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The Way and the Goal Bi-lingual Education

The Advaita as Taught by the Sage of Tiruvannamalai

By A Disciple

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

BHAGAVAN Sri Ramana, the Great Sage of Tiruvannamalai, is a living witness to the authenticity of the Advaita, of which he has given a simple version in a very small book, the *Ulladu Narpadu*, consisting of just seventy-two verses; this is divided into two parts, of which the former consists wholly of original writings, while the latter includes renderings or adaptations from extant works.

There is now some confusion among Vedantists, excepting, of course, a few seasoned ones, because of the new school of philosophy of Sri Arambinda Ghosh, which is claimed to be Advaitic, though it differs widely from the Advaita of Bhagavan Sankara; and this confusion is increased by a book called "Sad-Darsana Bhashyam", which seeks to make out that Bhagavan Ramana's "Ulladu Narpadu" is different from the Advaita of Bhagavan Sankara. It is worthy of note, that the latter has been renewed to us, though not in detail, by the clear testimony of Bhagavan Sri Ramakrishna.

Confirmation of the Advaita of Sankara

Rightly interpreted, the new Revelation contained in the "Ulladu Narpadu" is an exact confirmation of the Advaita of Sankara; and the interpretation is facilitated by a rearrangement of the verses under proper heads, which is necessitated by the fact that Master did not write them in the order in which they are now to be found in the Tamil. The following is given as a convenient summary of this Revelation.

"The whole universe is mental; the mind is nothing other than the ego-sense; the ego is nothing but an appearance; the Truth (of it) shines in the Heart, when the ego dies."

That this is exactly the teaching of Bhagavan Sankara may be gathered from the explanations that follow; these, it may be stated, are taken from an unpublished commentary on the Revelation, by one who believes that it cannot justly be otherwise interpreted.

Philosophy and Religion

Philosophy is an indispensable part of religion for the devotees of the True, those for whom the Truth-aspect of God has a greater appeal, than the Goodness and Beauty aspects. But philosophy is more or less adulterated, according to the temperaments of its votaries, — with varying degrees of what can only be called unphilosophy.

True philosophy implies questioning of the validity of the convictions that we have picked up in the worldly life; in these it is at one with science; but with this difference, that in philosophy we question the validity of every belief that underlies the world-bound mentality.

The first step in philosophy is taken, when a man realises that the worldly life is not satisfying, — when he comes face to face with the tragic side of life. Bhagavan Ramana has frequently drawn our attention to the fact, that when we see pleasant

visions in a dream, we have no inclination at all to awake, but when the dream is frightful, we awake at once; thus he impresses on us the truth, that so long as one finds satisfaction in the worldly life — samsara — he has little use for religion, still less for philosophy; but only when he realises that this life is savourless and disappointing. The same fact has been remarked by Bhagavan Ramakrishna also.

Discrimination

Then the first step on the way is taken, which is Discrimination; this falls into two parts, as concerning the world, and as concerning the self.

In the first part we are to learn that the world is purely mental — that it has no objective reality, but consists solely of mental images, which arise and set in the mind alone.

Bhagavan Ramana clearly points out that it is not absolutely necessary for the earnest and pure minded Sadhaka to adhere to any definite conclusion on this question. This is what He says: "What matters it to you, whether the world be real, sentient and pleasant, or the contrary? The goal that all alike are yearning for is that State, free from the ego-sense, which is won by turning inwards, Heart-wards, away from the world, and realising the Truth of the Self — that State which transcends the creeds. The meaning here is that, since all men alike, whatever their creeds, love sleep, though it is subject to the very grave defect of the absence of consciousness, they cannot be heard to say that they do not love the Egoless State, — the State of Self Realisation, — because while being absolutely free from that defect of sleep, it is identical with sleep in those features which make it dear to all animals, men included, namely in being ego-free and worldless, it is these features of sleep, that make it a state of happiness; thereby we can recognise that Happiness is natural to the Self, not something which comes to it from some outside object; in the State of Self Realisation this nature of the self is perfectly expressed; therefore it is dear to all; they do not know that it is so, because they perversely believe that such a state does not exist."

Further the Master makes it clear in this Revelation, that so long as the ego-sense dies not — which it does only when Direct Realisation is won — it is not possible to rightly know anything whatever — whether the world as a whole, or any part or aspect of it. Right knowledge, says He, is Self-Realisation, nothing else.

Truth of the World

He also reveals the truth of the world as it appears to a Man of Light. He points out that the latter does not say that the world is unreal, because He is incapable of seeing the names and forms, which are the unreal part of the world, — the real part, if so we can describe it, being the Self, the Formless, Timeless and spaceless Pure consciousness. But the average Sadhaka is incapable of comprehending this profound truth, because it is paradoxical. On the other hand, he is so constituted, that he cannot keep his mind in suspense on any question that interests him; he has to take up, and adhere tenaciously to, some belief or other. It is this defect that no

HOW TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS

Rev. A. G. Fraser's Successful Experiment

"I was the guilty person who first started teaching the vernaculars in secondary schools, and I have not found it a failure in Africa, where the problem is even a more difficult one than in Ceylon. I think, in order to achieve success, the vernacular should be kept as the medium of instruction in the lower classes and English should be taught conversationally. By the time they are ten years old they would know their vernacular quite well and could speak English without difficulty. After that they would go on with the rest of their education in English, and the vernacular would be reduced to only one school period. That is the system I have been following at Achimota, and it has been very successful."

