appeal. Member after member including some members of the Committee of Communications rose in his seat and expressed his concurrence with the Point Pedro member. It was not merely a personal triumph for the member, it also demonstrated the merits of team work. All the Tamil members with the sole exception of the member for Kayts who moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Committee regarding Pungudutivu causeway supported Mr. Ponnampalam. The members of the Council who had personal knowledge of the relative merits of the three proposals were naturally impressed by the united stand taken up by the majority of the Tamil members.

Be it said to his credit that the member for Kayts had done his best to secure priority for the Pungudutivu causeway. It was, we take it, on his suggestion that MR. E C. VILLIERS while acting as Minister of Communications visited Pungudutivu and was given a warm reception. The Member for Kandy also visited the Island. We are not surprised that these gentlemen were moved to tears at the sight of men, women and children wading through mud and water to reach Velanai. The Acting to reach Velanai. The Acting Minister therefore recommended Minister therefore recommended in his report the early construction of the Pungudutivu causeway and the member for Kandy stood up for the Island population. It would certainly have avoided much pother, if the gentlemen who came up to Jaffna to study the question of causeways on the spot, had been given the opportunity to study the merits of the Pooneryn proposal also. The Member for Kayts might well have pulled up his apple cart by the road-side to each by the Pooneryn proposal also. enable the Pooneryn proposal in which the entire Tamil population is interested to advance towards practical realisation.

We congratulate Mr. Ponnam-BALAM on the success he has a hieved in paving the way to-wards the early construction of the Pooneryn causeway and trust he will see to it that the question is not allowed to rest too long on the files of the Minister of Com-

#### LETTERS TO THE **EDITOR**

A SHORTER ROUTE TO INDIA

Sir,—Mr. Balasingam's well reasoned article on a shorter route to India deserves the earnest considerations of the Government of Ceylon. It will be remembered that a passenger route between Pt. Calimere and Kayts was opened as a trial in October 1907 and I was sent as the Ceylon Government Medical Officer Ceylon Government Medical Officer to Pt. Calimere to open the port. After a period of 8 months it was closed in June 1908. Perhaps the number of passengers making use of this route was not considered enough to warrant its continuance. As far as my experience went, the causes of this lack of patronage

1. Want of railway communication to Pt. Calimere, the nearest railway station being at Thiruthurai-pundy a distance of 24 miles.

2. Want of arrangements for

the reception, detention and efficient the reception, detention and emcient medical supervision of passengers at Pt Calimere, except the stationing of a Medical Officer whose duty was to register all the passengers on route to Kayts. They had to report themselves daily for five days or more according to the nature of interiors disease prevailing in villages. there according to the nature of infectious disease prevailing in villages they came from. A list of infected villages was received daily by the M. O. from the Health authorities in Madras. Passengers were put to a lot of inconvenience as there were in Madras. Passengers were a lot of inconvenience as there a lot of inconvenience as there were no places for them to stay at Pt. Calimere for 5 days and most of them made Vedaraniam 8 miles away as their head quarters from where they reported themselves at Pt. Calimere

Pt. Calimere

3 Insufficient sea transport to
Kayts. As the port of Calimere remained closed for Ceylon traffic for
about 10 years previously the large
number of sailing vessels popularly
known as Kalla Dhonies dwindled to
below 20. Pt. Calimere being a subknown as Kalla Dhonies dwindled to below 20. Pt- Calimere being a subport of Thopputural these vessels were prohibited from carrying more than 15 passengers at a time though able to take treble the number. This drawback was keenly felt when a large number of pilgrims went over to Lidia by different routes for the great Pestival of Ardhodayam which occurs once in several years. On their return a large majority took the route via Tuticorin where steamers were available to take them across. Unfortunately cholera broke out there and the port was closed for passenger traffic to Ceylon. The remaining pilgrims rushed to Pt. Calimere the only other route and found to their surprise that only 15 passengers could be taken at a time by the limited number of vessels aviilable. Appeal was nade to the Port authorities at Thopputural to allow more passengers nor vessel but it was refused. At this juncture cholera broke out at Pt. C. limere as well and the port had to be closed temporarily. The remaining Putrims underwent untold hard ships and took months to return to Cevlon. hips and took months to return

With the extension of railway at Pt. Caltmere the most important drawback has been removed. The other drawbacks are only matters of detail and one be overcome if the opening of this route is decided.

