

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## GAYA AND BUDDHA GAYA

### A HINDU HOLY LAND

## AN ATTEMPT TO SQUEEZE OUT THE HINDUS

By Diwan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri

ONE OF the things now agitating the public mind is the future of Gaya and Buddha Gaya as envisaged in the new Buddha Gaya Temple Bill. It will be difficult to gauge the public feeling on this matter without knowing the depth of the Hindu veneration for Gaya. Mr. Benimadhab Barua's recent work on Gaya and Buddha-Gaya points out that Vishnu is in the holy land of Gaya in four aspects viz. Jadadhara, Janardana, Narayana, and Pundarikaksha and that the Gaya Mahatmya refers to the triple symbols of Vishnu viz. (1) the *avyakta* or unmanifest aspect as represented by slaps of stone on the hills of Gaya and (2) the *vyaktavyakta* or semi-manifest aspect represented by the footprints of God (which caused the sudden rush of emotion that transformed Nainai into Sri Krishna chaitanya) and (3) the *vyakta* or manifest as represented by images of stone. We find also in Gaya the images of Brahma and Siva as also the images of Gayatri, Savitri, Saraswati, eight Vasus and eleven Rudras and other deities. A well-known verse says that a man should pray for many sons so that at least one son may go to Gaya and offer *pinda* (funeral oblations) to his ancestors. The sacred tradition is that *pindas* should be offered in three places viz. at the Phalguni river, at the Vishnupada temple and the akshayavata (immortal fig tree). It is said that sita offered a *pinda* at the Phalguni river to the spirit of Dasaratha.

### Sacred to Buddhists

It is no doubt true that a portion of Gaya has become sacred to the Buddhists as well. The Bodhi tree under which Buddha attained illumination is there. A famous verse states with what determination he sat under the tree with the fixed resolve of knowing the truth. But it must not be forgotten that the *asvattha* tree was and is the object of supreme veneration to the Hindus already and always. In course of time the Diamond Throne (Vajrasana) came into existence and many Buddhist monasteries sprang up. The vajrasana is an artistic representation of the manner in which Buddha sat under the Bo-tree with grim resolve to attain enlightenment or die. Asoka erected there a great stone pillar (Dharmasakotsrita Silastambha). Hiuen-Tsang says: "On the site of the present Vihara (temple) Asoka Raja at first built a small *vihara* (sanctuary). Afterwards there was a Brahman who reconstructed it on a larger scale". He says about the Vajrasana: "In the middle of the enclosure surrounding the Bodhi tree is the Diamond Throne. On this ten thousand Buddhas of the Dhatukalpa have sat and entered into the Diamond Samadhi hence

the name of the Diamond Throne".

### After Buddha's Illumination

The historic spot where Buddha is said to have spent the second week after his enlightenment standing with his gaze fixed upon the scene of Victory at the foot of the Bo-tree, became noted as the site of the *Animisha chaitya*. The *Ratna chankrama chaitya* (the jewel walk shrine is on the spot (near the Bo-tree) where Buddha spent the third week after his illumination, in *ditatively* waiting to and 'fro. The *Ratnaghar chaitya* the jewel-horse, shrine) is on the spot where he sat and spent the fourth week after his illumination formulating his *abidhamma naya* (the method of exposition of his doctrines). The *Ajapala vyagrodha* is the Banyan tree under which Buddha spent the fifth week after his illumination. The *Rajayatana* is the tree under which Buddha spent the sixth week after his enlightenment. Besides these and other sacred spots there is the great Bodhi Gaya temple. Hiuen Tshang calls it by the name Mahabodhi Vihara. There is no need to go here in greater detail into the manner in which the holy places of Buddhism grew in numbers at Buddha Gaya. Hiuen Tshang says well: "Within the surrounding wall, the sacred traces touch one another in all directions. Here there are *stupas*, in another place *viharas* (temples). The Kings, princes, and great personages throughout all Jambudvipa (India), who have accepted the bequeathed teaching as handed down to them, have erected these monuments as memorials".

### A Hindu Holy Land

Mr. Barua says: "But all the same the expansion of Buddhist predominance was limited as yet to the region of Urveta. The city of Gaya or Gaya proper remained unaffected throughout and retained its distinctive Hindu character." Even when, two-and-a-half centuries later, Hiuen Tshang passed through this city (Gaya), it had but few inhabitants, its population having consisted of a thousand families of Brahmins only. It continued, of course, as there to fore, to be a Hindu Holy land."

### Buddha Gaya and Kataragama

At present a Hindu Mahant is managing the Buddha Gaya temple. That has been the case for centuries. The aim of the Bill is to hand it over to a Buddhist committee. But what justification has been shown for such a step? None whatever. Buddha Gaya was sacred to the Hindus long before Buddha was born and has continued to be venerated all along. The support given by the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha to the Bill

## The Hydro-Electric Scheme

### MINISTRY TO REPORT TO COUNCIL

### Proposal to Resume Construction

The Board of Ministers, it is understood, has approved of a report being presented to the State Council on the proposal to resume the construction, of the Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The Executive Committee of Communication and Works had decided that a report should be submitted to the State Council recommending that the Hydro-Electric Scheme should be carried out on the lines laid down in the report made by the Consulting Engineers last year.

After the consideration of this proposal by the Board of Ministers, it was decided, it was learnt, to seek the approval of the State Council of a vote to meet the expenses of the Consulting Engineers in London in the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for the purpose of calling for tenders for the construction of the Scheme.

### A Year's Delay

According to the Consulting Engineers' Report of last year a period of twelve months would be required from the time they received instructions to prepare the specifications until the date of acceptance of tenders, while the contractors would require four years to complete and test the works and have them ready for working.

