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## Karma & Liberation

SWAMI YOGESHWARANANDHA  
in the Prabuddha Bharata

THE Sanskrit word for this world is 'Jagat' which means that which is always moving never at rest. How apt is this Sanskrit term will be understood by all who have studied the kinetic molecular hypothesis and the later developments of the electrical theory of matter. To the modern educated man the universe is an interplay of moving energy—if at all that qualification is necessary for energy—in various forms and states. Scientists have been able to identify and measure these different forms of energy, and matter also has been proved to be energy in a concealed form as it were. There is heat energy of various wavelengths; similarly there is the energy of light of various wavelengths; and the speed of light which is never static has been measured to be 186 000 miles per second. What is more astonishing, science has come to the conclusion that the speed of light is the highest speed possible and that when any particle approaches the speed of light its mass becomes infinite. Then there is the energy of sound; also with its different wavelengths and speed and its own wonderful effects. Finally there is the energy of work done by animate or inanimate bodies.

But the only energy that science seems to have neglected to study so far is the energy of human thought and the scientific method still remains to be applied to the realm of the human personality. The advance of science has itself shown that man is a part of the world in which he lives and not something set over against it and separate from it. But as John Dewey says, They (scientific methods) are not employed to determine freely and systematically the moral, the humane ends served by engrossing practical conditions, the actual state of ends and values. Hence the more important things are left to decision by custom, prejudice, class interest, and traditions embodied in institutions where results are mostly fixed by the superior power in possession of those who manage them.

In our country, however, from very ancient times the eternal problems of men received great attention and they have handed down to us much knowledge which will help us to lead better lives individually and socially. The world of this ancient lore lies in the fact that naturally and rightly it made human considerations the primary basis of its enquiry. Values were based on an understanding of the human and social organizations resulting from prolonged research by men who devoted their full time and attention to the subject. Methods were evolved by which both the individual and

society could develop enriching each other's life.

In a study of the world, man, and human society these ancient researches discovered a very important law. This is the law of Karma, a doctrine which distinguishes all Eastern philosophy from the Western.

Just as matter and its nature formed the beginning of the study of physical science in the West, so in India the Jiva, the individual, and his nature formed the study of philosophy. In the search for happiness, power, immortality and freedom they found that these could not be had in the outside world. It was only by a study of the self, which never changes that they came to understand the true nature of not only that Self but also of the universe which seemed so real to this Self.

Introspective study revealed that this Self continues to exist in all the changing experiences, mental, and external. No one can deny his own existence for the very act of denial presupposes his existence. This Self is not adventitious like other outward things, but is the fundamental basis, the ground of all other experiences. As Surshwaracharya says, 'What proof will prove that by the grace of which are made possible the notions of knower, means of valid knowledge, and the act of knowing?' While all non-Self is known, by some sort of valid means of knowledge, not so the Self. The Self is self-luminous, it is of the very nature of consciousness. One can deny an adventitious attribute, but not one's own true nature.

Similarly the Self is of the very nature of existence; it is eternal. Take the following sentences: *I know at present; I knew in the past; I shall know in the future.* Though the object of knowledge differs in its three states of past, present, and future, the knower does not differ in all the three states of time being always present. This 'being always present' is of the very nature of the knower the Atman.

Here it may be argued that the Atman may not lose its true nature while living, but after death it may change its nature, and in that case it is not eternal but will be subject to change. But this argument is not valid. If during all the changes of the body during life, the Atman remains the same, it stands to reason that the death of the body, which is but another change, cannot affect the true nature of the Atman. We take a thing to be itself so long as it preserves its true nature and is not changed by other circumstances. Thus water is water so

(Continued on page 5)

## Huxley On Satyagraha

In London last week a little book was published which apart from its general appeal, will be of especial interest to Hindus. It is called "Science, Liberty and Peace". Its author is Aldous Huxley brother of Julian Huxley. In his present work, which is an analysis of the world's present troubles and a suggestion for their solution, he has much to say about Satyagraha. In the future, he says, Satyagraha will be the only possible and political kind of revolution since the improvements in flame-throwers tanks,

## Distinguished Indian Visitor

Dr. A. Chidambaranathan Chettiyar, M.A. Ph.D. Professor of Tamil Annamalai University is expected to deliver lectures at the 5th annual celebrations of the Colombo Tamil Sangam, which is to take place on Sunday the 15th June 1947 at the Saiva Mangayat Vidyalayam Hall, Welawatte.

and other weapons of war, placed, as they always are, in the hands of the ruling minority will make a mass revolution of a violent nature quite impossible.

## AN YEAR OF GOOD WORK

### Manipay V. C.'s Achievement

AT the Annual Public meeting of ratepayers of Manipay Parish held at Manipay recently at which the V. C. Administration Report for 1946 was presented Mr. P. J. Hudson, C. C. S. Government Agent, N. P. speaking from the chair said that V. C.'s should first take care of the bread and butter and then only think of Jam, meaning thereby that the essentials necessary for village life such as conservancy and other village works should be first done before V. C.'s interest themselves in providing other amenities for the people.