As regards a camp site, I am sure extensive lands are available in the vicinity of Pt. Caltmere for the erection of a camp on the same lines as Mandapam but on a smaller scale. Drinking water of good quality can be obtained from wells in this area. If a camp is provided at Pt. Caltmere only a disinfecting station will be required at Kankesantural. A site for the purpose should be easily available in close proximity to the railway station.

Expeditious sea transport will naturally follow as it will be a paying

C. Sivasithamparam
Ratired Provincial Surgeon.
Dam St.

#### THAT INCIDENT;

Mr. V. Candiah markadu writes to say that at the meeting of the Committee of the Rate-payers' Association of his ward no mandate was given to any mem-ber of the U. D. C. He is also not aware of the stone-throwing incident,

#### HINDU BOARD OF **EDUCATION**

The following schools have

been provisionally registered:— (1) Allappiddy Paraasathy Mixed School in the Islands division

(2) Tinnevely Senkuntha Bilingual School at Tinnevely.

New Schools have been opened since Vijayadasami in the following villages: Kathiripiai, Poyiddy, Thaiyiddy and Paruthiyadaippu, bringing the total number of new Schools for the year under the Hindu Board to 12.

#### VISWAMITRA

Continued From Page 1).

od the "gayatri,"—the most perfect hymn of man,—for it appeals to all persons and to all levels of spiritual attainments. The Gayatri is a prayer for light, so that the highest impulse of the individual may guide him to his destiny. The best interests of the individual are coincident with the best interests of the world. It is therefore a hymn of universal application and value. It is addressed to no particular god and is elastic. 'It has a liquidity of meaning and an adaptability of conception, which is the secret of its catholicity. In fact it is a prayer which can be accepted by anybody and everybody. It is a prayer which expresses the strivings of the soul and wishes to expand. It is ever expansive. Nothing is exclusive of it and all is in clusive of it. It is like a painted picture where ene can admire the colour, another the background, a third the perspective and so on! It represents the travails of a man struggling to attain perfection. 'Develop the spirituality from within and use external help to aid in so far as it promotes self-help' is a motto well worth copying into action.

'The hopes and aspirations of man have entwined themselves around this mantra; their profoundest feelings of romance, their ecstatic experiences of an enlightenment, that is not of the earth, earthy, have been inextricably bound up with it! The Gayatri or Savitri is a prayer for light, more light. It does not pray for wants or comforts. The meaning of the Gayatri is—we meditate on the great glory of the god Savita that he may inspire our thoughts or works. It may also mean may we attain the great glory of the god Savita who inspires our thoughts or works. It may also mean may we attain the great glory of the god Savita who inspires our

our thoughts or works. It may also mean may we attain the great glory of the god Savita who inspires our thoughts or works "It is either a of the god Savita who inspires our thoughts or works' "It is either a prayer to attain the supreme efful gence symbolised by the golden appendages of Savita or meditation on that effulgence for obtaining inspiration. The Gayatri is not a creed, not a statement of the mere beliefs of the individual nor a request for the supply of the needs of the daily life of his body, but an attempt to obtain spiritual enlightenment to reach a plane of thought superior to that of the ordinary material life of men. The aspect of the Divinity appealed to in this prayer is not God conceived as Providence because it is not a petition for the supply of wants, but it is Savita, the impeller, the driving power behind the cosmos, "through whose force the wind blows, through whose force the sun moves, through whose force the sun moves, through whose force again and Indra discharge their functions, and Mrityu meves, the fifth." (Trait Ilna II vii. This whose force Agoi and Indra discharge their functions, and Mrityu moves, the fifth:" (Trait Upa II vii. This nower is symbolised as the golden affolgence, for light is the best objective representation of Samvit, the effulgence, for light is the best objective representation of Samvit, the consciousness which enlightens for each one of us his mental and bodily changes and is the driving power of all life. This is the supreme gift of Viswamitra to this world. This is the highest and truest charity—the fundamental gift of Viswamitra. There nave been other sages, in a sense superior to Viswamitra, like Vasishtha, Vamideva etc. but they were all born with faculty, spiritually speaking. However much one may disbelieve in born with faculty, spiritually speaking. However much one may disbelieve in the law of karma, one must believe in the law of karma, one must believe in the law of karma, one must believe in the advantage; he had to convert every difficulty into a facility, every torture of his experience into a step in the ascent to Ralisation. Thus his life shows how a determined person can attain his goal in the midst of alarms, tempatations, difficulties, passions, overcoming all, conquering all, subduing all and reach the highest pinnacle of apiritual glory. He is an example of an ordinary mortal attaining the

The Town's Benighted Hour

THEEPAVALI EVE EXPERIENCE

#### U. D. C. Lighting Fails

For a full hour, on Theepavali eve, the major part of Jaffna Town was condemned to darkness, the electric lights having failed. The rest of the town which covers Grandbazaar, the busiest centre in the area, was

the busiest centre in the area, was denied light for a quarter hour.