On this basis it was anticipated that the works would be ready by October 1935.

is not justifiable. The Hindu management has not been proved to have been indifferent or obstructive to Buddhist worship at the Buddha Gaya Temple. The Kadirgama temple in Ceylon is under Buddhist management. Is there any demand for its being handed over to Hindu management? The attempt to have a Buddhist management of the Buddha Gaya temple and to go to the extent of consulting the Governments of Ceylon and Burma in nominating members to the committee has no propriety whatever. The Hindu Mahant is to be a member of the committee but he will be an impotent member. The Hindu Mahant has not in any manner prevented the proper Buddhist Worship in the temple. Why should he then be squeezed out of the management? He has been there for more than four hundred years. If such an expropriation as that proposed to be effected by the Bill is proper the Hindus can well demand back the mosques into which the muslims converted Hindu temples. The new attempt is not an attempt to give the management of the temple to the Hindus and the Buddhists alike but to squeeze out the Hindus altogether. The Hindus regard the places as sacred and have to offer *pindas* there. Their sentiments and rights deserve every respect and have to be saved from being outraged by the Bill.

## Italian Aggression On Abyssinia

### Italy's Civilising Mission?

Our well-informed contemporary, the "Indian Social Reformer" writing editorially says:—

**S**PEAKING at a meeting in Bombay on June 30th, on "Democracy and Dictatorship". Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer paid a high tribute to Signor Mussolini's work in Italy. For the past two years disillusioned European critics who had expected a valuable counter to the Soviet State in Fascism, have vied with each other in portraying Fascism's failure in Italy. In a pessimistic review of Italian conditions after twelve and a half years of Mussolini, Mr. Hugh Quigley wrote in *Current History* a year ago, "the greatest achievement of Mussolini—namely, the increase in the wheat production of the country—has been accompanied by a decline in home consumption and the creation of stocks that are practically unmarketable." A more uncharitable critic, 'A. C.', writes in *The New Statesman* (June 29), "Mussolini has performed only one remarkable achievement in Italy. He has abolished the hooting of motor-horns in Rome." True, the dictatorship even at that had done no worse on the positive side than many democracies, but, as A. C. remarks, "there is a limit to the number of times that a man can shout 'Viva Il Duce' with increasing enthusiasm and, when the enthusiasm ceases to go up, it inevitably begins to go down." A popular leader in a democracy can retire peacefully when public favour falls from him but a dictator can never cease to dictate. For years observers have been watching for the last symptom of a crumbling government—War. Today it is only a question of time—probably not before the Abyssinian monsoon ends in September—when Mussolini will seek to regain his prestige in Italy by a war with Abyssinia. That Italian opinion does not favour such a war, as a recent communication from Devere Allen's Rome correspondent states and A. C.'s article to the *New Statesman* bears out, is beside the point. The Italian dictator has gone too far to retreat. The quick despatch of troops to Africa, the tirades against European countries which contemplate, however remotely, resisting Italian aggression against Abyssinia, and lastly the sudden decision of Mussolini to pay a personal visit of encouragement to his African colony reveal how fearful is the prospect of defeat to the Fascist State. Everything seems to hinge on successful Abyssinian campaign. Added evidence of weakening Italian confidence in Fascism is given by the news that a typhoid epidemic in Rome had to be kept back from public knowledge for a month.

### France, Britain and Abyssinia

It has been said that Abyssinia thrives on the rivalry of the Great Powers. But her chances of winning the support of any of them seem remote. France had been in the past the chief support of Abyssinia against Italian aggression, despite the fact that she entered into an agreement with Italy and Great Britain in 1906 conceding the right to Italy to build a railway through Abyssinia. In 1923 France, in the face of opposition from Italy and Great Britain, secured Abyssinian

admission to the League of Nations. When in 1925, Italy and Britain agreed between themselves to work together for benefits in Abyssinia, France threw the weight of her influence with the League on the side of Abyssinia, and Italy was frustrated once more. Therefore, Mussolini in 1935 made his peace first with France. The terms of the recent Franco-Italian agreement are still secret but it is believed that M. Laval has given Italy absolute freedom in the matter of adjusting boundaries, in return for Mussolini's support in Central European politics. Britain has in the past been favourable to Italian ambitions for an African empire. In 1885, Italy occupied Massowa, an Egyptian port on the African coast of the Red Sea, on the invitation of the British. The colony of Eritrea was built up round Massowa to the north-east of Abyssinia by encroachments on the territory of that State. Further attempts at extending territory were frustrated by the crushing defeat of the Italian forces at Adowa in 1896. Italian colonisation of Eritrea has been a marked failure and sooner or later Eritrea is bound to revert to Abyssinia—another reason for the present Italian offensive. In 1926 Britain not only favoured Italy's building a railway connecting Eritrea to Italian Somaliland but was even "prepared to recognize an exclusive Italian economic influence in the west of Abyssinia and in the whole of the territory to be crossed by the railway"—to the detriment of France's colonial trade. Today Britain's feelings towards Italy are even more kindly because Japanese farmers who have settled down as cotton-growers in Abyssinia, have captured the textile market there and are invading the neighbouring African territories.

