

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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YOUTH AND RELIGION

(By SWAMI YOGESWARANANDA)

Modern youth is apt to balk at arguments for the attainment of real spiritual strength. They argue that religion, by insisting on self-control and renunciation, has damped their growing energies and cramped their minds and intellects. They point to the success achieved by modern science and how man is becoming the master of his own destiny in the material world. The success of England, America, and Russia in the last world war makes them feel their political and economic slavery more keenly and they are led to think that these nations have become great without caring a two pence for religion and its insistence of God, self-control, and renunciation. They feel, as a result, that what is required is a re-orientation of values—a complete breaking away from the past, and a building of the individual and national life on the foundations of modern science with the aim of making this world a heaven of plenty and happiness.

Animal Pleasures

But this is only lowering the ideals of man. It is descending to the Asuric ideal. To be satisfied with the wealth the world can afford to give us is to admit that one is content to be on the lower plane of animal enjoyment; and this is a plane of life which will produce very soon dissatisfaction, strife and destruction. From the Rajasic level man must raise himself to the Sattvic level. The lowest type of man is satisfied with animal pleasures such as eating and drinking; the next higher type is interested in the development of man's economic, political, and social sides, and is always active in many directions; the highest type of man is content only with spiritual values and spiritual repose in contemplation. So long as we believe in self-effort it is our duty to raise ourselves higher and higher. Work is only the step. It can never be the goal of life. By constant practice one will advance more and more and at last come to know that God alone is real, and that the goal of life is the attainment of God. Rama Krishna used to repeat the following parable to illustrate this:

Go Forward

Once upon a time a wood-cutter went into a forest to chop wood. There he happened to meet a hermit. The holy man said to him, 'My friend go forward.' The man returned home. At night the words of the hermit came back to his mind, and he thought within himself, 'The hermit asked me to go forward; there must be some meaning in what he said. Tomorrow I shall go forward and see what happens.' The next day he went deep-

er into the forest, and discovered a grove of sandal-wood trees. He was very happy at this, and made a lot of money by cutting and selling the costly sandal wood. A few weeks after he again remembered the words of the holy man. So one day he went still deeper into the forest and discovered what proved to be a silver mine on the banks of a river. By mining the silver he soon became very rich. A few months after he thought he would go ahead still farther according to the words of the holy man. This time he found a gold mine on the other side of the river. Then he undertook with great joy and gratitude why the hermit had asked him to go forward. After the dazzle of the gold had worn off he thought of again going forward as the hermit had advised. This time as he went far into that deep forest he became besides himself with delight when he found heaps of diamonds and other precious stones to be had for the picking on the dry bed of a big river. Now he became as rich as Kubera, the god of wealth. The moral of the parable is that whatever we may do we shall find better and better things if only we go forward.

You're Is The Time

One of the most specious arguments trotted out against the study or practice of religion by young men and women is that religion is meant primarily for old age, and that it is the privilege of the young to enjoy the world, as youth is like the gay spring that lasts but a short time. The fallacy underlying this argument is that enjoyment is considered the goal of life, and that we must snatch as much as we can of the pleasures that come within our reach before we are ourselves swallowed up by death. But this is an argument which will appeal only to individuals of low taste. But to all who feel that life is a serious thing that Shreyas is its goal and not Preyas, the ideal of God realization and unselfish service of God's creatures will be the guiding stars of their life. As Mahatma Gandhi said recently, the saints and sages who had realized God and proclaimed Him as the end of man's search were not charlatans. Youth is the best time for the realization of God. Then the mind is strong, idealism is at its highest; life's failures and frustrations have not sapped the strength of nerve and will. In an old age which has been preceded by a life spent in enjoyments, the energies of mind and body are at their lowest ebb. Concentrated thought is difficult and the mind often spends itself in chewing the cud of the memories of the past life. It is when the energies of body and mind are

WHITHER RUSSIA ?

5,000,000 Men Under Arms

According to the Washington correspondent of the 'New York Times' (quoting information obtained from 'official United States sources') Russia has approximately 5,000,000 men under arms, over 2,000,000 of whom are deployed outside the borders of Russia.

The 'New York Times' story adds: 'The Soviets might urge that most of these are in former enemy States; but if the whole picture were disclosed, officials believe Russia would have an embarrassing time explaining why she had so many troops in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.'

The United States would like to see discussed openly Russian interests in foreign uranium fields. The story continues. Reliable non-official reports received in Washington say that the Soviets have a large force exploiting a new urani-

Not Enough Cloth

WARNS TEXTILE CHIEF

Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne, Deputy Controller of Textiles in the course of a statement warns that the textile situation in the country is most unsatisfactory and that there is not enough cloth to cover the coupons now in the hands of people. Mr. Jayaratne further states: 'We are making every possible effort to get more cloth for Ceylon.'

'We have received applications from merchants and private individuals to import cloth from Italy and other countries outside the sterling bloc. We have asked them to go ahead and get as much cloth as they can. We have also made an application for cloth from Japan. Our application may receive consideration when the fourth quarter's allocations are being made.'

um mine north-east of Sofia and also working a large mine at Joachimista in Czechoslovakia."

89 DIVISIONS TO RETURN 95 MEMBERS

Delimitation Commission Issues Report

A proclamation published in a Gazette Extraordinary last Saturday sets out the names and boundaries and other particulars of the electoral districts as decided by the Delimitation Commission.

Colombo, together with certain suburban areas has been divided into four electoral districts—Colombo North, Colombo Central, Colombo South and Welawatte-Ga'kissa—to return six members.