Thus observed Rev. A. G. Fraser, the late Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, who arrived in Colombo last Monday on a visit to Ceylon, when interviewed by a press representative. The interviewer had told him that bi-lingual education in Ceylon was a failure.

Greatest Master of English

"In fact, the scheme has been so successful" added Mr. Fraser, "that I cannot imagine it a failure anywhere. Bi-lingual education on these lines should not be a difficult thing."

"After all, the greatest living master of English today, in my opinion, is Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, and he started his education with the vernacular."

Unemployment Remedy

Talking of unemployment among the educated classes, Mr. Fraser remarked that the best solution of that problem in Ceylon was agricultural training in the schools. "I have proved that in West Africa, where both the boys and girls are taught arts and crafts as well as farming, the girls doing the lighter work. The great value of that type of education is that it co-ordinates the eye, hand and mind. The boys and girls in all the schools run by me in West Africa could turn their hands to anything. We taught them farming, carpentry, metal work and other useful arts and crafts. Boys who desired to go further and liked to specialise were educated for the London B. Sc Engineering examination. During the worst year of the slump we had 372 old boys of Achimota University out 383 in regular employment — thanks to the practical value of the education they received."

Peasant Schemes

When told about the Peasant and Middle Class Colonisation Schemes in Ceylon, Mr. Fraser evinced great interest in them and asked for details. "Yes, from what you have told me about these schemes," he remarked after a deep pause, "I think they are admirable and sound. That is just what Ceylon needs — a genuine back-to-the-land movement."

A Short Story.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

BY KISHEN KASHMIR

RUPAVATI sat weeping aloud. She was thinking of her darling Vishwa. What solace were all these comforts to her? Like snakes they seemed to bite. Rai Bahadur Sjt. Devi Charan had died only a year back. The wound of her husband's death lay fresh in Rupavati's heart. She had loved him with all the quiet intensity of her nature. Vishwa's separation was salt to her wound. She had entreated him not to leave her.

Vishwa had assured her he would be back with dear Mattaji in a week. He must visit Calcutta. Satyavati was insistent. His father's death had stayed his visit. Now his heart longed to meet the tall frail angel of his dreams. Oh! He would see her just once.

Rupavati was a *sati*. She loved Vishwa as only an Indian mother can. The brilliant youth was her only son. His smile was joy to her. She saw and understood. She would not stand between her son and his happiness. The mother gave a brave consent. Vishwa's face was lit with love and gratitude. Had he not the sweetest of mothers!

II

Two years back Satyavati and Vishwa were class fellows. Both were brilliant students. They felt attracted. Soon they were pledged for life. Vishwa was ever a welcome visitor at "Ram Nivas" — Satyavati's palace. Her father, Raja Sir Rangi Lal, never objected.

A year passed by. Rai Bahadur Devi Charan decided to spend the hot weather at Quetta. Some of his friends were there. He arrived at the frontier town only to die. The widow Rupavati would not leave her new house now. Her "Lord" had passed his last minutes there. No Quetta would be her home from today. She would die where her "Swami" had died.

Satyavati pined for her lover. She longed to set her black lustrous eyes once again on him. Ever since his movement to Quetta they had never met.

The Rai Bahadur's death was a shock to Vishwa. In the intensity of that grief love was forgotten for a time. Soon the Great Healer did its task. It acted the usual balm. Absence made the heart grow fonder. He resolved to visit Satyavati, his bride to be. The pale dark-haired girl — how she must be weeping for him! What pangs the remembrance of her Vishwa must be causing to the aquiline nosed, dear aristocratic round face! Oh! The darling! He would soon be with her.

III

Vishwa came out of the second class railway carriage. At last! He was at the Calcutta Junction. He looked about. Nearly in white *khaddar* stood an intimate friend of his college days. Their eyes met. Surindra Kumar Banerji ran to meet him. They clasped each other. Surendra pressed Vishwa to go to his house. With thanks his friend declined his hospitality. Surendra understood. Yes, he had heard of it. So, it was true. Vishwa would be a guest at "Ram Nivas," Kumar

hinted. "I wish success. What is in your heart? I will do as long as you can."

Surendra had hardly finished. He noticed a plain clothed devotee had been shadowing him. He advanced towards Banerji. He handed him a notice. Surendra read it. He laughed in his gentle way. "Please make haste" the representative of the law burst out. Surendra was suspected of revolutionary tendencies! He had been ordered to be detained under surveillance. Vishwa saw the detective eyeing him narrowly. He hardly understood what was going on. It was all so sudden. In a dream he felt the warmth of the parting hand shake. "Keep it a secret. Will you?" The departing detainee said this in a slightly shaken voice.

IV

Vishwa was bewildered. He moved towards the taxi in a dream. Why was Surendra arrested? Gentle Gandhian Surendra! "Keep it a secret, will you." The parting words recurred to him. Keep what a secret? Oh, fool that I am. It is obvious. Why, my engagement with dear Satyavati. Darling Satyavati? What a delightful surprise I have in store for her!

Vishwa boarded the taxi. He had just seated himself. A police inspector approached him. "Sir, you are under temporary arrest. Surendra Kumar talked to you of some secret. He refuses to say what that secret is. Driver, move to the Central Police station."

Vishwa was to lodge there for the night. He felt mad. He scribbled down a telegram to Satyavati. Bewildered Vishwa addressed it to Rupavati at Quetta. His mind was in a whirl.