### The League's Role

Which side Britain will take in an Italo-Abyssinian dispute is still a secret. It has been suggested in some quarters that Britain can effectively show her sympathy for Abyssinia, if she were so disposed, by closing the Suez Canal to Italian vessels. But this is not feasible. Her ownership of 46 per cent. of the shares in the Suez Canal Company is rendered ineffectual on discussions of policy by a clause that not more than ten votes can be exercised by a single shareholder at general meetings. As all the British holdings are in the name of the Government, Britain is one among scores. Of the thirty-two directors, one is Dutch, ten are British and twenty-one are French. More important is the Suez Canal Convention of 1883 to the effect that in peace and in war the Canal should be open to ships of commerce and war, of all nations. The defence of the Canal lies with Britain, the administration of it with France. The closing of it to Italian vessels would amount to an act of war on the part of these two nations. That, it is possible, is why Britain is anxious to bring the matter before the League—to have League sanction for such an act. But, in view of her commitment on this issue, Britain's enthusiasm for League intervention will rouse uneasy feelings in Abyssinian minds rather than allay their fears. The League of Nations will be just as ardent a supporter of Abyssinian rights as Britain and France choose her to be.

### Japanese Interests

If she fails to intervene, Abyssinia has only one Power to turn to—Japan. (Continued on Page 3.)



## NOTICE

NALLUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE ANNUAL FESTIVAL.  
4TH AUGUST, 1935 TO 29TH AUGUST, 1935.  
Permission having been granted to move processions and conduct religious assemblies according to custom round the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple and along the adjoining sections of the Point Pedro and Old Store Roads during the period of the festival, notice is hereby given to the Public that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Temple, along Wyman Road, Navanur Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, during the time that such processions and religious assemblies are moving round the Temple.

V. T. DIKMAN,  
Asst. Supt. of Police, N. P.  
Police Office,  
Jaffna, 30th July, 1935.  
G. 27, 1 & 3-9-35.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1935.

## SELECTION OF MINISTERS

IT IS SURMISED IN CERTAIN QUARTERS that among the minor alterations in the constitution to be announced shortly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be the one relating to the method of election of Ministers. Despite the proved shortcomings of the present system of each Executive Committee electing its own chairman who takes his seat on the Board of Ministers, elected members of minority communities found themselves unable to vote against it in the State Council debate on the famous PERERA motions. The Ministers belonging to minority communities while endorsing the demands of the Ministers' Memorandum on reforms, refused to support the request for the introduction of the British cabinet practice under which the chief Minister nominates his own colleagues. Time and again the minority communities have shown themselves opposed to any alteration in the present method of electing Ministers.

It is not that minority communities do not fully realise the many serious objections to which the present method is open. They know but too well that the system leads to lack of co-ordination among the Ministers and occasionally even disagreement between the Ministers and his own committee members. But, the minority communities cling to the system because it holds for them some chance of securing a place on the Board of Ministers.

Minority communities entertain the fear that if the present system be done away with, they, even the most deserving among them, may not have the opportunity of being actively associated with the Government of the country. We do not say that this apprehension is well-founded. But, so long as it is, there, some provision must be made to ensure the representation of minorities on the Board of Ministers. It is certainly unlikely that the chief Minister called upon to form a Government will allow his judgment to be warped by communal considerations so as to ignore and antagonise the interests of communities other than his own. But, in view of the present state of communal feeling in the country, heightened, no doubt, by the tactless and ungenerous attitude of the major community, it is not likely that the minority communities will accept the proposal to introduce the British Cabinet practice and forgo their opportunities for

Ministerial offices. Indeed, until such time as the different communities in the Island learn to lift their eyes from sectional interests and are ready to ignore their differences in a common endeavour for the uplift of the country as a whole, some way must be found to allay the fears of minority communities with regard to their claims for representation on the Board of Ministers.

The British cabinet practice is by far the most suitable for countries which have adopted British parliamentary methods and institutions. That alone will ensure greater co-ordination among Ministers and make for better administration than now. But there is no guarantee that committee members will offer their loyal support to the Ministers thrust on them by the chief Minister.

With the present committee system in force, it will be difficult to evolve a procedure for selecting Ministers who will co-operate with the chief Minister unless the powers of the Executive Committees are curtailed and they are reduced to the position of mere advisory bodies. There is no prospect in the near future of any far-reaching modification of the committee system. In the circumstances, there appears to be little chance of the British cabinet practice being introduced at present. If, however, as an experiment, a modification in the present method be introduced to approximate to the British ideal, we should like to point out that His Excellency the Governor as the party ultimately responsible for the good government of the country should have an effective voice in the selection of Ministers.

This, we hasten to add, can at the most be a temporary expedient designed to protect the interests of all communities till they are in a position to shed their fears and learn to trust each other.

## NEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT

## To Meet Needs of Jaffna

It is understood that Government has decided immediately to strengthen the judiciary of the Northern Province by making a new appointment, says the "Daily News."

At the present moment there is a District Judge and an Additional District Judge in Jaffna.

The Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Jaffna acts in the same capacity at Kayts and Mallakam.

Another Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate functions at Point Pedro and Chavakachari.

The judicial duties at Mannar and Mullativu are discharged by their respective Assistant Government Agents.

## Present Personnel Inadequate

It is now urged that two Commissioners of Requests and Police Magistrates are inadequate for the Jaffna Peninsula. The work of the Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate of Jaffna is too heavy to allow him to continue to preside over two other Courts.

A new appointment will therefore be made shortly.

## Rs 5 for being Drunk and Disorderly

One Vyravan and Nallathambiy Subbiah of Manipay were fined Rs. 5 each by the Police Magistrate Jaffna, for being drunk and disorderly on a public thoroughfare on Wednesday. The accused who were drunk were said to have obstructed the Police patrol car at Manipay.