Colombo Central is to be a multiple-member electorate returning three members while Colombo North and Colombo South will each have one member.

Besides Colombo Central, the multiple-member electorates are: Kadugannawa (2 members) Ambalangoda-Balapitiya (2 members)

still unimpaired when one is young and has time enough ahead to pursue one's ends to their successful conclusion that one should make the greatest efforts for one's spiritual uplift. To try to realize God in old age when the mind is wandering, the throat is choked with cough, and the body is every moment burdened with some ailment or other is like the ludicrous efforts of a person who when his house is on fire, tries to dig a well with the water from which he will put out the fire. So if mankind is to profit by religion young men and women must be the first to understand and assimilate its truths in practice.

Badulla (2 members) and Balangoda (2 members).

The Island has been divided altogether into 89 electoral divisions which will return 95 members. With the six members to be nominated, the House of Representatives will consist of 101 members.

The names of the northern electorates are as follows:

Kays: Delft and Islands Division.

Vaddukkoddai: Valikamam North Division.

Jaffna: Part of Chundikkuli Division and the Jaffna U. C. area.

Kopay: Valikamam East Division Kokuvil and parts of Nallur and Vennarponnai Division.

Point Pedro: Vadamaradchi Division.

Chavakachcheri: Tenmaradchi, Pachchilaippa'ai Karachehi, Punnakari Tuonkkai Divisions.

Mannar: Mantai, Mannar and Musali Divisions.

Vavuniya: Vavuniya South Tamil and Sinhalese Divisions. Vavuniya North Division and Maritime Pattus.

The names of the electorates in the Eastern Province are as follows:

Trincomalee, Muttur, Kalkudah, Batticaloa, Paddiruppu, Kalmunai, Potuvil.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1946.

THE TASK AHEAD

THE REPORT OF THE DELIMITATION Commission has been published. So far as the Northern Province is concerned, the scheme of delimitation put forward by the Jaffna Association has been accepted by the Commission. In the other parts of the island, the most striking feature of the report is the creation of multi-member constituencies for Colombo, Kadugannawa, Ambalangoda-Balapatya, Badulla, and Balangoda. It is our earnest hope that under the new scheme of delimitation of electorates, the Tamils and other minorities will be able to obtain adequate representation in the next Parliament. The report of the Commission is final and even if there are any grounds for complaint, nothing is to be gained by criticism or condemnation. What is needed is that the majority as well as minority should earnestly strive to make the new constitution a success. Leaders in every part of the island should make this their objective. As we have said repeatedly in these columns, there will be no room for communalism under the new Constitution. But, at the same time, it would be idle to expect communal groups to dissolve on such short notice. Such dissolution can be brought about gradually only by the emergence of political parties divided on ascertainable principles. We contend once more that so far no such party has come into being. In the meantime, it is the duty of leaders of all communities to help to work the new Constitution in the spirit in which it has been conceived. The framers of this Constitution clearly contemplated the presence in the new Parliament of elected representatives of minority groups, and the formation of a Cabinet in consultation with these representatives. Under these circumstances the emphasis sought to be placed on membership of the United National Party, which is no party at all, seems to us to be entirely wrong and opposed to the clear and emphatic recommendations of the Soulbury Commission. At least, the membership of the party has nothing to do with the position of minority representatives under the new Constitution.

The United States of India

By The Editor.

Yesterday the Interim Government of India began to function. Let us hope that it is but the harbinger of better things to come, of an ancient civilisation and people coming back into their own, of the United States of India, powerful and free, pledged to the service of great ideals. Men of different races have been entrusted with authority. They serve also to emphasise the essential and fundamental unity of India. Almost all parts of India have contributed their quota to the personnel of the Interim Government. And this Government is one and indivisible: it is the national Government of India for the time being.



The British Government and people have at last done the right thing by India. They have left it to Indians themselves to solve their own problems. The solution depends on the statesmanship of the two major parties—the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Pandit Nehru has even now left the door open to the League to join the Interim Government. It is for the Muslim League to give up its plan for destroying the unity of India and contributing its share towards building up the country's future.

The task is not an easy one. As Mahatma Gandhi has said, the Interim Government is intended to make the path of freedom easy for the Indian people. Freedom has still to be achieved. And freedom, as Mahatma Gandhi has said, is not bought easily; nor is it a cheap commodity. "It demands its full price always. It is up to the people to help the leaders by being ready for sacrifice and willing to wear crowns of thorns themselves."

To us in Ceylon yesterday's great event should serve as a guide and an inspiration. It should remind us of the essential foundation of India's unity and freedom. That foundation has not certainly consisted of any attempt to destroy the individuality of races. This individuality has been allowed to exist side by side with a much greater thing—the unity and freedom of India. In fact it has been harnessed to the achievement of this other great purpose.

India's achievement should also remind us of the work of the great pioneers who have made unity and freedom possible—pioneers in the field of religion, literature, social science, politics and industry. The way had been prepared in the course of generations, and this work must continue if India is to take her proper place among the nations of the world. A weak and ignorant country can be of no use to itself.

To Pandit Nehru we send our message of hope. India has a great future but it is a future that can only be realised by the efforts of the people themselves. After two centuries of foreign rule the representatives of these people have been invested with the power of ordering their own lives in harmony with their own ideals. It is a great opportunity, that must be used with caution as well as determination, if the United States of India, the dream of patriots, is to become a reality.

Farewell to Bank of Ceylon Agent

The staff of the Bank of Ceylon, Jaffna, accorded a farewell function on Wednesday the 21st inst. to the Agent Mr. G. Loganathan B. Com. (A. I. B. (London)) on his appointment as Secretary Bank of Ceylon, Colombo where he succeeds Mr. Robert Senanayake. A social was followed by a group photograph of the staff. Mr. E. C. G. Wickremasinghe has taken charge of the Branch.