Rupavati's eyes were still wet. It was more than eleven in the night. She felt a pain near her heart. Her right eye kept on blinking. Rupavati shivered superstitiously. "Oh Vishwa, my own. May Krishna be with you. Are you well?" The servant brought a telegram. He read it out. It was from Vishwanath. He was under temporary arrest at Calcutta. It was all a mistake. Would she come to him at once?

V

It was too much for her. Rupavati's cries were loud. "Oh Bhagvan, have you forgotten me!" The intensity soon passed. Reason calmed the wounded mother. She would start for Calcutta in the morning. Oh Rama, Vishwa in prison! Rupavati felt helpless. She would pray. Surely her Krishna would hear her. *Anatham kim nirekhhisey.*

It was a dark night. A cold wind blew. The Ganesh temple was near by. Rupavati went there. The wounded dove sought divine shelter. The temple was almost deserted. A few *sadhus* sat on the verandah. The mother went in. She knelt inside the great sanctuary. She forgot all but Vishwa. Never mother prayed more fervently.

Time flew fast. Midnight passed. It was well nigh three. Rupavati lay prostrate before the great image. She had suffered much — the patient, loving soul. Her spirit was pouring forth its wail of suffering. The mother prayed for her son, the widow for a fatherless Vishwa. It was a broken heart that beat slow in the kneeling Rupavati.

Her sweet face had divine sorrow writ on it. Her dark hair lay

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 3)

NOTICE

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores, Limited

THE Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, "Mahamandapam", Hospital Road, Jaffna, on Monday the 30th September, 1935 commencing at 4 p. m. to receive the report of the Directors and the statements of accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1935, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

V. M. VEYAGASUN,
SECRETARY.

Jaffna,
15th Sept. 1935.
(Mis. 157. 23-9 to 30-9-35.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1935.

HELPING VILLAGERS BACK TO LIFE

IN EVERY EVIL THERE IS AN ELEMENT of good and the distress and destitution wrought by the recent outbreak of malaria in South Ceylon have been the vehicle of good. The Government and the public alike are now alive to the problem of rural uplift. The unutterable misery and wretchedness which have come in the trail of the malaria epidemic have awakened the people, however vague and uncrystallised that recognition may be, that there is something vitally wrong with the way they have been approaching basic human problems. The prosperity of cities is now realised to be inextricably bound up with the prosperity of the village. The truth that the villager is the backbone of the nation is now more keenly recognised than ever before. The need for rural uplift as an important step in the economic regeneration of the country is now engaging public attention.

One of the lucky "finds" of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands is Mr. R. H. BASSETT who has been placed at the head of the Department of Agricultural Marketing. He never misses an occasion to draw public attention to the pressing problem of securing an economic price for the produce of the villager. The Department over which he presides, cannot accomplish—though it must be admitted that in the shape of practical achievement. Mr. BASSETT has already much to his credit—substantial progress without the co-operation of the producers themselves. There is no doubt that Mr. BASSETT will work his way into the mind of the villagers and successfully plant his schemes for transforming the villager's convictions to enable him to stand on his feet and joyously face the problems of life. In the initial stages, however, he has need for the co-operation of volunteer workers to pave the way for the reception of the ideas of enlightened self-help and self-reliance.

Speaking at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, last week on the problems of Marketing, Mr. BASSETT, a précis of whose address appears today, appealed to the members in the following words:

"If any energetic member of the Society felt moved to assist in Ceylon's Rural Re-construction, they could place themselves at the disposal of the Marketing Development Department and jobs could at once be found for them".

There are few educated young-men who are so self-centred as not to feel their responsibility for their humbler brethren—the real producers of wealth—and who would grudge a few hours every week for popularising sound principles of marketing. Even if circumstances should preclude the gentlemen who listened to MR. BASSETT's inspiring address from assuming during the week-end the role of fruit and vegetable vendors, if only to demonstrate methods of grading and economic marketing, we have no doubt they will carry to their home village the principles of sound marketing which assure for the producer a fair return and the consumer cheaper price.

It is too early yet to expect our "youngmen of collegiate training, who understand economics" to demonstrate to their fellowmen the advantages of economic marketing by "taking their own produce to Sunday fairs and markets." There are few Edward Carpenters in our midst, and the prejudice engendered by a purely literary form of education against manual labour must disappear before English educated young men could be persuaded to share with their humbler fellowmen the benefits of their education. But, we feel that the time is not far distant when our educated young men will join hands with their illiterate kinsmen in the task of production and marketing. The realities of the present situation are steadily forcing themselves on the attention of thinking young men.

It should be possible for young men, if they cannot undertake demonstration work, to act as agents for the dissemination of useful information gathered by the Marketing Department and construct the frame-work necessary for the utilisation of such information. There are in this District producers of many varieties of minor commodities who for lack of organisation among themselves and ignorance of market demands continue to produce and sell according to methods which ignore sound marketing practice. Betel leaves, fruits, vegetables, poultry produce, food grains, dairy produce are some examples of the small producer's enterprise which, for lack of organisation and sound advice have ceased to give fair return for the labour bestowed on them.

It is the duty of intelligent young-men and others who take an interest in the welfare of their village to organise selling agencies, eliminate the middleman and render the life of the small producer happy, contented and self-reliant.