## Obiter Dicta—XLIX

## Self-Respect, Opium, Asafoetida

## Just Fine!

THIS IS what I wish to say of the unique society of whose existence I came to know only this week. It is a society worth existing. I am curious to know all about it and the name of the man to whose genius this original association is due. All I rejoice over just now is its bare name. There should be such societies formed in every town in Ceylon, and all self-respecting men, and women, should be members of the same. From many things I have written here I feel convinced that Jaffna needs a Self-Respect Society.

## Write to the "H. O.?"

IT IS considered a sin or a degradation to write to the *Hindu Organ*. I guess so from a question put to me by a lawyer not long ago. He was unable (I don't blame him) to differentiate between manly criticism and mere mud-slinging. I believe he knows the difference between defamation and legitimate criticism. It needs all-round knowledge to appreciate Labouchere's "Pillory" in *Truth*. So too it is not everybody who can understand that public men in the conduct of public affairs are liable to public criticism. A knowledge of the niceties of literary art and of journalistic technique is needed for a sane estimate of writing to the *Hindu Organ*. Fair criticism, however severe, is not of persons but of principles associated with persons.

## Public Criticism

PEOPLE don't take things sportively in many parts of Ceylon. I think I once said in this paper that there are men in Jaffna going about with huge carbuncles, boils, blains and blisters under capacious shawls, and if a fellow touches one of the boils, there is a terrible squeal. Carbuncles must be concealed,—there should be no criticism of anything or anybody. Any public shortcoming is a carbuncle on the body politic: it calls for a surgical operation. There are carbuncles in public life, in the State, in the Courts, in the Church, and everywhere—but, please don't operate says each carbuncle owner. This is the anti-criticism mentality. It is a wrong attitude. Criticism is the surgeon's knife, it ends or mends. It is absolutely essential for the well-being of every state and community and institution. Its wholesomeness as a curative cannot be questioned.

## "The Benefit of the Doubt"

THIS is a judicial refuge. One flees to it often from the chase of inconvenient conclusions. A recent illustration is from the police court of Jaffna. A specific charge of illicit keeping of opium had been made against a man. Two sub-inspectors of Police who had more to lose than to gain by the least bit of false evidence, men against whom nothing had been proved in evidence, made very lucid statements about the search and its results. "When his waistcloth was loosened something fell down"—and it normally means "from his waistcloth" and not from the ceiling, roof or walls of the railway station waiting-room. This bit of evidence by one sub-inspector is corroborated by the other in exactly similar terms: "He loosened accused's waistcloth, and something dropped on the ground with a small noise." The corroboration is strengthened under cross-examination: "At the same time as Weinman loosened accused's waistcloth I heard a sound of something falling down." It appears not to have struck the prosecuting officer or the learned magistrate to ask the sub-inspector of police whether the falling down of the packet was from the accused's

waistcloth. This was a grave omission. Indeed it was a serious flaw in the case, because the evidence does not go the length of proving that the packet fell out of the accused's waistcloth. Moreover, the learned magistrate, had he but noticed, what unfortunately he hadn't, that the prosecution had totally failed to connect the packet with the waistcloth, would have spared himself much trouble by acquitting the accused at the close of the case for the prosecution.

## And Further

THE evidence of the sub-inspectors does not shut out the possibility of the loosening of the waistcloth synchronising with the falling of the packet in the room, with some noise when the packet is flung into the room of the search from outside, say, from near the doorway. I do not say that the evidence is expressly given in the set terms in which it has been given because of any awareness of the witnesses of the fact that the packet did not drop out of the waistcloth of the accused. To suppose such knowledge is to impute criminality to the two witnesses, quite unjust and unfair an inference from all the proved facts. While thus the learned magistrate's verdict of acquittal is well founded it is nevertheless so not for the lengthy reasons given by him. The question of the benefit of the doubt does not arise at all—there was no evidence that the packet fell out of the accused's keeping. Unfortunately the Court did not so read the evidence. I say unfortunately, because it has put the learned magistrate to considerable trouble to evolve the benefit of the doubt theory. Holding obviously that the packet had been proved to have dropped out of the accused's loin cloth he very properly recorded his impression in unmitigable language:

Prima facie the prosecution made out a very strong case.....Though the opium was not found on him directly, it was found in such circumstances as would raise a strong presumption that it dropped from the accused's waist cloth.

Having read this clear finding of fact, and writing as a layman I am at a loss to understand why a conviction did not follow, that is upon the learned magistrate's appraisal (not mine) of the evidence about the packet. The position is this—nobody would blame the learned magistrate had he acquitted the accused at the close of the case for the prosecution on the ground of there being no proof of the packet falling out of the accused's possession, and yet, on the strength of the view taken by him of the evidence gathering ground the packet, nobody should blame him had he convicted the accused "upon the unassailable aspects of the prosecution case."

## Work of Supererogation

QUITE unnecessarily the learned magistrate went on a cruise of inquiry upon uncharted seas. He should have left to the police the perils of that dangerous enterprise. The result has been some extraordinary thinking. The planting of the opium by an Officer of the Police, one of the witnesses, is said to be "a well nigh impossible thing". This belief in the impossibility of a Sub-inspector of Police is just simply irrelevant good nature. I don't grudge the Sub-inspector this mood of praise, anymore than I wish to withhold from the Chavakachari J. P., U. P. M., the honorific implications of the magistrate's opinion of his status. At the same time it is a dangerous doctrine that a Sub-inspector cannot "plant," or that a J.P., U.P.M., cannot conspire to do wrong. The safest thing to say upon the evidence is that there is no proof that the one planted or that the other conspired to do wrong. Fairly well started thus upon his exploration

## CRIMINAL KAITHADY

## Number of Undetected Thefts

The village of Kaithady, which is situated on the Jaffna-Kandy Road, 6 miles away from Jaffna, has become one of the most criminal villages in Jaffna. Thefts of all kinds are being perpetrated without the least regard to the law. If at all, very few of the offences see the light of day and it is necessary to draw the early attention of the authorities concerned, in order to bring the offenders to book.