Wards Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 were in darkness for one hour. The Police Station, shops in Main Street, Fort, Hospital, and the Regal Theatre which are within this area, had the worst experience since the Electric Lighting Scheme was inapproposed. Lighting Scheme was inaugurated. The theatre especially which had a crowded house, and which depended for its supply of current on the U. D. C. Power house was hard put to it to keep in good humour a crowd that was deprived of the show for one hour. Torches flashed and there one hour. Torches has need a was an exodus of the more resource was an exodus of lamps and caudle

was an exodus of the more resourceful in search of lamps and candles
and with these improvised lights,
the audience waited for a good hour
for the resumption of the show.

Darkness held up all business.
Proprietors of shops, apprehending untoward incidents, lost no
time in breaking up their packets of
candles and supplying enough light
to protect their goods from unboly
hands.

People rushed to the Power Station to see what had happened. It was ascertained that one of the It was ascertained that one engines had failed.

#### At Grand Bazaar

Grandbazar which was humming with activity, being the eve of Thee-papaly, when the last of the purchases of new clothes for the festival were being made was thrown into darkness and confusion for 15 minutes. Every shop which was a hive of activity, of bidding and bargaining, was crowded to its utrrost capacity, and on the light failing about city, and on the lights failing, shop-keepers, not so much the customers, keepers, not so much the customers, were taken by surprise and rushed to the door-ways to prevent theft. Hundreds of shops, with thousands of people in and out of them were in utter confusion. Here and there, some shop-keepers with forethought had provided themselves with oil lamps and kept watch with anxiety for their goods. Thefts are reported in some of the shops.

The Police had in readiness a dozen cycle-patrol police and when

dozen cycle-patrol police and when the lights failed, these were rushed to the Grandbazaar to prevent

#### SERIOUS MOTOR AC-CIDENT AT V'PONNE

#### Rival 'Bus Conductors Drag Woman

At the 'bus halting place opposite Kamalasani Press in a crowded part of the Jaffna Kankesanturai road at Vannarpouce which is always the scene of brawls and obscene language on the part of rival 'bus conductrs who canyass passengers a sectious who canvass passengers, a serious motor accident, resulting in grievous is jury to a market woman, is report-

ed to have taken place last evening Espying a market woman, on he way back home at about 7 p. m. two of his experience into a step in the ascent to Ralisation. Thus his life shows how a determined person can attain his goal in the midst of alarms, temptations, difficulties, passions, overcoming all, conquering all, subduing all and reach the highest pinnacle of apiritual glory. He is an example of an ordinary mortal attaining the highest glory by sheer dint of exertion and self-help with a determined will. Every one of us is a potential Viswamitra—that is his message to humanity. There is the hope for all mortlas.

(The Indian Mirror) rival conductors rushed up and held her by her arms. The woman reContinued from Page 1.)

a half millions the Council should it, even if the scheme cost four jons. 'Hear, Hear'. They had at much larger sums on other parts

and restate the Punakari and vote yearly between and Rs. 40,000. After e second scheme mention port should be taken up

P. Wijeyeratne . Kegalle)
s surprised that the Exemittee had not, in framing consulted those members oil who knew the Norththe Unanimity of the way was a clear indication pater need was Pooneryn's.

the the greater need was Peoneryn's. If the House gave the Committee a candate he was sure they would not estate to bring in another report found. He therefore moved that he report be referred back.

Mr. S. M. Anantham [Mannar] conded. He said that as ad been stated, the difficulties the people of Punkudutiva were a usal affair whereas Peonarya was a mater of all-Jaffaa importance. In sed, if Poonarya was properly developed it would to a great extent serve in needs of Ceylon in respect to food reduction. The land was very particular.

#### Not so Fertile

There had been great agricultural spansion near Karachi, but that was at so fertile a place as Pootarynat only would cultivation be possible, a also farming. Sir C. V. Brayne dlaid particular stress on the questa. If the Minister of Agriculture and to Pootaryn he would be its nutest champion.