Saiva Paripalana Sabha Passes Votes of Condolence

Votes of condolence on the untimely death of Mr. S. Ponnuswamy, Manager "Hindu Organ" and on the death of Mudir P. Rajapopal of Aiyankovilady, Vennarponnai were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha held on the 17th ultimo.

Who Will Replace Nehru?

Next Congress Chief

Among the questions that are engaging the consideration of the Congress is the Congress Presidency.

The names of Moulana Azad, Acharya Kripalani, and Dr. Pattabhi Sittaramaya have been mentioned among those from whom the choice will be made by the A. I. C. C. when it meets on September 23.

The choice it is now learnt is said to lie between Moulana Azad and Acharya Kripalani. It is also suggested in some quarters that there is nothing inherently incompatible in Pandit Nehru continuing to be the President of Congress while being a member of the Interim Government simultaneously.

New Puisne Justice

Mr. C. Narendran K. C., Attorney General has been appointed to act in the Office of Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the appointment of Mr. Justice F. J. Soerrez to act as Chief Justice.

Examination for the Award of Scholarships in Central Schools to Pupils in Standard V.

An examination in English, Sinhalese and Tamil for the purpose of awarding scholarships in Central Schools to pupils in Standard V will be held on Saturday, 26th October, 1946. Fifteen Scholarships will be awarded to pupils in each electoral area on the results of this Examination. Managers and Head Teachers of Schools may obtain copies of regulations and entry forms from the Education Officer of the Province.

The date of closing entries has been extended to 7th September, 1946.

Ian SANDEMAN
Director of Education
Colombo, 27th August 1946.
(G. 67. 3 & 6)



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NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Estate of Arulambalam Kanapathippillai of Suthumalai.

D. C. Jaffna Curatorship
Case No. 43. G.

To Arulambalam Kanapathippillai of Suthumalai, presently of Trincomalee.

Take notice that you are hereby required to appear in person before the District Court of Jaffna at 10 a. m. on the 23rd September, 1946 and suggest a suitable Curator to administer the above estate.

The original Curatrix, Rasamah widow of Kanagasabai Periyathamby of Suthumalai has been removed from her Curatorship.

By Order of Court,
T. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,
Secretary, District Court, Jaffna,
Jaffna, 28th August, 1946.

(G 68. 3-9-46.)

MUSLIM LEAGUE TO APPEAL TO RUSSIA?

BECAUSE BRITAIN HAS LET IT DOWN!

The appointment of "a powerful delegation by the All-India Muslim League to proceed immediately to Russia to place its case and secure her support to the cause of the Indian Muslims before the U.N.O." is suggested in a resolution which is likely to be discussed at a meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Council to be held on September 8.

The resolution which has been tabled by Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, says the Indian Muslims have been let down by the British Government, who had gone back upon their pledges and have wilfully and deliberately ignored the just claims of the Muslims of India in their attempt to solve the Indian Deadlock.

Senanayake says he is for Free Education

Mr. D. S. Senanayake pledged his support for the Free Education Scheme at a public meeting at Sandalankawa. He said that he fully agreed about the great benefits of the Scheme. There were certain defects in the Scheme, and he would do his utmost to remedy them and contribute all he could to make it a complete success.

"LANKA" OF RAMAYANA

IS NOT CEYLON SAYS PARANAVITHARNE

Dr. S. Paranavitharne, Archaeological Commissioner, speaking at Matara last week, refuted the theory that Sinhalese are the descendants of an indigenous race who lived in Ceylon long before Prince Wijaya landed in the island, reports the "Times of Ceylon".

He said that there was no material evidence to prove this theory. The Ramayana, the only book which recorded that Yakkas and Nagas lived in Lanka, was a myth and the "Lanka" referred to there was not this island, for the word "Lanka" was not used for this island then.

He said that it could be proved that the Sinhalese were the descendants of immigrants from North India who made this island their homeland.

The exact period of their arrival or the truth of the story that Wijaya was the first Indian prince to land in the island could not be maintained.

The Sinhalese language itself was a clear proof of the origin of the Sinhalese in North India, for the evolution of every word could be traced to the ancient dialects of that country.

Publish Audit Report—says Senanayake

Mr. D. S. Senanayake will move in the State Council today that the Auditor General's report on revenue and expenditure for 1944—45 and on the Civil Defence expenditure for 1943—44 and 1944—45 be published.

ANGLO-SOVIET CLASH

IMMINENT SAYS NEHRU

Closer contact among the Nations of South East Asia is envisaged by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress. Such a contact is necessary for two important reasons: psychological reactions it will produce and the contacts it will develop.

In a speech he delivered recently at Bombay, Pandit Nehru said that it had become absolutely essential for Asiatic Nations to develop closer relations. "China, with whom we have cultural contacts for centuries" Pandit Nehru observed "is to be in the Federation of Asiatic Nations. Although for defence purposes South East Asia is a compact area, we should spread out so that the Eastern Nations can form a sort of effective bloc against the blocs that are being formed in the West." Concluding Pandit Nehru said:—"The class of interests in Iran between Britain and Russia may lead to very big trouble."

Death Penalty for Black Market teers

The French Cabinet has decided to submit to the French National Assembly a Bill demanding death penalty for Black-Market teers in France.