Continuing he said that it was a pleasure to note that the Manipay V. C. was interesting itself in every aspect of village welfare work. What struck him most was the interest displayed in conservancy service, reading rooms, and Conciliation Board, which he believed would not be welcomed by some lawyers but he felt sure that they would not grudge such service.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman V. C. Manipay, in welcoming the ratepayers said that there should be a scientific survey and systematic planning for prospective improvements in V. C. areas. In the event of no such surveys and planning V. C.'s would do only routine work and there would be no mental vision for constructive work for the benefit of the well being of the people. Continuing he said that the idea that local bodies must save was obnoxious. Savings in local bodies signified either that all avenues of progress were satisfied and civic happiness provided or that the local body was incompetent and inefficient and did not deserve to be in possession of funds which it could utilise for any better purpose. Wasteful expenditure, however should be avoided.

Mr. V. Kanapathipillai, V. C. member, read the Administration

Report for 1946.

Mr. C. Suriyakumaran, Assistant Commissioner of Local Government said that if any person from abroad was anxious to know the functions and powers of V. C.'s he could commend him to have a perusal of the Manipay V. C. administration report and that would give him an entire idea of what the functions and power of a Village Committee was. The Conciliation Board functioning at Manipay was a unique feature and its achievements deserved congratulations.

Dr. C. T. Chelliah paid a tribute to the Chairman for the untiring energy and enthusiasm he displayed in social service. He was pleased to find that there was public participation in the activities of the Manipay V. C. activities, which was solely due to the personality of the Chairman V. C.

Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam D. R. O. Valligamam West paid a tribute to the various activities of the Manipay V. C.

Mr. K. Vaithianathan C. C. S. Government Agent Kandy in a message to the Village Committee which was read at the meeting stated, 'It is only a V. C. which is proud of its achievements and has nothing to hide that can afford to print such a comprehensive report covering all aspects of village life. I hope other Village Committees in the Island would follow your brilliant example. I congratulate the Manipay V. C. on another year of good work and the Chairman for his exemplary leadership.'

Messages from the Minister for Local Administration, Commissioner of Local Government, Commissioner National Savings Movement, I. G. P., and several others were read at the meeting.

Mr. K. Selvanayagam Vice Chairman V. C. proposed a vote of thanks.

—Cor





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1947.

### A COMPARISON

THE REPORT OF THE PAY Commission appointed by the Indian Government regarding Central Government employees has been published. The object of the Commission was to achieve as far as possible uniformity, simplification and rationalisation in the pay structure and in the regulations relating to leave, pension and provident fund. Mr Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member of the Interim Government while submitting the report stated that the recommendations of the Pay Commission would cost the country 34 crores of rupees, and it was therefore not possible to do anything more under the present circumstances by way of increasing salaries. The lowest paid Government Servant would not be paid less than Rs. 55/- p. m. including dearness allowance, a Station Master not less than Rs. 90/- p. m. including special allowances; and under normal circumstances no officer of State could draw more than Rs. 2000/- a month. Provision has been made to pay children's education allowance to those drawing a salary below Rs. 100/- p. m. and also to pay rent allowances to those working in cities other than their homes. It is interesting to compare the report of the Indian Pay Commission with the report of the Financial Secretary of Ceylon. Though India has been described as the land of "flowing milk and honey" no station master employed in the Indian Railway gets more than Rs. 200/- a month. In Ceylon as a result of the recommendations of the Financial Secretary, station masters have drawn fabulous amounts (by way of arrears of salary and overtime). It is almost scandalous that public revenue should be so wantonly and so carelessly wasted. It is necessary that the lowest paid Government servants should be paid a living wage. The revised salary scheme in Ceylon has not benefitted the peons or daily paid workers to any appreciable extent while those drawing higher salaries have been greatly benefitted. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan referring to the pay of the minor employees states that the Report may not be quite satisfactory, but justifies the report on the ground that the finances of the

# The Tobacco Officer

## Where Is He?

IN a contribution to the "Searchlight" Mr. S. J. F. Bandaranaike who was a staff officer in the Agricultural Department for over 15 years and who retired in 1945 "disgusted like so many others at having to work under men who were unqualified and did not know their mind" takes Mr. Senanayake to task for all the ills rampant in the Agricultural Department. According to Mr. Bandaranaike, the Minister, Mr. Senanayake is solely responsible for the muddle in the Department. He has some pertinent remarks to offer with regard to the Tobacco Officer who was imported into this country some years ago with much trumpeting. This is what he says in the "Searchlight":