A Tea Kiosk-keeper named Nagalingam was assaulted by one Vellian Kandam and the parties have gone to Courts.

The house of Velauther and his wife, both deaf and the only inmates, was burgled about a week ago by some unknown persons and jewels worth about 400/- were stolen. The culprits have not been traced so far.

A male goat belonging to Valupillai Kandiah was lead away in broad day light, it is rumoured, by one Sivanavan from the residential area to "Kaithy" grooves by the sea side, where there seems to be evidence of the goat having been slaughtered.

About midnight on Tuesday, the 30th July last, two or more thieves entered the house of a pensioner residing at Kaithady and snatched away the "Thali" and kody of his wife while she was asleep, and escaped through the back compound, making way over the wire fence. Information has been given to the authorities concerned. There seems to be no direct proof except footprints, from which two of the notorious characters of the locality are suspected. (Cor.)

## DROWNING OF DOGS IN JAFFNA

## U. D. C. to Deliver Dogs to Dumb Friends League

At a special meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held on July 20, a letter from the Secretary, Dumb Friends League, Jaffna Branch, re drowning of dogs in Jaffna was considered.

Mr. V. A. Durayappah moved that as a trial for a period of three months seizing of dogs be carried out by the Council as usual at its expense and the dogs delivered to the League's Home and that a sum of Rs. 25/- be given to the League monthly during that period for the maintenance of the Home.

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai seconded—Carried.

## Jaffna Town Schools' Concert

The Jaffna Town Schools' annual Concert will come off on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at the St. John's College, Jaffna at 6 p. m.

## Fatal Motor Accident At Pt. Pedro

News is to hand of a fatal motor accident from Pt. Pedro, on Saturday, in which a 12-year-old child was run over and killed.

The learned magistrate pursues a person called Velupillai and almost grips him by the throat, almost! There was a conspiracy to trap the accused... Velupillai could have taken to evildoing and planned to trap the accused on his own initiative.... The contraband could have been introduced by an officer without the knowledge of the S. I. I. Was it a one-man conspiracy? 'And Asafoetida'

THESE words formed the pungent conclusion of a recent local advertisement of silk sarees and other dress accessories. Why asafoetida? If the idea of the composer of the advertisement was to arrest attention he could not have chosen a more malodorous method of so doing: Sarees, and asafoetida! What is the possible connection between the two? Why mention both in the same breath? Possibly, it was just to have words, or is asafoetida the name of a new kind of silk, or the latest in ladies' cosmetics?



## JAFFNA INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS MEET

—O—

The Jaffna intercollegiate sports meet was held on the Jaffna Central College grounds on Saturday the 3rd instant, by the Jaffna Schools Sports Association. The heats in the track events and most of the field events were worked off on Friday the 2nd instant. The Hony Secretary of the All Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association watched the finals.

### Two New Records

A high standard was reached in most of the events and the eight colleges that took part showed great keenness. Two new records for the meet were set up: viz. A High Jump of 5' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by S. Irasathurai of Parameshwara College, the former record being 5' 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " set up by R. Rajaratnam of Manipay Hindu College in 1928; and a Shot Put of 37' 11" by S. Duraisingam of Jaffna Hindu College, the former record being 36' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " set up by P. Manicavasagar of Jaffna College in 1931.

Dr. M. O. Chacko for field events and Dr. O. L. F. Senaratne for track events acted as Referees.

At the close of the meet Mrs. E. T. Dyson distributed the prizes. St. Patrick's College deserves to be congratulated on winning the championship for the second time in succession.

The Hony. Secretary of the J. S. S. A., Mr. J. P. Nagalingam, should be congratulated on the excellent arrangements and on the machine-like precision and regularity with which all the events were worked out.

### Results

High Jump Seniors:—1. S. Irasathurai, Parameshwara, 2. S. Coomaraswamy, Manipay Hindu, 3. T. Kanagaratnam, Parameshwara and E. Nallathambi, Skantha Varodaya College.

High Jump (Intermediates):—1. T. Nalliah, Manipay Hindu, 2. S. Sivathasan, Manipay Hindu, 3. B. Kibuka, St. Patrick's, and A. Nathaniel, St. John's.

High Jump (Juniors): 1. S. C. A. Coomarasooriar, Jaffna Hindu, 2. K. Selvadurai St. Patrick's, 3. K. Kanagaratnam, Jaffna Hindu, and R. Cooke Jaffna College.

Long Jump (Seniors) 1. H. G. Boudayn, St. John's, 2. W. Hunt, Jaffna College, 2. J. Francis, St. Patrick's.

Long Jump (Intermediates) 1. K. Nagenthran, St. Patrick's, 2. K. Thuraijah, St. John's, 3. T. Nalliah, Manipay Hindu.

Long Jump (Juniors) 1. N. Constantine, St. Patrick's, 2. S. C. A. Coomarasooriar, Jaffna Hindu, 3. R. S. Ratnasingham, St. John's.

Shot Put (Seniors) 1. S. Duraisingam, Jaffna Hindu, 2. P. Villavarajasingam, Manipay Hindu, 3. C. Arunachalam, St. Patrick's.