Audit Club to Bid Farewell to its Chief

The Audit Office Recreation Club, has arranged to accord a fitting farewell at the Head Office of the Department, on the evening of Saturday, 7th September, to Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, until recently Acting Auditor General, and President of the Club, on his retirement from the public Service which takes effect from 5th September, after 35 years' service. The function will commence that evening with a garden party at 5 p. m., to which have been invited, apart from the supporting members of the Club and their wives, the hon'ble the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Ministers and Members of the Public Accounts Committee of the State Council, Heads of Government Departments, members of the Accountants' service and their wives.

Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, has also been invited.

After the garden party and the addresses, a portrait of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, will be unveiled.

The function is expected to conclude with a short variety entertainment.

Goonesinghe Prepares For War!

Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, President of the Ceylon Mercantile Union said at its general meeting on Saturday last that he was preparing for war as all negotiations to bring about a settlement in the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Clerks' strike have failed.

SAIVAITES—THEIR DUTY

BY S PASUPATHY CHETTIAR

THAT Saivism is the highest of all religions and that a person is born a Saivite only by the merit of his previous Karma are beliefs most piously entertained by every Saivite. Saivism is a phase of Hinduism. In Jaffna from the arrival of the Portuguese down to the present day efforts are being put forth by Christian agencies to convert the people to Christianity. Almost all the Christians of Jaffna or their ancestors were Saivites. Now it should be a matter of earnest and anxious thought for every Saivite that the Saivite fold is losing in numbers. The protection and propagation of Saivism is the most sacred duty of every Saivite, and the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, if it will only bestir itself, has a field of glorious activity before it.

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, the oldest Hindu organization in Ceylon and which has done substantial and lasting work in founding the "Hindu Organ" and the "Hindu College" for the uplift of religious and national welfare ought to show greater enthusiasm. It should be still more representative. The members of the Sabhai should be men not only from Jaffna but also from all parts of the Island. They should also be men deeply imbued with genuine zeal for the cause of Saivism. The very first thing it must do to increase its power and usefulness is to enlarge its membership by enrolling members from all parts of Jaffna. Every Hindu must feel proud to be a member. The annual membership subscription is only Rs. 3/-. The managers, teachers of Hindu Schools, managers of Temples, madams etc. should be invited to become members of the Sabhai and to take a real interest in its activities. Also every means should be adopted to increase its income, as money is absolutely necessary to carry on its activities.

Organised Work Wanted

The great truths of Saivism should be propagated with far greater energy and enterprise than they are done now, what is needed in our efforts to safeguarding the interests of Saivism is steady, earnest, well organised work in whatever form it may be. The delivering of public lectures on important religious subjects, the publishing and distribution of pamphlets instructing people in their religion, and the holding of Kathapirasankam as an important means of inspiring the people and infusing piety into their hearts are effective ways of propagating Saivism and rendering religious and national service.

Kathapirasankams

The masses of this country stand in urgent need of enlightenment on various subjects. Religion must be taught to the people with much greater care and earnestness. Kathapirasankam to the accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music, will also effectively serve the purpose. The number of those who have taken to this is very small in this country. Of these only one rose to great eminence as a Preacher. He is the late Sankarasubramaniya Satchithananda Raja Yogikal whose name is still enshrined in the hearts of thousands of men and women who had the privilege of listening to his sweet and soul-stirring musical preachings. The pious and

saintly life led by this great preacher was thoroughly consonant with the noble work to which he had dedicated himself. Lately we had in our midst Purisai Murugesu Mudaliar of Conjeevaram who was able to carry his audience with him into the lofty regions of genuine piety and to cause them to be imbued with Divine Grace, which after all, must be deemed the best results of any religious preaching. We hope this preacher whose work gained universal admiration in this country and exercised a very wholesome spiritual influence on the people, will grace us by his frequent visits and lectures. Kathapirasankam is an indispensable means of doing effective religious work among the people. It is the duty of the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai to select a number of men with the necessary qualifications for this noble work and get them specially trained in South India. This may mean expense and trouble, but the results will repay them more than adequately by the highly effective service rendered to the cause of religion in this country.

An Ashrama—A Crying Need

As the buildings of the "Hindu Organ", are overcrowded with printing materials and offices, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai is badly in need of a 'Home' either adjoining or closer to the Press premises to conduct its activities—religious activities, Thevara classes etc. and to entertain persons who specially come to deliver religious lectures. We are at present unable to entertain visitors from India for want of a suitable Ashrama. We are confident the Hindu Public will subscribe very freely for the purpose of acquiring a plot of land and erecting a building for the Sabhai. It is the duty of every Hindu to give his unite.

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai founded in 1888 for the promotion of Saivism and Saivite interests has done to the Hindus in particular, and to the Tamils in general, immense good. Though it fostered the national religion and literature, it has steadily kept in view the amelioration of the political condition of the people. With the twofold object of maintaining intact the integrity of the Hindu religion and of improving the status of the people both socially and politically, this Sabhai started the 'Hindu Organ'. Considering that religion is the chief concern of man, the "Hindu Organ" as the religious organ of the Hindus must be regarded as a sine-qua-non.

Dr. Nell Resigns from Lanka Swaraj

Dr. Andreas Nell, who accepted the office of Chairman pro tem of the Organising Committee of the Lanka Swaraj Party on the understanding that he would not be expected to act for more than a short period has asked the Committee to release him from that office.

The Committee at its Meeting held on Friday last accepted Dr. Nell's resignation with regret, and passed a unanimous resolution, heartily thanking Dr. Nell for the invaluable service he has rendered the Party since its inception.

By a further resolution Mr. James. P. Fernando was unanimously elected Chairman pro tem in succession to Dr. Nell.