MR. BASSETT whose enthusiasm for his job is almost unbounded will be only too pleased to give his advice and assistance to brighten the lot of the villager if intelligent and self-sacrificing youngmen will seek his guidance for the preparation of Village Economic Surveys, dissemination of marketing information, organisation of selling agencies and the fostering of cottage industries.

The Conference at the Tinnevely Experimental Farm last week emphasised the

A Cigar Traders' Union organisation of Jaffna Cigar Traders to take effective measures

to safe-guard the trade. We have repeatedly invited attention in these columns to the urgency of the situation and have pleaded for joint action. Delay is bound to be disastrous. We would appeal once again to the captains of the industry to join hands and put their industry on stable foundations. Hesitancy in the matter will only result in rendering more difficult any action that may be taken to protect the industry from total extinction. It will be futile to lock up the stable door after the steed has bolted. Improved methods of production and marketing are necessary. It is useless to cling to old and traditional methods and hope to save the industry from the onslaughts of competition from within and without. The wheels of Government move slowly and there is no knowing when, if at all, the Executive Committee of Industry will offer its assistance. The traders themselves can do a lot to save the industry from the collapse towards which it is steadily heading. We trust the 'Mudalalis' will not ignore the implication of the signs and portents in all quarters but take immediate steps to rescue their industry from the parlous condition in which it admittedly is today.

Seed Paddy And Iron Ploughs

The Agricultural Department, is supplying "Odiavalan", Pachchaiperu mal", "Vellai-Ilankalayan" and "Mula-gu Seuba" for sowing during this season.

The Agricultural Department is also supplying suitable ploughs for use in Paddy-land at Paranthan, and Jaffna. Application can be made to the Agricultural Instructor, Jaffna West for the necessary varieties of paddy and ploughs required.

Minister of Home Affairs Returns

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of the State Council, arrived in Colombo on Saturday, from his visit to England as Ceylon's delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Conference.

Personal

Mr. E. H. R. Tenison, President, Local Government Board, arrived in Jaffna this morning.

Stabbing at Kokkuvil

News is to hand of a case of stabbing yesterday at Kokkuvil West in which one M. Nagalingam is alleged to have been seriously injured by two men Samy Selvadurai and Selvadurai.

Arrested on Suspicion

One Sooran Aruni of Thavady was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion, in connection with the murder at Suthumalai of a woman named Annappillai last week.

A man by name Kumaraswamy was also arrested on suspicion and produced in the Police Court today. A torch, a saree, a silk dhoti and some cash were found on him.

Butcher Fined

Sanitary Inspector Mr. V. M. Kathirgamanathan charged today in the Police Court one Tamby Sultan Cader, of Moor Street, with slaughtering a bull without a licence and without exposing it for 48 hours. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs 50/-, in default 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PADDY CULTIVATION

Govt. Requested to Fix Minimum Price

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture held in Peradeniya on the 19th instant:—

"That in order to increase the production of paddy for the national security of the people of this Island, and in order to induce the general agricultural community to take to paddy cultivation, a guaranteed minimum price of paddy should be fixed by Government.

JAFFNA ASSOCIATION

Important Questions Considered

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association held on the 21st instant the Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah took the chair. The report of the Committee on the Cement Factory proposal was tabled. The Committee favoured the Kankasanturai site and recommended representations to be made to the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

The report on the working of the Northern railway was also considered.

The sub-committee on Jaffna tobacco was granted an extension of time to enable it to collect statistics of production and consumption.

It is understood that a special meeting will be convened to consider the implications of the State Council Privileges Bill.

A NEW HINDU SCHOOL AT KOCKU- VIL EAST

Under Hindu Board's Management

A new Hindu Tamil School by name Namakal Vidyasalai, under the Management of the Hindu Board of Education was opened yesterday at Kockuvil East. A largely attended public meeting was held in the temporary school hall, and Mr. R. Sivagurunather, President and Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Manager, of the Hindu Board of Education were taken in procession to the hall. Mr. Sivagurunather presided and declared the School open. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. S. Rajaratnam and C. Muttuvolu J. P.

With a vote of thanks and singing of Thevaram the function came to a close.

Answer To Correspondents

RATE PAYER: Please give specific instances to substantiate the allegations you make.

BEWILDERED: Wait till our next issue for further "revelations".

MACADAM: They might hang the Secretary and offer his carcass to the Gods. But, is it honest to do so? Vicarious suffering, indeed.

Satan On Way to Church

PATTAIMENI GIRL ABDUCTED

Maniagar's Midnight Raid

A girl on her way to church was abducted by a young man belonging to an influential family and taken from village to village, evading arrest, and both of them were finally arrested at midnight, while asleep in a deserted house at Madduvil, by Mr. N. Veluppillai, Maniagar, Valigaiyam North and East, after thirteen days of vigilant search.

It appears that while Marypillai aged 17, daughter of S. Savarinmuthu of Pattaimeni, was on her way to church, accompanied by her younger sister Mariammah, on the evening of the 4th instant, one Kurusumuthu and his brother got hold of the girl and forcibly carried her to a motor car, halted in a lane close to the spot. Another man named Thampu is alleged to have assisted them, and pressed the girl down when she struggled to get out of the car. The car sped on and no trace of the girl was found for 13 days.

Information was at once given to the Maniagar who caused inquiries to be made and as a result had Sinkarasa, Thampu, and the owner and the driver of the car arrested, and produced them before the Magistrate who remanded them.