Pole Vault (Seniors) 1. S. Coomaraswamy, Manipay Hindu, 2. T. N. Nathaniel, St. Patrick's, 3. C. Ramnathan, Jaffna Hindu.

100 yds. (Juniors) 1. R. S. Ratnasingham, St. John's, 2. V. Benjamin, St. John's, 3. C. E. Saturukulasinghe, St. Patrick's.

100 yds. (Seniors) 1. P. S. Dionysius, St. Patrick's, 2. H. G. Boudayn, St. John's, 3. S. Duraisingam, Manipay Hindu.

100 yds. (Intermediates) 1. K. Nagenthran, St. Patrick's, 2. C. Sanders, St. John's, 3. D. Nanayakara, St. Patrick's.

Half-mile (Seniors) 1. P. Ligoury, St. Patrick's, 2. J. Francis, St. Patrick's, 3. M. Subramaniam, Jaffna Central.

Hurdles (Seniors 120 yds.) 1. C. H. Duraiswamy, St. John's, 2. S. Ampalavarajasingam, St. John's, 3. J. Jebaratnam, Manipay Hindu.

Hurdles (Intermediates 100 yds.) 1. S. Sivathasan, Manipay Hindu, 2. T. Nalliah, Manipay Hindu, 3. K. Thuraijah, St. John's.

220 yds. (Intermediates) 1. K. Nagenthran, St. Patrick's, 2. C. Sanders, St. John's, 3. C. Sanders, St. John's.

220 yds. (Juniors) 1. V. Benjamin, St. John's, 2. R. S. Ratnasingham, St. John's.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### THE JAFFNA ASSOCIATION MEMORANDUM

Sir,—With reference to a Tamil's inquiry re Jaffna Association Memorandum he would be well advised to take the more straightforward course of writing to the Secretaries of the Association, instead of to any newspaper however prominent!

Yours faithfully  
Another Tamil.

### Stabbed on Chest

One Kandiah of Neervely was removed to hospital with two stab injuries on his chest, alleged to have been inflicted by Murugesu, of Mahipiddy, on Tuesday, the 28th ultimo.

The incident took place in the Mahipiddy market, at about 2 p.m. The accused is the renter of the market. The quarrel arose, it is reported, over some business transaction between the accused and the injured. The accused, it is alleged, was arrested on the spot by some of those present at market, and handed over to the Vidhan, who is said to be a cousin of the accused.

### Stabbing at Alavetty

Sin. Thambar Karthigesu of Alavetty was charged at the Mallakam Court, with having stabbed Thambu Sundar of the same place. Accused was allowed bail in Rs. 100.

### Pt Pedro Rioters Acquitted

All the six accused of Thanakarakrichy who were convicted at the Criminal Sessions of the District Court of unlawful assembly and theft and fined Rs. 500 each were acquitted by the Appeal Court.

John's 3. C. E. Saturukulasinghe, St. Patrick's.

220 yds. (Seniors) 1. P. S. Dionysius, St. Patrick's, 2. H. G. Boudayn, St. John's, 3. P. Ligoury, St. Patrick's.

Half Mile (Intermediates) 1. D. Nanayakara, 2. P. Thiagarajah, 3. C. Sivaguru, St. Patrick's.

440 yds. Juniors 1. V. Benjamin, St. John's, 2. C. E. Saturukulasinghe, St. Patrick's, 3. P. Rajalingam, Manipay Hindu.

440 yds. (Seniors) 1. P. S. Dionysius, St. Patrick's, 2. P. Ligoury, St. Patrick's, 3. S. Duraisingam, Manipay Hindu.

440 yds. (Intermediates) 1. T. Nalliah, Manipay Hindu, 2. V. Ratnavel, St. John's, 3. G. V. Emmanuel, St. Patrick's.

1 mile (Seniors) 1. V. Subramaniam, Parameshwara, 2. J. Francis, St. Patrick's, 3. M. Subramaniam, Jaffna Central.

Relay Seniors  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) 1. St. John's, 2. Manipay Hindu, 3. St. Patrick's.

Relay Intermediates  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) 1. St. Patrick's, 2. Manipay Hindu, 3. St. John's.

Relay (Junior 440 yds.) Jaffna Hindu, 2. Manipay Hindu, 3. St. John's.

Tug of War: Jaffna Central.

Ranking of Schools according to points:

1. St. Patrick's 87 $\frac{1}{2}$   
2. St. John's 65 $\frac{1}{2}$   
3. Manipay Hindu 52  
4. Jaffna Hindu 21 $\frac{1}{2}$   
5. Parameshwara 10 $\frac{1}{2}$   
6. Jaffna Central 7  
7. Jaffna College 3 $\frac{1}{2}$   
8. Skantha Varodaya  $\frac{1}{2}$

Individual Champions:—  
Seniors: P. S. Dionysius, St. Patrick's.  
Intermediate: K. Nagenthran, St. Patrick's.  
Junior: V. Benjamin, St. John's.  
P. S. Dionysius won "the Parsons Challenge Cup" for the Senior Champion.

## A Big Haul of Jewels and Silk

### BURGLARY AT KADDUDAI

### Loss Estimated at Rs. 3000

Jewels and silk sarees worth over Rs. 3000 belonging to Mrs. Sandrasegaram, wife of Mr. Sandrasegaram of the C. G. R., Kaddupola, of Kaddudai, Manipay, were stolen in the early hours of Wednesday last.

The mud wall of the room in which the things were kept had been broken into by the burglars.