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM

OR

THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 20-8-46)

XXXII

X. THE RUDRAKSHA-JABALA UPANISHAD.

எவரேனுந் தாமாக இலாடத்திட்ட
திருக்கும் கண்டியும் கண்டால் உவ்கி
உவரா தே அவர் அவரைக் கண்டபோது
உகந்து அழிமைத் திறுநினைந்து அங்கு உவந்துகொக்கி
இவர்தேவர் அவர்சேவர் என்றுசொல்லி
இரண்டாட்டாது ஒழிந்து ஈசன் திறமேபெணிக்
கவரா தே தொழுமடியார் நெஞ்சினுள்ளே
கண்டுபூர் நெதறியைக் காணலாமே (Devaram)

They get reminded if they see any one who wears sacred ashes on his forehead and Rudraksha beads (round his neck), they feel delighted when they see such persons, they rejoice pondering over their devotedness (to the Lord), they look at them with great joy, they worship the Lord steadfastly contemplating on His Greatness without allowing their minds to waver with thoughts of this god and that god,—such are the saints in whose hearts we can see the well-planted (changeless) Pillar (God) of Tirukonrapoor.

The Rudraksha-Jabalam is another of the Pancha-Jabalopanishads. It is attached to the Sama Vedam and is generally counted as one of the 108 important Upanishads. It speaks, as indicated by its name, of the Rudraksham (உருத்திராக்ஷம்), its origin and significance. The Rudraksham, as we had occasion to mention in a previous article and as clearly indicated in the above quoted Devara hymn, is one of the two outward symbols of a religious man: the Vibhuti or Tiruneeru (sacred ash) which is indicative of Pasatchayam (பாசசூயம்), the burning or removal of Malam (impurity) and the Rudraksham (sacred bead) indicative of the bestowal of D.vine Grace. The word Rudraksham literally means Rudra's eye, and the bead is so called as, according to the Puranic story, it arose out of the tears of compassion that fell from the Lord's eyes when He heard of the woes of the Devas who were vanquished and oppressed by the Asuras (or evil spirits) of the Tripuras (or triple cities indicative of the three kinds of Pasam, Anavam, Karma and Maya). உருத்திராக்ஷமாவது தேவர்கள் திரிபுரத்தசுரர்களாலே தக்களுக்கு கிழந்த துன்பத்தை விண்ணப்பஞ் செய்துகொண்டபொழுது திருக்கலைசபதியடைய மூன்று திருக்கண்களினின்றும் பொழிந்த நீரிற்றோன்றிய மணியாம்.....உருத்திராக்ஷதாரணம் சிவபெருமானுடைய திருக்கண்ணிற் றேன் றும் திருஅருட் பேற்றிற்கு அறிகுறி, thus we read in Saiva Vinavidai.

There is another Upanishad which deals with the same subject attached to the Rig Vedam called Akshamalika Upanishad, literally the Upanishad relating to garlands (Malika, மாலிகை, மாலை) of eyes (Akshas) or beads. This is also included as another of the 108 important Upanishads. It seems hardly necessary to add here that these garlands of Rudraksha beads are highly venerated and worn by adherents of other religions too. It is used, for instance, by followers of the prophet Mohamed in telling their prayers. Apart from its religious significance, the wearing of the Rudraksham is said to have certain salutary effects on the person of the wearer. It serves as a sort of talisman.

The Rudraksha-Jabala Upanishad is in the form of sermons by the Lord Kalagni Rudran to the Rishis Busundar, Sanatkumarar and others, who approached the Lord on different occasions and prayed for enlightenment as to the origin of the Rudraksham, its different varieties, their nature, the rules of Rudraksha Dharanam (உருத்திராக்ஷ தாரணம்) wearing of Rudrakshas, the benefits that accrue to the wearer, &c. The following is a summary of the Lord's replies. We shall be as brief as possible and give the salient points only.

The Lord said: When for the purpose of destroying the Tripuras, I closed (opened) my eyes, from them fell drops of water in the ground and became the Rudrakshas for the salvation of all (sruti 3).—Then there are also the following slokas regarding this: I closed my eyes for the period of a thousand celestial years. From the closed eyes, drops of water fell down on the ground. The tear-drops assumed vegetable form and grew into big Rudraksha trees for the salvation of the devotees (sruti 6).—In the world they say that the Rudrakshas came forth from Rudra's eyes. At the time of involution, Sadasivan closed His eye of destruction (the upper or third eye) after finishing the function of destruction. From that eye came forth the Rudraksham and hence is it said to be of the nature of Rudra's eye. It is also called Ehasma, J. oti (உண்மே சேதி), the light of the sacred ash (sruti 42).

By the mere uttering of the name of the Rudraksham, one gets the same merit as that which accrues by the gift of ten cows. By seeing and handling the same he gets double such benefit (sruti 4). The wise say that Rudrakshas which are as big as a Nelli fruit (நெல்விக்காய்) are the best while those of the size of an Ilandai fruit (இலந்தைக்காய்) are medium and those like Bengal gram (கடலை, kadalai) are of inferior quality (sruti 8). The good bead is that which is well-shaped, sappy, sound and thorny. Those that are worm-eaten, bruised, crushed, thornless, diseased and ill-shaped, these six kinds should be discarded. A bead with a natural hole is the best, while one holed (artificially) by man's effort is of secondary quality (sruties 11 & 12.) Beads which yield a golden tree when tested on a rubbing stone are the best, and worshippers who perform Siva-Pujas should wear such beads (sruti 14).