The girl and her abductor were in hiding and could not be traced for a number of days, although information was daily received of the movements of the party from one village to another. In spite of the efforts of the Maniagar the minor headmen, and the police, the party managed to evade arrest for thirteen days, by moving from one village to another—from Alavai to Vathiri, Polikandy, Mirusuvil, Kalluvan, Puloli, Varany Iyathalai, Eluthu-madduvil and Madduvil.

On the 17th instant the Maniagar received information that the party was at Madduvil North. He got up a party with police assistance, himself at its head, to raid the place. At midnight they left in two cars to Madduvil halting the car on the main road, the party marched half a mile through a sandy lane, to the suspected house. The Maniagar, under disguise, his driver, and the Police Vidhan of Achuvily then entered the compound through a gap, leaving the others outside to be in readiness to counter any attack. The three then entered the house and found the pair fast asleep. Placing them under arrest, the Maniagar took down their statements, and produced them the next morning before the Magistrate in chambers at Mallakam. The Magistrate allowed the accused on bail in Rs. 800 and fixed further hearing for the 25th instant. The girl has been taken by her parents.

State Council Privileges Bill.

A MASS MEETING AT JAFFNA.

Notices have been circulated for a Mass Meeting to oppose the State Council Privileges Bill at the Jaffna Esplanade today (Monday 23rd Sept.) at 5 p. m., to give expression to the general feeling of disapproval against the proposed Bill.

Sathsothida Sabha

The Committee Meeting of Sathsothida Sabha will be held at Kanderamadam Siva Vidyasalai on Sunday, the 29th September 1935 at 10 A. m.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Commissioiner On Development Methods

Development of Agricultural Marketing was the subject of an address by Mr. R. H. Bassett, Commissioner for Development of Agricultural Marketing to the members of the Colombo Vivekananda Society.

After recapitulating the chief points in the policy of the Marketing Department which have formed the subject of previous lectures the lecturer introduced the Development of Agricultural Marketing from a new angle. The following is a summary of the lecture.

Before proceeding to the main part of the lecture it will be well to summarize the immediate purpose of the Department.

Its problem is to obtain for the Producer a fair price, while, at the same time, providing cheaper produce of a better quality for the Consumer.

This necessitates the elimination of all except the necessary intermediate agents or Middlemen.

With this object in view the following projects are in course of development

(1) A reliable selling agency which will slowly expand to encompass the whole Island. This Agency is now being consolidated in Colombo in the shape of the Ceylon Fruit and Minor Produce Co-operative Society, with its headquarters at the Old Town Hall Market. This applies mainly to fruit and vegetables.

(2) The dissemination of Market Information, of which there is now a deplorable lack. Market Information Bulletins, issued to every part of Ceylon, containing Crop Reports and information as to Buyers and Sellers, together with Colombo prices, will fulfil this purpose to a great extent.

(3) The organization of Economical non-overlapping Transport, in order to save intermediate expense. A Transport Survey is now in progress, upon which a Market Transport Scheme will be based.

(4) The handling of Minor products both for internal and export markets. This is called Commodity Marketing, and is progressing satisfactorily along with more general schemes.

Under this heading comes the management of the Anuradhapura Govt. Rice Mill, of which the object is to encourage increased Paddy Growing, by offering a fair price to the grower, and the fostering of Cottage Industries.

(5) Propaganda and Publicity, in order to give the Marketing Public every opportunity to take advantage of the main projects.

Voluntary Workers

Having outlined this Policy the lecturer explained that he would now put before the Society some practical opportunities of helping, by voluntary work, in the advancement of Agricultural Marketing.

Rural-Uplift now occupies a large share of public attention, and orderly Marketing formed a very big part of the basis of sound Rural Uplift.

If any young, energetic members of the Society felt moved to assist in Ceylon's rural reconstruction they could place themselves at the disposal of the Marketing Department and jobs could at once be found for them.

An Agricultural Economic Survey was a long felt want. To do this properly a large staff of intelligent, active young men is necessary. The Marketing Department could not cope with such a gigantic job, but it knew how to do it and had already surveyed very efficiently a small area, as a trial. In a few days Volunteers could be taught and then set to work, each in a separate locality preferably near their own homes.

There would be no pay, except the satisfaction of doing a useful job well.

Grading

Grading now occupied a lot of the Department's attention. It had

THE JAFFNA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Resolutions for Special Meeting

Mr. K. M. Chellappah, will move the following resolutions at the Special General Meeting of the Jaffna Public Library to be held on Tuesday, the 24th instant:—

1. "That the Jaffna Public Library be declared a trust under the Trust Ordinance composed of the members of the library with such rules and regulations as are necessary for proper management."

Reasons:—

(a) The Library is not a legally recognised body and as such it cannot sue or be sued. It has no legal right to deposit money with any bank &c., or the right to sue such bank in case of default.

(b) Unless the library is declared a trust, the Income tax on the earnings of the library must be paid.

(c) To earn a higher rate of interest under deposits with Government and to assure safety of deposits from possible loss &c.

(d) To invest the funds of the Library on mortgage or in any other manner as the Library authority under the Trust may determine.

2. "That the Managing Committee of the Jaffna Public Library do write to the Urban District Council, Jaffna, and find out if the Council will be prepared to undertake to take over the Jaffna Public Library with its books, furniture and funds and establish and manage a public library providing a proper building for same and necessary funds for its management and recurrent expenditure and that such reply be placed before another Special Meeting of the Library for the consideration and decision of the members."