There were also great possibilities

There were also great possibilities tobacco cultivation and stock

They of Jaffua were very concerned one the question because if no policy rere definitely indicated the Pooneryn anseway would go into the limbo of blivion. If Punkudutivu were to be seveloped there would be a tendency to shelve the other scheme and feel that the problem had been solved. It supported the motion to refer back the report.

from the Budget, but from a reserve, and he hoped this was the case.

If the council referred the motion back it would be unnecessary for the Committee to reconsider it because the fact the report was referred back would mean that the Poonaryn scheme should be launched first.

Good Return for Money

Mr. D. J. Winahaurenda (Ratna pura), said that a narrow pathway was all that was alreaded for the Ponkudutivu causeway. As regards the Pooneryn causeway, the money spent on the Scheme would undoubtedly being in a valure.

on the Scheme would undoubtedly bring in a return.

Mr. V. S. De. S. Wikremanayske Hambantotal said that the Exemine Committee appeared to be influenced by patitions. They should have realised that Pooneryn was more important than Punkudutivu.

Island of Delft

Island of Delft

Sir Baron Jayatilake (Leader of the House) said that it would be wise on the part of the Council to provide safe and easy means of access to the neople living in those islands.

He referred to the cyclone in the Delft, where it was not possible for the Government Agent to ascertain the extent of damage due to lack of proper communication with the Island; the riots that took place in the island and the murderous assault on the Maniagar of the Island.

The people who inhabited these islands had a right to ask that they be given access to the mainland. He thought that it should be toe primary thing for the Government to do.

They should all admit that the question was one which should be reconsidered. The Committee should reconsidered The Committee should reconsidered the that had been urged on that occasion and see whether it could not delete the Punkudutiva Scheme from this arena of trouble and give the people of Pooneryn their inalienable right of access to the mainland. mainland.

Need for Stimulation

Need for Stimulation

maintaind.

Need for Stimulation

The Hen. Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Minister of Agriculture and Landssaid that the procedure adopted in the present Instance was not anticipated in the Constitution. All Committees were expected to go into the question of any project and, after they had considered it, to place it before the Board of Ministers. He could not understand why the Committee thought it necessary to come to the Commit for its opinion. It looked as it the members of the Committee required stimulation to think over the report once again. As such he had no objection to its being referred back.

Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeratoe moved the inclusion of his amendment deleting the words "the construction of a causeway between Puckudutivu and Velanai" and the inclusion of the words "for a causeway to run from Karaitivu point in the Jaffaa Pei insula to Sankupiddy et Poonaryo."

Bird in Hand Worth Two in Bush

The report.

Mr. A E. Goonesinghe (Colombo Central) said that it may be that the Poonaryn causeway was also urgent. If so, have that too, and let the Committee bring upanother motion for that

Most of the Jaffna members had not visited the place, but the Acting Minister, Mr. Villers, had done so before framing his report, and be had found that the claims of Pockudutivu should be satisfied. Punkudutivu men, the Jaffna Press and even big Colombo payers were supporting the Actink Minister.

Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyerathe moved the inclusion of his amendment deleting the words "the construction of a causeway between Punkudutivu and Verlanai" and the inclusion of the words "for a causeway to run from Keraitivu point in the Jaffna Perinsula to Sankupiddy at Poonaryn."

Bird in Hand Worth Two in Bush

The Hon, Mr. Macan Marcar (Minister of Communications in reply said that there were a number of petitions that there were a number of petitions that there were a number of petitions that they are in competition with the other needs of the country in general.

It was possible that the Board wanted money for the scheme not

Jaffon and one of them had told bim that "they would not come to an agreement," and that they should decide the question. He would, how ever, advise them to accept what was recommended by the committee, as a bird in the hand was worth two in the hush. If the members of the northern province could not agree among themselves, he could not understand how the north and the south could agree at any rate.

The amendment of Mr. Wijeyeratine for consideration for the construction of the Pooneryn causeway was then put to the House and carried. Ayes 28, Noes 13.

#### Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA No. 8124

Murugesu Nagalingam of Chuli-

Murugesu Nagalingam of Chulipuram Plaintiff,
Saravanamuthu Nagalingam of Chulipuram and as administrator of the estate of his late wife Parupillai Defendant,
Under by virtue of Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public Auction the under mentioned properties at Changanai and Sillalai on Saturday the 9th November 1935 commencing at 830 A.M.