Having broken rest the whole of Tuesday night attending on her ailing mother, Mrs. Sandrasegaram had fallen asleep by 3 a.m. and the burglars seemed to have begun their operations soon after and escaped with their booty which consisted of a thalukody weighing 16 sovereigns, a pair of brilliant ear studs, a pendant with chain, two pairs of bangles, a ring, two broaches, two necklaces, two pairs of ear studs and ten silk sarees all valued at over Rs. 3000.

A jewel-box belonging to Mrs. Sandrasegaram was found thrown at Pipili crematorium, Manipay, and taken by one Vyavan to the Vidhan who took it to the Maniagar. The Maniagar gave information to the Police, who motored to the house of Mrs. Sandrasegaram and made the necessary inquiries.

The culprits have not been traced and the Police are investigating.

### Kaithady Sub-Post Office

The Sub-Post Office at Kaithady has once again been reopened for business from 1st instant after the defalcation that took place in January last, since when it was working as a receiving office. It transpires that since the opening of this Sub-Post Office, there were two defalcations, resulting in dismisals of both the Officers concerned, thus causing great inconvenience to the residents of the area catered by the this Office.

This time there were 20 applicants for the post, of whom Mr. A. Kandiah, late of the Telegraph Department, was appointed for the post. With the change of appointment the site also has been removed to  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile on the Manipay-Kaithady Road, this site being favourably reported upon by the Government to be more central than the old site, which stood on the extreme East.

Inspector Naganathan from Jaffna Post Office verified the Stock and Store in the hands of the Receiving Officer to the new Sub-Post Master. (Cor.)

### Vernacular Teachers' Drawing Certificate

Pass list of the Vernacular Teachers' Drawing Certificate Examination held in June 1935.

#### Batticaloa

Alagiah, M. J., Arasadi Pract School; Nallathambu, S., Kattankudi B. (Main road).

#### Jaffna

Ananther, S., Sathasiva Vidayasalai, Analaivay Kayts; Arumugam, M., Saiva Training School, Jaffna; Sabaratnam, S., Govt. Training School, Kopay; Subramaniam, A., Udupiddy Station Mission School; Arnolis, K., Asirvatham, G. and Manuel, A., Ilavalai Convent Training School; Ramalingam, M. P., Udupil Union Training School; Samuel, E. P., Kopay C. M. S. Boarding School; Sebastampillai, R., Ilavalai Training School; Sinnappu, S., Sinnathambiy, R., Udupil Union Training school; Somupillai, A., Ilavalai Training School.

## Italian Aggression on Abyssinia

(Continued from page 1)

To prevent the minds of Japanese statesmen from wandering too far from home, Signor Mussolini, as "a friendly gesture," sent General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese dictator, a monster four-motored Italian bombing plane worth roughly Rs. 500,000/-. Japan's public opinion is opposed to Italian intervention in Africa, since the interests of Japanese cotton growers in Abyssinia will be jeopardised. The colour factor also is not absent from the Japanese attitude. Japanese diplomats, however, have declared their neutrality. Soviet Russia has no interest in the Abyssinian-Italian dispute and she is not anxious to involve herself in a war at present. Germany, since the loss of her African colonies, is indifferent just now to what goes on in that continent. But Nazi Germany would welcome a protracted Italo-Abyssinian War. It would divert Signor Mussolini's attention from Central European affairs and give Herr Hitler his opportunity to extend his Nazi empire over Austria. The United States of America has a remote interest because of her Negro population. The President has intimated that he would view with grave concern the outbreak of hostilities between the two States.

### Abyssinia's Restraint

Realising the futility of depending on outside forces for support, the Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie has entered on a defensive rallying of the chiefs under his rule. Although normally rebellious and turbulent, these chieftains render universal support in times of grave national crises. The Emperor has shown marked restraint in the face of provocation. In his position few other rulers would have waited for Mussolini to bring his forces across to Africa. By contrast, Signor Mussolini appears in the worst possible light. His trotting out of grievances against Abyssinia reveal the school-boy in the dictator. His first charge of Abyssinian aggression was met by an acceptance of all his demands. "Under normal circumstances," says one observer, "reports of border skirmishes and acts of violence against Europeans in Abyssinia indicate not so much an increase in lawlessness as a desire on the part of European governments to exploit these incidents as pretexts for bringing pressure to bear at Addis Ababa." Then came the Ualul incident. There the presence of Colonel Clifford, British member of the Anglo-Abyssinian Boundary Commission, averted war. A Fascist paper, by way of retaliation, insinuated that Col. Clifford was trying to create an atmosphere favourable to the establishing of a British protectorate over Abyssinia! France and Britain who had no desire to drive one more member out of the League, persuaded Italy to drop her demands and Abyssinia to withdraw her appeal to the League.

Then came a regular campaign against Abyssinia in the Italian press charging that state with barbaric rule. That was ignored, probably because equally bad rule was noticeable in the early Fascist State. Next, Mussolini sought to rouse Europe to a proper recognition of the White man's duty to civilise the coloured races. No one responded to this appeal. And now comes the strange picture of Italy in the role of protector of the Muslim subjects, half the population, of Haile Selassie. But Muslims will not forget that it was an ancient Abyssinian Emperor who extended his hospitality to the first batch of Muslim refugees from Mecca in the lifetime of their Holy Prophet.