3. "That the Library authority do make an application to the Hon'ble, the Minister of Education for a recurrent grant towards this library and to request that the vote providing grants towards public libraries which has been discontinued during the last 4 years may now be restored in view of the improved financial position and the need of such grants for the proper and efficient management of libraries."

never been done in Ceylon before, but already the Old Town Hall Market showed how to do it successfully. It is easy to teach retailers to grade, but much harder to teach the Producer, who needs immense persuasion to realize that he gets a better price for graded than for mediocre produce.

Demonstration is the best method of instruction. Young men of collegiate training, who understand economics, can demonstrate by taking their own produce to Sunday fairs and Markets.

Preferably they should grow their own but if that is impossible they can buy stuff for this purpose.

They can settle down on an ordinary market pitch and arrange their wares in properly graded and labelled piles for sale. No doubt they will incur some ridicule at first, but the customer knows good stuff when he sees it, and after a few times the Demonstrators will see their produce sell first in the market and probably at a better price than others. Ridicule will cease and, unless we have reckoned wrongly upon market psychology, the other vendors will soon begin to imitate them, in order to obtain the same prices.

Talking will have little effect on Marketing, unless it is based on practical experience, so that the would-be teacher can say, "This is how I did it and this is the profit I made—you do the same."

Enthusiasts with marketable products can test new markets, at the risk, of loss, for the benefit of their fellow producers who cannot stand such risk.

Turning to the ladies the lecturer stated that Voluntary helpers were needed by the Cottage Industries Society. This was a good opportunity to help the Marketing Department.

Summarizing the details of the lecture Mr. Bassett hoped that some of the Members of the Society would try the methods he had suggested to help their country.

POLAND'S NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 1.)

State Council are called upon in the open house to criticise those very acts of government for which they themselves as members of the various executive committees, and therefore of the government, are responsible. Our own constitution goes further and destroys the last vestige of political antimony that it ever possessed, and for that reason is fundamentally defective and unlike any form of constitutional government in this world. Yes. Our own constitution gives one to conjecture from its utopian character in this respect that it had been designed for operation in other worlds, but how the experiment will work even in those unchartered regions, one may not guess, for we are told that there is division and class in heaven itself, since they tell us of angels and archangels; cherubin and seraphim.

To return to earth,—to Poland in particular, the Sejm or Commons, also approves of the State Balance Sheet annually and with the Senate has the right to make the President of the Council of Ministers constitutionally responsible. The Sejm is elected by general, secret, equal and direct voting by every citizen according to his electoral division, regardless of sex, who has completed twentyfour years of age and who enjoys full rights of citizenship. Only such persons who have the right to vote and are thirty years of age are permitted to stand for election in the Sejm, but those of inadequate mental or moral qualities are denied this right to vote—again unlike Ceylon, where unhappily, owing to lack of political sagacity and a civic sense amongst the masses in our electorates, hot air and sound make a greater impression than sense.

Upper House

The fifth part of the constitution with which we are concerned describes the Senate, or Upper House, which examines the Budget and the proposed Bills that have been voted by the same. It also controls State Debts and on equal terms with the Sejm participates in decisions relating to motions for the resignation of government, or Ministers, discussions on Bills returned to the Sejm by the President for second consideration; changes in the constitution and the suspension of regulations and establishing a state of emergency. One-third of the Senators are nominated by the President of the Republic, and the remainder are elected.

Part VI deals with legislation. Every Bill that is passed by the Sejm has to be submitted to the Senate for consideration. Any Bill that is returned to the Sejm by the President of the Republic for second consideration and is passed again without alteration with a legal majority becomes law.

Part VII has to do with the Budget; VIII with the armed forces; IX and X with Justice and State Administration, respectively, and XI with State Control.

Mention of the last named, according to certain constitutions used to be at one time like the proverbial showing of a red rag to a bull. But the legalisation of State Control with its concomitant curtailment of the liberty of the individual, is perhaps one of the most outstanding features of the post-war upheaval. It clearly indicates that we are at the dawn of a new age when the institutions of the past are proving to be effete and unsuited to the altered conditions that prevail. That does not mean however that there is any need to become panicky and run from one extreme to the other as in Bolshevie Russia, Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. To do so is but to sacrifice the benefits of long years of development and progress and desperately to surrender everything to a dictator who can be more tyrannical than the most absolute despot as modern history teaches us. Resulting from the maelstrom of the world war which followed the unprecedented development of technical science, the equilibrium of economic life has been disturbed and we are still in the throes of the depression which has had its repercussions in all parts of the world. Even the most sacred institutions of home, family life and religion have been rudely shaken to their foundations. And it

ALL CEYLON TAMIL MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Sessions Open At Parameshvara College

The second Sessions of the All-Ceylon Tamil Medical Conference opened on Saturday at Parameshvara College, Thirunelveli. The Hon. Mr. Perisundaram, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, declared the Session open. In the absence of Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Mr. K. Aiyadurai delivered the welcome address.

Mr. Perisundaram then declared the Conference and Exhibition open.