November 1935 commencing at 8:30

A. M.

(a) All that piece of land situated at Sillalai in the parish of Pandateruppu called "Sandavayal" in extent 174 Lms. P. C. with well and bounded on the East by the property of Ponnu wife of Nagamuthu and others, North by Sinnakkuddy wife of Kumaravaloo and others. West by Murugar Kathiresu, South by the Village limit of Mathagal

(b) All that piece of land situated at Changani called "Kannampysanthai" in extent 6 Lms V. C with halmyrahs and bounded on the East by the property of Kansgar Suppar, North Soosaipnillai Santhiappillai and others, West Pounu wife of Nagamuthu, South by Murugar Kathiresu (c) All that piece of land situated at Changani called "Kannampisanthai" in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by Murugar Kathiresu (c) All that piece of land situated at Changani called "Kannampisanthai" in extent 4 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by Muthy wife of Sinnappu, North by Kanagar Suppar, West by Pennachehy widow of Kasinathar and South by lane.

S. MASILAMANI Commissioner Chalipuram 25th Oct. 1935

Mis. 185, 28-10-35)

Chalipuram 25th Oct. 1935 Mis. 185. 28-10-351

#### **Auction Sale**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

JAFFNA.
No. 6718.
hellamma widow of Visvanather
Sangarapillai of Puloly West
Vs. Plaintiff.
1. Margaret widow of Mariampillai

1. Margaret widow of Mariampillai Leenappu of Thumpalai
2 Emanuel Vincent Samuel of Thumpalai personally and as administrator of the estate of his wife Agnes deceased of Thumpalai Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall put up for Sale by Public Auction the following, at the spot on Saurday 16th November 1935, commencing at 4 p. m:—

The Northern half share of a divided extent of 14 Lys V. C. out of the

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NOTICE

SALE OF TODDY RENTS IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT 1935-1936.

refilers are hereby invited for the pur-hase of the exclosive privilege of selling ermented toddy by retail in the under-neutioned localities for the period January, 1936, to August 1, 19.6, subject to the eneral conditions published by Excise

itermented forder by the period Jineary, 1, 1936, to August 1, 19.6, subject to the general conditions published by Excise Notification No. 276 of 24d April, 1935, and the Toddy Rent Sale Conditions for 1935-36.

2. Every tender shall be made on blank tender forms which can be obtained at the Kachberies at Jaffaa, Mannar, Mullaittivu, Kegaile, Matale, Anaradhapura, Colombo and Kandy, the General Treasury, Colombo, the Excise assistant Commissioner's and Superintendent's offices, Jaffaa A Treasury of Kachcheri receipt acknewledging the deposit of a sum of Rs. 100/- should be attached to each tender

3. The taverns will be sold together.

4. Every tender shall be placed in a sealed envelope clearly marked in the top left hand corner with the number and name of the tavern in respect of which the tender is made. The envelope shall be deposited in the Kachcheri tender box or sent by registered post so as to reach the Kach

registered post so as to reach the Kachland situated at Thumpalai, Point
Pedro within the Jurisdiction of this
Caurt called Sathakakadavai in extent
7 Lms V. C. Sathakakadavai in extent
15 Lms V. C. Sathakakadavai house
1 and represented by lot "A" in plan
No. 1215 dated 24th day of November
1906 and prepared by C. C. Ganapathipiliai Licensed Surveyor and filed
with the Fiscal Conveyance No. 12
dated 30th day of January 1907, in
extent 7 Lms V. C. and 10½ Kls.
according to the soid plan, with Pal
mytahs Coconut Trees, Arecanut
Trees. Well and the newly built factory with all the machinery installed
therein; bounded on the East by the
property of Sinnathamby Poothamby
and others, North by the property of
the 2nd defendant and others, West
by road, South by the property of
Ceeilia Parimalam wife of Thambi
muttu and others and by byelane.

T. Subrahamanyan,
Licensed Survayor Layeller.

T. Subrahmanyan, Licensed Surveyor, Leveller, uctioneer and Commissioner. Auctioneer and

Puloly West, Point Pedro.

(Mis 186. 28 10.35) (O. 86. 24 & 28-10-35.

The tender.

Covernment Agent may in his dispretion put up the privilest for sale by auction.

The nuccessful tenderer or brider shall, immediately on being granted the privilege, sign the conditions of sale and pay to the Government Agent as a security deposit a sum equivalent to [two months' rent of the privilege.

7. Conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained at the Jaffan Kachcheri

8. Tenders close at 2 p. m. on Monday, November 18, 1935. The tenderers must be present at the Kachcheri at the time.

V. Viswalingam.

The Kachcheri, Jaffan, October 23, 1935.

Localities referred to:

Localities referred to:
No. Locality, Division,
27. Parantan Pachchilaippali-Karachchi
28. Kandavalai do,

N.B. These taverns shall be opened at 8 a.m. and closed at 6-30 p.m.

(G.43. 28-10-35.)

#### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8647.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8647.

The matter of the estate of the late Assaippillai of Punnalaikkadduvan

Deceased,

Sinniah Thambipillai of Punnalaikkadduvan

Ve

Sinniah Thambipillai of Punnalaikkadduvan Vs.

1. Thamotharampillai Nalliah
2. Thambipillai Ratnam
3. Thambipillai Ratnam
3. Thambipillai Ratnam
3. Thambipillai Arasaranam
4. Nesaranam daughter of Thambipillai
5. Kirupairanam daughter of Thambipillai
6. Selvaranam daughter of Thambipillai
all of Punnalaikadduvan.
The 2nd, 2rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy Esquire District Judge Jafina on the 14th day of September 1935 in the pressuce of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read it is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed Deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear on the 31st day of October 1935 and show Cause to the centrary to the satisfaction of the Court.
This 18th day of September 1935.
Sgd. c. Coomaraswamy District Judge

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(Q. 172, 13-10 to 12-1-36

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All the agents, employees, policy-holders and the public are hereby notified that the change of the name of the Company has taken effect as from 1-8-35.

It is further notified that the constitution of the company has, with the sanction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, been so changed, as to do Life Assurance business under the Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1912, and that the capital of the Company has been fixed protein at Rs. 200,000/- divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 50/- each, the necessary security having been furnished to the Government of India, the Company will commence the new business as from 1-10-35.

All correspondences, Money Orders, Cheques etc., should henceforth be addressed to the new name and address given herein, viz., "The Indo-Lanka Life Assurance Company, Limited," No. 7 General Patter's Road, Mount Road, Madras, or Post Box No. 346, Mount Road, Madras.

Dated at Madras the 13th day of August 1935.

#### S. K. SUBRAMANIAM,

MANAGING DIRECTOR

(Mis. 173. 17/10 to 28/10/35.) 

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130. 12-8 to 11-11-35)

#### Order Nisi

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5512
In the matter of the estate and effects
of the late A. V. Muttiah Chettiar
Suppiah Chettiar of Vannarponnai West Deceased.
Muttammal widow of A. V. Muttiah
Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar presently of
Kovilanvayal Kuarnagalore vattam'
Tirumayam Taluk, Pudukkotta State,
South India by her attorney Mutuveera Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar Maru
thappah of do by his
Guardian ad litem
2. P. A. S. M. A. R. Muthalaguppillai of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna
Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the
petitioner abovenamed praying for
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovenamed deceased A. V.
Muttiah Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar
ooming on for disposal before C.
Coomaraswamy Esquiro District
Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of
March 1935 in the presence of Mr. K.
Aiyadurai Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit of the
netitioner dated the 13th day of
February 1934 having read. It is declared that the petitioner is as widow
of the said intestate issued to
her unless the respondents or any
other person shall on or before the
24th day of July 1935 show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contraryThis 27th day of June, 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge
Time to show cansa is extended for
31-10-35
(O. 87, 24 & 28-10-35)

#### Notice

Notice

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
No. T. R. 45.

In the matter of an Application
under Section 112 of the Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.
Pararasasekarampillai Thambiah of
Nunavil, Chavakacherr Petitioner.
Vs.
Kathiravelu Kasippillai of do.
To, Respondent Abovenamed
You are hereby required to take notice
that the Petitioner bas applied for a Vesting
Order in terms of Section 112 of the Trust
Ordinance, vesting the Temple called "Santifirasekara Varivamatha Sivan Kovil"
standing on the land called "Sanuathivalawa"
standing on the land called "Sanuathivalawa" suswn by you or any others interested in the said Temple and its Temporalities to the contrary, on the Eleventh day of November 1935.

Drawn by, By C.C. Somasegaram, C. C Proctor (or Petitioner, Jaffna, 19th October 1935, (Mis. 178, 24 & 28-10-35)

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

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Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press
Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1935.

v 137.1-11-34-31-10-35 (M)