### Why Italy Cannot Colonise Africa

It has been suggested as a justification for Italy that, as a country with few natural resources and a heavy pressure from population, she must have economic outlets. If Italy is a

poor country, still less ought Mussolini to force her into a wasteful war. If the pressure from population is great in Italy, he should, as one who claims to be a far-sighted statesman, have refrained from his larger-familie campaign. The same argument has been advanced in support of Japanese action in Manchuria by Baron Wakatsuki in an article in *Foreign Affairs* to which a reference was made last week in the *Reformer*. And this has led some observers to draw an analogy between the two countries. But it is an analogy with a difference. Accepting for the moment that a nation with an overflowing population has the right to occupy the territory of its neighbouring states—which is as absurd as to say that a man with ten children can accommodate the unmanageable ones in his neighbour's house—the Japanese surely are better justified to exercise this privilege. They adapt themselves to new conditions more easily than the Italians or, for that matter, any other nation. Japanese emigrants to Abyssinia inform the Italian Abyssinians and treat them as equals. What is more, an alliance between the Royal houses of Abyssinia and Japan was quite recently under serious contemplation and was prevented only by Italian intervention. Are the Fascists who are entering on this dispute in the name of racial superiority, prepared to do the same?

## AN EDUCATIONAL TALKIE

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4-45 P.M. FOR SCHOOL BOYS

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Students .50 cents.

Students tickets can be had only  
through the Principals of Schools  
before 12 noon on Thursday,  
August 8th.

Tickets can be bought earlier from  
the Jaffna Apothecaries  
or the District Scout Commissioner.  
MR. R. C. S. COOK.

(Mis. 119. 1-8 to 8-35)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Case No. 131 T.

In the matter of the Estate of the late  
S. Savandaranayagam Joseph of Nuge-  
godaDecceased,  
S. N. Chelvanayagam Joseph, Nugegoda  
and  
Petitioner.  
A. G. Rasnayagam Joseph, Sunkai,  
Federated Malay States Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor it is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above-named be issued to the Petitioner as an heir of the deceased unless the Respondent shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 12th day of August 1935.

This 23rd day of July 1935.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 54. 1 &amp; 5-8-35.)

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## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8580  
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late M. S. Mohideen Nachchia wife of Mohamed Meerappillai of Vannarponnai West in Jaffna  
Deceased.  
Mohideen Sahib Mohamed Meerappillai of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. M. S. M. Pathumma Nachchia daughter of Mohamed Meerappillai
2. Mohamed Meerappillai Mohamed Sahul Hamid,
3. Mohamed Sulaiba daughter of Mohamed Meerappillai.
4. Mohamed Aleeppa daughter of Mohamed Meerappillai, and
5. Mohamed Sathakathilla Mohamed Abdul Latiff Allim, all of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of July, 1934 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor, a part of the petitioner and the petitioner's affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner above-named be granted Letters of Administration to the estate of the late M. S. Mohideen Nachchia wife of the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall on the 15th day of July, 1935 appear and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 15th day of July, 1935

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended for 21st August 1935.  
(O. 57. 5 & 8-35)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary No. 8427.

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Sellamma wife of Ampalavanar Arunasalam late of Tapah in F. M. S.  
Deceased.

Ampalavanar Kandiah of Karaidivu West the attorney of A. Arunasalam of Karaidivu West  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Puvanesary daughter of Arunasalam of do
2. Meenadchy daughter of Arunasalam of do
3. Arunasalam Kinasalingam of do and
4. Ledchumy daughter of Arunasalam of do and
5. Valliammai widow of Ampalavanar of do

The 1st to 4th respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 5th respondent  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of May 1934 in the presence of Mr. A. Kinasabhai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner as the attorney of the said A. Arunasalam be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on the 20th day of July 1934 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

This 31st day of May 1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Extended to 20-8-35.

(Sgd.) C. C.  
D. J.  
(O. 56. 5 & 8-35.)

## Auction Sale

No. 7849 D. C. J.

Ampalavaner Subramaniam of Araly  
Vs. Plaintiff.

1. Sinnatamby Veerasingam of Inuvil
2. Murugesu Aiyampillai and
3. Aiyampillai Thuraiamy of Urumpiray

Defendants.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 7849, the following property will be sold by public auction at the spot, on Tuesday, 20th August 1935, at 4 p.m.

PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situated at Inuvil called "Kilanaai and Kaththa ththilanaai" in extent 33 1/2 Lachams V. C. with share of well and the same is bounded on the East by Ampalavy Murugesu and shareholders and to the heirs of Sinnachy wife of Arulam palam, North by Sinnachipillai wife of Sinnappu, Kathirgamer Muthalitamby and Kanagasabai Kandiah, West by Manikam wife of Thambish and South by Kantar Sinnatamby and Ampalavy Murugesu and shareholders. The whole hereof.

MOSES AND PONNAPPAH,  
Commissioners.

Jaffna, 1st August 1935.  
(Mis. 122. 5-35.)

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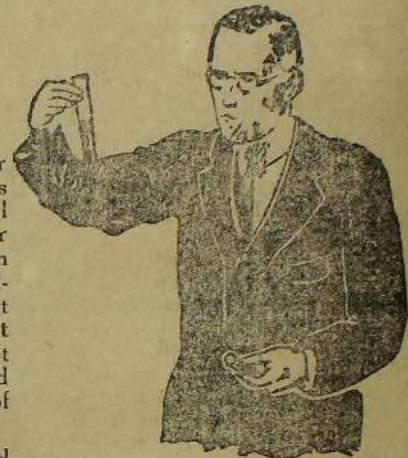
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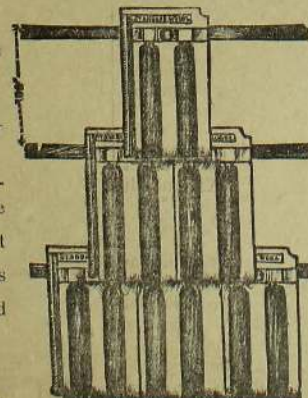
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