It is little wonder that under these conditions conceptions of State alone should be immune from the metamorphosis. Today the functions of State have become intensely complicated in its various ramifications. In the past, the activities of the State were more or less confined to the preservation of law and order, the protection of limb and liberty, and the provisions for the cultural, educational and to some extent, economic needs of the community. But today the scope of its functions has vastly increased. The conditions of production have changed greatly and as in the case for instance of our own Tea and Rubber Restriction schemes by international agreement, the State is compelled to intervene in the economic life of its people: looking after prices and markets, facilitating export, regulating social conditions, the turn over of the land, the relations between creditor and debtor, landlord and tenant, employer and employee. To these may be added the domestic problems of poverty, disease and unemployment; balancing of the Budget, the stabilisation of the rates of exchange and a host of other activities in which for the State to have dared to interfere in the pre-war period would have been to incur the anathemas of powerful interests.

State Control

So far as Poland is concerned, the principle of State control needs must be repugnant to the genius and mentality of its people, if something of the traditional freedom of the individual in the Eighteenth Century democratic conditions has been edged out of the new constitution. But the larger considerations of national security and economic solvency for the preservation of a dearly bought independence, have had to be accorded first place in importance, in preference to the theoretically beautiful conceptions of the supremacy of the individual. The latter has been definitely relegated now to second place, but this must not be construed as a repudiation of those high ideals of individual freedom for which Polish culture stood up in the past. The changes introduced by the new constitution are not merely alterations to the old order that existed before the War. The crises in constitutional organisation which we have seen in the past twenty-five years, for instance, are far more deep rooted than will appear before serious reflection. The very structural forms of the past have lost the basis of their social foundations. The historical era which began with the French Revolution at the end of the Eighteenth Century and reached the zenith of its vitality in the Nineteenth has served its purpose and now has outlived its usefulness. To seek salvation in dictatorships is to return to a debased form of that constitutional organisation that prevailed before the French Revolution. And so it is that Poland has solved the riddle of setting up a synthesis of the two. Her new constitution is not the result of the aspirations of a single, ambitious individual, or an accident or a purely local, or internal crisis of but a single country. It is the result of historical study in perspective and a true appreciation of the philosophy of Statecraft. It is the first serious attempt in world history to restore the operation of the eternal Rule of Three by the regulation from without of its social, political and economic antimony. The genius that has evolved this exit out of the vicious circle of constitutional stultification is worthy of admiration—at least of earnest consideration and careful study.

The XII and XIII articles of the new constitution deal with emergencies and changes in the constitution, and Part XIV is the conclusion.

SEVEN BOUTIQUES GUTTED

Serious Fire at Grand Bazaar

A serious fire broke out in the early hours of yesterday morning at Grand Bazaar, opposite the Petrol Station and seven boutiques were burnt down.

The fire is said to have spread from a tea boutique to the adjacent straw stores, furniture depot and a barber saloon. The straw stores were completely burnt down. With the aid of the public, some of the furniture were saved. The barber saloon which was locked has been completely gutted.

Obituary

THE LATE MR. P. SABAPATHY PILLAI, B.A.

We regret to hear of the death of Mr. P. Sabapathy Pillai, a teacher which occurred last Wednesday at 3 Veilala Street, Madras, the residence of his brother-in-law, Dewan Bhaskar V. Masilamany Pillai, Retired High Court Judge. The late Mr. P. Sabapathy Pillai was educated at the Presidency College, Madras, from where he graduated and later was trained at the Teacher's College, Saidapet. After two years of teaching at Auantapur and Tirupati, he served as Inspector of Schools, under the Madras Government in the North Arcot district. In 1911 he resigned this Government post to take over the Principalship of the Manipal Hindu College, which had just then been started. He served in this capacity for three years. Later for two years he was lecturer in History at Pachaiappa's College, Chidambaram. In 1916 he became principal of the Kanterodai English Institute and remained in that office till he resigned in 1924. After teaching for some time at Victoria College, in 1930 he retired from service owing to ill-health. The late Mr. Sabapathy Pillai worked zealously for the cause of Hindu Education. Through his efforts the Kaddurai Saiva Vidhyasalai was brought into existence at a cost of over Rs. 10,000/-. He took an active interest in public questions and in his early days contributed learned articles to the papers. Mr. Sabapathy Pillai was a man of rare honesty and independence of spirit. He had a high conception of the dignity and duties of a teacher. He married a daughter of the late Mr. J. M. Velupillai, Fellow of the Madras University and Headmaster of the Teacher's College, Madras. Besides his wife, he leaves behind him his nephew Mr. C. Subramaniam and a host of relatives to bemoan his loss. —(Cor.)

Notice

The Power Attorney given to Thamboo, son of Ambalavanan of Kaddurai, Manipay, by Kandiah, son of Sinnathambay and his wife Sinnammah of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna, presently of Taiping in the State of Perak, Federated Malay States, and dated 28th, October, 1933 is hereby revoked.

S. KANDIAH,
(Sgd.) K. SINNAMMAL.

Mis 156. 23 to 30/9/35.

Notice

I hereby give notice that I have on the 21st day of September 1935 applied to the Government Agent, Northern Province, for the licence shown, in the Schedule hereto annexed for the licensing period ending September 30, 1936.

Schedule Referred to.

Name and address of Applicant: Vairamuthu Rappiel.
Description of licence applied for: Hotel and Hotel Bar Licences.
The application is for renewal of existing licence.
Situation or premises to be licensed: Chapel Street, Jaffna.
Signature of applicant: V. RAPIEL,
LION HOTEL,
JAFFNA.

(Mis. 159. 23-9-35.)