The Sruti classifies Rudrakshas from yet other points of view also and then goes on to speak of garlands of 108 beads, &c., the places where they are to be worn, the Mantras to be chanted, &c. There are Rudrakshas with one, two, three, &c., up to fourteen faces. The one faced Rudraksham represents God in His Supreme State, the two-faced

NO MORE CROOKS AND THIEVES

CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSIONER
TO USE HIS POWERS

The Commissioner of Co-operative Development, Mr. G de Soya is now determined to cleanse the Co-operative movement of undesirables, who are discrediting it. No more will crooks and thieves who exploit the co-operative movement be shielded.

Under the Co-operative Ordinance the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has the power to deal with unfit office-bearers. However the Co-operative Department have been so far reluctant to exercise this power. According to the Commissioner, the time has now come to use this power.

The Commissioner, in the course of a statement says that it is his intention to discuss the matter with the Registrar and to suggest to him that wider use of the powers entrusted to the latter should be made to deal with unfit office-bearers of Co-operative Societies.

Churchill in League With Jinnah?

Was Churchill, the war time Premier of England in league with Jinnah?

An article contributed to the Daily Herald by Mr. Michael Foot, M.P., quoting an American journalist for the statement that the former Premier Mr. Winston Churchill over a period had been engaged in correspondence with Mr Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, has aroused much interest while the contents of the correspondence are not revealed; there is a suggestion by Mr. Foot that they may have a bearing on Mr. Jinnah's recent attitude towards the Indian Interim Government, and his refusal to join it Mr. Foot makes a point that some explanation is desirable.

Mr Churchill, the one man who could answer the question now being asked is holidaying in Switzerland. His secretary on being questioned by Mr. Ronald Bedford said today. "Mr. Churchill cannot and must not be disturbed. He is the only person who could answer the questions".

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(Mis 15. 12-4 to 11-10-46.)

one represents Ardh-Narisvara form (ஆர்த்த நாரீஸ்வர சொரூபம், half-male and half-female; Sivan with Uma), &c. After enumerating the benefits that accrue to those who wear these, the Upanishad proceeds: The wearer of Rudrakshas should avoid the consumption of liquor, meat, garlic, onion, murungai and other prohibited foods (sruti 36).

The need to wear beads at times of eclipses, northern and southern solstices, &c. is then mentioned, and we are told that the roots of the Rudrakshas represent Brahma, the stem Vishnu, the top Rudran and the fruits the (other) Devas.

Questions by Sanatkumarar and other Rishies and the Lord's replies thereto follow, and the injunction is made: Wear a single Rudraksham obtained from the Guru and called Mritiyutarakam (crosser of death or Anavam), which drives Pisachas (evil spirits) away, either in the neck or on the shoulders or on the tuft of hair on the head (sruti 47).

The benefits accruing to those who recite (and put into practice the teachings of) this Upanishad are then described, and the Sruti concludes:... He attains Siva Sayujyam (the Highest State of Bliss). He never returns (to this worldly life), yea, he never returns. Om, Truth! Thus says the Upanishad (sruti 50).

கண்டி பூண்டு சபாலகைக் கொண்டவர்
விண்ட வாசகங்கம் விழுவாய் வைத்திலர்
ஆண்ட மூர்த்தி அழல்நீர் வண்ணனைக்
கெண்டிக் காணுந் தூரம் திருவரே (Devaram)

They handled not the beggar's bowl wearing Rudraksha garlands, they brought not to their lips neither did they blow big conches aloud, the two there (Brahma and Vishnu) sought (in vain) to find out by their prowess the heavenly Lord of the Form of Fire.

போற்றிடு தருமனப் புராரி கோக்கியே
சாற்றிடு கின்றனன், தயங்கு கண்டிகை
நீற்றெடு புனைந்து எமைநீனையும் நீர்ப்பால்
கூற்றவன் யான்கைக் குறுகு வாயலை. (Kanda Puranam)

The Destroyer of the (three) cities turned to the worshipping Dharman (Yaman) and said: Say not that you are the regent of death and approach My devotees who wear oscillating garlands of Rudraksha beads with sacred ashes.

RANDOM NOTES

By "SENTINEL"

Ignorance or Concealment?

On the 6th inst. Mr. W. Dahanayake (Bibile) put the following question in the State Council, viz:

"I should like to ask the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and Lands whether there is an actual shortage of sugar in the country, and, if there is a shortage, what the extent of the shortage is. Again, if there is a shortage, I should like the Hon. Minister to see that an equitable distribution is made in regard to the quantity that is available. As things are, some areas get ample quantities of sugar, others less and some others none at all."

The following answers were given:

HON. MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE: The question has already been answered in the Press. We found that there was not an adequate supply of sugar in Ceylon; there was a shortage, and one steamer has been delayed. We are with great difficulty trying to carry on with existing small stocks of sugar. We have refrained from cutting the normal ration allowed to consumers, but we have reduced the extra ration allowed to hotels and cafes. The normal rations are being given to every one else."

MR. DAHANAYAKE: "No, not to every one."

MR. SENANAYAKE: "I do not think any statement will satisfy the Hon. Member."