NOTICE

The New Pathology Museum of the Ceylon Medical College will be opened by the Honorable the Minister for Health Mr. T. B. Farncombe on October 1st, 1935 at 11 a.m. The Registrar and the Council of the Ceylon Medical College cordially invite all Members of the Medical Profession to be present.

Sgd. F. O. B. Ellison
Registrar, Ceylon Medical College
G. 35. 23-9-35

THE TRAMP ABROAD

(Continued from page 1)

European passions by the mischievous appeal that coloured races should not be allowed even to think of defiance to European supremacy. He tries all the mean tricks of diplomacy to avoid collision with England. The people of Ethiopia are said to be the oldest Christian race extant. The Emperor traces his direct descent from Solomon. Yet Mussolini to whom and to whose people the message of Salvation was preached by the forefathers of the Ethiopian people, considers them uncivilised and undeserving of equality.

The world is being afflicted from time to time by such raving robots. The way in which European politics shape is clearly discernible. While after due preparations Mussolini frets to fire Abyssinia, Hitler is reorganising and re-arming the country with the vengeance that has burnt into the soul of Germany against France and possibly against those allies who helped her. What else all his rattles might mean? The Nazi Congress which is shortly to take place in Nuremberg marks another mile stone passed on the road to the re-unification of the people for the ultimate holocaust. The shuffles and re-shuffles of European nations on the chess board of their imperial vanity, will be an unending melodrama staged with all the dire consequences till a new world order is evolved by the hand of Providence Himself.

Christianity which all European races profess to practise has failed to bring about that regeneration, for the feast of fellowship and fraternity is indeed a spent force. So great a thinker as Dr. L. P. Jacks has spoken out clearly and in convincing language that a renewal of the message of Christ may be possible by a fusion of new life into it from Indian sources. He says that Hinduism alone can re-vivify the waning life of the gospel of Christ. Unless something far more super human than has been witnessed in the world so far, takes charge of the re-arrangement of world order the conflict of European races involving world suffering will be a perpetual nightmare.

"A little rest from warfare,
And tomorrow again the field!"

After the foregoing notes were jotted down and despatched has come the news of Sir Samuel Hoare's exposition in League Assembly of Britain's attitude in the present situation and the hearty concurrence of France with Britain's attitude, expressed by Laval. The speeches of the two men on behalf of their respective countries must compel Mussolini to review his attitude which Lloyd George has described as one of shameful rapine. The reaction in Rome to the united front which England and France present, takes the form of abuse on Britain and aspersions on her intentions, and some feverish moves of Italian wranglers. In reaffirming British stand by the League, Hoare rightly stressed the fact that the problem was economic and suggested a remedy in the shape of free distribution of raw materials from colonial areas among industrial countries which require such materials. America adds her weight by the appeal to the signatory powers to the Kellogg Pact to maintain world peace. In the face of this clear expression of world opinion what would Italy do? A report has it that financial situation in Italy is very grave; that the country faces certain bankruptcy; that Mussolini himself has admitted that the burden of taxation has reached the limit of endurance. If Mussolini disregards the clear note of the League he knows the consequences. That he realises the position is seen by his order that the Italian Press should cease attack on Britain. The situation will further be crystallised when the League Subcommittee's report on the Italian charge against Abyssinia is published.

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

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Miras,
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(Qr. 130. 12-8 to 11-11-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary No. 12.

In the matter of the estate of the late Makes-
wary widow of Ampalavanar Thampai-
pillai of Vaddukodai, West

Alagaratnam Ratnasabapathy of Vaddukodai
West

Deceased.
Vs.
1. Alagaratnam Rajasundaram
2. Alagaratnam Kanagasundaram
3. Savuntharamma daughter of Alaga-
ratnam

4. Alagaratnam Kanapatipillai
5. Vethavalliammah daughter of Alaga-
ratnam

6. Rajaledchumyanamma widow of Alaga-
ratnam all of do. The 3rd Respon-
dent is a minor appearing by her
guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent
and the 4th and 5th Respondents are
also minors by their guardian-ad-litem
the 6th Respondent — Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before
C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge
Jaffna on the 9th day of August 1935 in the
presence of Mr. M. M. Kanagasabham
Proctor on the part of the petitioner and
the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:
It is ordered that the petitioner be declared
entitled to have letters of administration to
the estate of the said intestate as one of her
heirs unless the respondents or any person
or persons interested shall appear before this
Court on the 24th day of September 1935 and
state objection or show cause to the contrary.

14th August 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 73. 19 & 23-9-35.)

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fications, to

W. Duraiswamy,
Manager.

Hindu College & Branch Schools,
Vannarponnai.

(Mis. 151. 16-9 to 23-9-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 132.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Velup-
pillai Sinnathamby of Thavady.

Deceased.
Vs.
1. Veluppillai Kandiah
2. Murugesu Sivassampu
3. Murugesu Sanmugam all of Thavady
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-
named Petitioner praying for Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased Veluppillai Sinnathamby coming on
for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy
Esquire, District Judge, on the 28th day of
June 1935 in the presence of Mr. P. K.
Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the
Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated the 28th day of June 1935 having been
read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one
of the heirs of the said intestate and is
entitled to have Letters of Administration to
the estate of the said intestate issued to him
unless the Respondents or any other
person shall on or before the 16th day of
August 1935 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of July 1935.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 27-9-36.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

(O. 76. 23 & 26-9-35.)

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(Y. 53. 1-1—31-12-35.)

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