So easily was the question disposed of slighting the "barking" member for Bibile by the Minister whom Mr. S. Natesan (Kankesan-turai) described once as a "one-eyed giant". But, what is the truth? Throughout Jaffna the sugar ration was reduced by half (from 6 oz. to 3 oz. per head per week in the villages and from 8 oz. to 4 oz. in the town) for two weeks from the 4th of August. The Co-operative Stores said that only half the usual supply was given to them by the Wholesale Establishment with instructions to issue only half the ration "to everyone", and the Wholesale Establishment said that they received circulars to that effect from the Kachcheri some time during the last week of July. Let it be noted that the circulars went out in the last week of July, the reduced ration was brought into effect from August 4th, but on the 6th of August the Minister stated in the State Council: "We have refrained from cutting the normal ration to consumers" and emphasised that normal rations were being given "to every one" except hotels and cafes. When Mr. Dahanayake denied that, he was ridiculed and made to sit down. Are people to infer that the Minister is ignorant of what goes on in his departments or that he is concealing facts from Council? Here is a copy of the circular sent out to distributors:-

To

I have to inform you that the ration of sugar has been reduced to half the usual ration for the fortnight commencing 4-8-46. This applies to consumers. Tea boutiques and hotels. Please bring this to the notice of all consumers

M. Ponnambalam,

Jaffna, 10th G. A., N. P. 30/7/46.

Distribution of Necessaries in Jaffna

The Government was good enough to advertise in the Press some time ago that the ration of flour had been reduced by half from the 12th instant (i. e. from 2 lbs. to one lb. per head per week). The people had to grin and bear. But even this one lb. was not issued for two full weeks. Not an ounce was available at authorised dealers, and

black-market price of flour soared to eighty-five cents per lb. whereas the control price is nineteen and a half cents per lb. The Deputy Food Controller further notified in the press requesting the consumers to whom flour was due (for the two weeks commencing on the 12th) to draw the two weeks' ration from their respective distributors not later than Saturday, 24th August. But hundreds of starving and helpless people who went to certain Co-operative stores with baskets or bags were told to call for flour on Monday the 26th. Men, women and children went home cursing the Co-operative Stores and the Deputy Food Controller. On the 26th as the starving crowds were too big at the doors of the Store many were ordered to call on the 27th. People are wondering whether all these were the tricks of the Co-operative Stores to help black-market dealers in flour or acts of the Government to help the thousands of sight-seers at the Kandy Perehera; for, people who came from Kandy said that heaps and heaps of loaves of bread were seen in each shop and boutique in Kandy during the Perehera season and sugar was freely available there. If that was the fact why not frankly say so? The general public will not grudge pilgrims and sight-seers at Kandy enjoying a full meal three times a day even though they were forced to starve for a few days. Why put the blame on delayed steamers and on the International Emergency Food Council?

Further it appears that all the customers of Messrs Cargills and Millers at Kandy are supplied with about eight lbs. of sugar each every month. These fortunate customers of British firms get this extra sugar in addition to their weekly ration of 8 oz. per head at their Co-operative Stores. Why does not benighted Jaffna ask some European firm to open a branch here and patronise it? Its customers at least can get sufficient sugar and butter for their use and also buy other articles at reasonable prices from it.

Another mystery which has not been solved yet is the shortage of boxes of matches in Jaffna for more than a year now. Only one box per head per month is issued by the Co-operative Stores and the black-market price is therefore 10 cents per box. It appears that in Kandy boxes can be bought by the dozen in street pavements, and in Colombo too they are not very scarce. Does the Government think that all men in Jaffna can for ever manage with the fuse like coir ropes fuming in front of cigar boutiques? It is a shame that people do not insist on all the sham of controls being brought to an end.

Burking Discussion

The above-mentioned instance of giving incorrect information to the State Council brings to the fore an attempt recently made by the Leader of the House to burke discussion on a subject which has excited the public mind for about ten years now. On the 6th inst. that "irrepressible member", Mr. W. Dahanayake asked another question thus:

"I should like to ask the Hon. Minister of Education whether he has any statement to make with regard to the serious leakage of examination papers of the Swabasha teachers' examination. There were, I understand, about 18,000 candidates and the cancellation has caused considerable financial loss to the candidates." This question gave rise to the following game:

HON. MR. SENANAYAKE: "I might mention—"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order"

HON. MR. SENANAYAKE: "I am not

replying, Sir. I am rising to a point of order. The Hon. Member made reference to a matter which forms the subject of a motion of which he has given notice to-day."

MR. SPEAKER: "Which Hon. Member?"

HON. MR. SENANAYAKE: The Hon. Member for Bibile. The subject is in regard to the leakage of examination papers. He has given notice of a motion to-day, and I do not think it is in order to ask questions on that subject."

MR. SPEAKER: "I do not think it is proper to debate the matter which is the subject of a motion"

MR. DAHANAYAKE: "May I point out that the motion referred to deals with paying adequate compensation to the candidates who took up the examination? My present question is whether the Hon. Member has any statement to make with regard to the question of leakage of papers."

MR. SPEAKER: "Let the question go."

HON. MR. KANNANGARA: As regards the question asked by the Hon. member for Bibile, the only reply I wish to give at this stage, because he has given notice of a motion, is that it is true that the examination papers leaked out, and a full investigation is being made by the Police."

The whole country knows that an investigation is being made by the Police, and Mr. Dahanayake did not mean to waste his energy and the time of the Council to get out that news from the Minister of Education. The country also knows that so many investigations were made by the Police in connection with leakages of question papers on several occasions during the last ten years, also in connection with forgeries and theft of thousands of textile coupons, and that nothing ever emerged from those investigations.

It will be of interest to know that the terms of the motion of which Mr. Dahanayake gave notice ran as follows: "That this Council is of opinion that all candidates who took up the recent Swabasha Teachers' Examination which was cancelled on account of the leakage of papers, should be paid the expenses incurred by them in connection with the examination." It was because notice of the above motion was given by Mr. Dahanayake the Leader attempted to stifle an answer being given to a straight question whether the Minister had any statement to make on the mere subject of leakage of papers so that the country might know what steps the Minister was taking to prevent further repetition of such crimes. In the course of his speech Mr. Dahanayake pointedly said: "I ask for a full and public inquiry into the scandalous leakage". What was the answer of the Minister? Only a curt reply that a full investigation is being made by the Police! Before the investigation is completed the State Council will perhaps be dissolved and the matter will perhaps be dissolved and the matter will come to an end without Mr. Kannangara giving offence to anybody.

Ramanathan's Statue

Mr. S. Velupillai, Secretary of the Ramanathan Statue Committee, announces to the world that the thirty year old statue of the uncrowned king of the Tamils is no more lying in the underground lumber-rooms of Lake House but is now in the godowns of Walker Sons and Co. and that steps "are expected" to be taken shortly for its erection "within the grounds of the State Council." He appeals to the public, through the columns of *Times* and the *Kesari* for all possible help and says that "monies" are being collected which will be duly acknowledged. Some people are jubilant that the State Council too has voted some money towards the expenses of erection. Mr. Natesan, M. S. C., and Mr. C. K. Swami-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 579

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Achchimuttu wife of Velupillai Sithamparapillai of Chavakachcheri North. Deceased Velupillai Sithamparapillai Eivasubramaniam of Chavakachcheri and presently of No. 39 Mary's road, Bambalaitiya,

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor, I. Savithribithey daughter of Nagarathar Kanagasabai appearing by her father and guardian-ad-litem the 2nd respondent, 2. Naganathar Kanagasabai both of Chavakachcheri North.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent and that letters of administration on the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before P. R. S. Vadurai Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. C. Resithen m. o. c. t. on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read. It is ordered and declared that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent and that the Petitioner be as son of the deceased declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate, unless the respondents or any others shall on or before the 12th day of September 1946 at 10 a. m. show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court, to the contrary.

This day of August, 1946.

Sgd R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by,
C. Basaratnagar,
Proctor for Petr.
(O. 50, 80 & 3)

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The Hon'y. Secretary,

Valikamam North Co-op. Stores Union, Ltd., Tellippalai.
(Mis. 161. 3 & 6)

nathan will now say that it is a token of the Sinhalese Ministers' goodwill towards the Tamils. But many may not be aware that in the Ministers' proposals for Post-War Development provision is made for Rs. 50,000,000 (fifty million) for a new Parliament House and other buildings, and when the Parliament House has been built somewhere the statues of Sir P. Arunachalam and Sir P. Ramanathan will then look, in some nooks "within the grounds of the present Council chamber" like two guardian angels of a building which may house the office of the Fisheries Department, the Excise Department or the Police Department. Even the office of the Meat Rationing scheme may be shifted from Cinnamon Gardens to it. In view of the plan to build a new Parliament House elsewhere, will it not be advisable for Mr. Velupillai's Committee to ask for a site in some prominent centre of Colombo instead of relegating the statue to a back yard "within the grounds of the present State Council"?

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 590

Velauther Karthigesu of Karainagar East
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamma daughter of Sinnatamby Kandi. 2. Ponnammah daughter of innatamby Kandi. 3. Karapoththilal Subramaniam and wife, 4. Sivapakkiam, 5. Sinnatamby Kandi Paramanathan. 6. Thirakavathy daughter of Sinnatamby Kandi all of Karainagar East, the 2, 5 and 6th Respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnatamby Kandi of Karainagar East Jaffna deceased, of Tamil Nadu in F. M. S.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 24th July 1946 having been read.

It is further declared that the said 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 2, 5 and 6th respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his father-in-law unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 11th day of September 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of July, 1946

Sgd. O. L. de Kretser.

Acting District Judge.

(O. 61, 30 & 3.)

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[Mis. 105. 9-7 to 9-10-46]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 591

Velauther Karthigesu of Karainagar East
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamma daughter of Sinnatamby Kandi. 2. Ponnammah daughter of Sinnatamby Kandi. 3. Karapoththilal Subramaniam and wife, 4. Sivapakkiam, 5. Sinnatamby Kandi Paramanathan. 6. Thirakavathy daughter of Sinnatamby Kandi all of Karainagar East the 2nd, 5th and 6th Respondents are minors by the guardian ad litem the 1st Respondent.

Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Sinnatamby Kandi of Karainagar East deceased, of Tamil Nadu in F. M. S.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of July, 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 24th July 1946, having been read.

It is further declared that the said 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 2nd, 5th and 6th respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her father unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 11th day of September, 1946, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of July 1946.

Sgd. O. L. de Kretser,

Acting District Judge.

(C. 62, 30 & 3.)

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Mis. 250. 19-3 to 19-9-46) T

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[Mis. 248. 15-3-46 to 14-3-47.]

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 572

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Velupillai Sitalamara pillai of Chavakkacheri North. Deceased.

Velupillai Sithamparapillai Siv-subramaniam of Chavakkacheri North and presently of No. 39 Mary's road, Bambalapitiya. V. Petitioner

Minor. 1. Saviththiruthavi daughter of Nagathar Kanagasabai appearing by her father and guardian ad litem the 2nd respondent. 2. Nagathar Kanagasabai both of Chavakkacheri North Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner above named craving that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st respondent and that letters of administration to the estate of the above named deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. C. Rasathenam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st respondent and that the Petitioner be as son of the deceased declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondents or any others shall on or before the 12th day of September 1946 at 10 a.m. show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This day of August, 1946.

(Sgd) R. R. Selvadurai.

District Judge.

Drawn by,
C. Rasathenam
Proctor for Petr.

(O. 49, 30 & 3.)

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(Mis. 154. 3-12-45—30-11-46, T)

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Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

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