Some years ago a highly qualified Officer was imported from abroad as "Tobacco Officer" in order to develop the Tobacco Industry of Ceylon. What has happened to this Officer now? Has the Tobacco Industry developed sufficiently to dispense with the services of this Officer? And if so why is this Officer retained in Ceylon at public expense? The fact is that this Tobacco Officer is now doing the work of a Divisional Agricultural Officer in a Province where a knowledge of Sinhalese and Tamil is essential. This Tobacco Officer knows neither language and is perfectly useless for general agricultural work in a large Division if he is unable to speak to the cultivators in their language. On the other hand, the Tobacco Officer's Sinhalese assistant is now acting as Tobacco Officer for the whole island with headquarters at Peradeniya. It has been suggested, though perhaps without foundation that this is a "Political Transfer" because two of the brothers of the Officer concerned intend seeking election to Parliament under the U.N.P. banner. Be that as it may, why should the Government of Ceylon, having with them a qualified Tobacco Officer for a special work not use him for the job for which he was specially imported?

## Schools & Discipline

"Our country as a whole is a hot-bed of indiscipline because the very fountain heads of discipline, the schools, have become the sources of indiscipline," said Mubandiram D A Jayasinghe, District Inspector of Schools, at a joint meeting of the Sinhalese teachers of Pasdun Koale and Kalutara Totamunne held at the Matugama Government schools.

He added that Ceylon had won for itself first place in the world of crime. There was a time when a pupil had a deep regard for his teacher but today he openly disobeyed him and a school bred that very in discipline which was found elsewhere.

country would not permit of anything better. It is to be hoped that the Board of Ministers in Ceylon and the Cabinet that will soon succeed the Board will benefit themselves by learning what happens in India and elsewhere while planning the island's budget.

Mr. Senanayake is responsible for the importation of this Officer from abroad and for not using him for his legitimate work and for which he is specially qualified. At present neither the Tobacco Industry nor the Agricultural Division concerned are receiving the Services of Officers who are specially qualified to do them. Does Mr. Senanayake still wonder why his schemes have gone wrong?

Mr. Senanayake will have to answer a great deal for the Administrative extravagance in the running of his Department before he dares to seek re-election at the forthcoming election to Parliament.

Oh Mr. Senanayake, How are the Mighty fallen! You who have always preached "Ceylonization of the Public Services" and the doctrine of "Ceylon for the Sinhalese" have now to seek the assistance of the "much reviled European Planter who is alleged to be exploiting the people of this Country". You have lost most of the capable European Scientific Staff whose advice would have been useful to you. Your "Live Stock Officer" (including family) is in Australia, and "Blood Stock Officer" is in far away England and cannot advise you; so you are to be congratulated on your decision to seek the assistance of the European Planting Community in this country!

If Mr. Senanayake succeeds in his optimistic hope of becoming Ceylon's first Prime Minister under the new Constitution, let us hope that he will not have the occasion to call in "European Agents" to assist him in the Internal Administration of this country.

If after 15 years of experience Mr. Senanayake finds he is unable to manage a few state-run Estates without "European Assistance" is it likely that he will be more successful in the carrying out of the responsibilities of a Prime Minister. We live in hope. Coming events however cast their shadows before them!

## The Final Blue Print

### Will be Submitted Today

The final blue print of the plan for the transfer of power in India will be submitted to the full British Cabinet today according to Reuter. It is however made clear that there is nothing hard and fast about the arrangement for the transfer of power. The Mountbatten-Cabinet talks will conclude this week.

Official quarters in London have denied the report published in several London daily newspapers suggesting that the British Government is considering inviting the Indian leaders to come to London for a conference to take the place of that arranged for Delhi.

The report is described as without foundation. There was no disposition in the quarters, following the Indian negotiations continuously to give any credence to the suggestion. It has all along been assumed that the main purpose of the London conference was to enable the Viceroy and the British Government together to clear their minds on the Indian political issues, and to take final decisions before the Viceroy's meeting with the leaders at Delhi on June 2.

## American Loan Will Cost Millions

With action imminent on the four-hundred million dollar Greek-Turkish aid programme, the belief is growing here that it will cost \$5,000,000,000 in the next three or four years to carry out the plan to quarantine Communism by providing economic aid to needy countries.

The figure of £7,000,000,000 is being given as answer to the question "where do we go from here?". That estimate has been made not only privately but by the highest officials. Mr. Henry Wallace used the same figure in his Chicago speech in which he estimated the annual expenditures, which he said, would be necessary to restore living standards in Europe and Asia.

Now that the Greece-Turkish aid programme has been approved, the Administration is faced with the problem of seeking Congressional and public support for the multi-million dollar programme for applying the doctrine on a global basis.

According to the best estimates, the world this year and for the next two or three years will receive from the United States goods and services as basic necessities worth about \$16,000,000,000. In return, the United States will import about \$8,000,000,000 worth.

Due to the international monetary situation the difference will represent a deficit in the balance of trade. About \$3,000,000,000 of the deficit will be paid by the foreign countries drawing on their gold and foreign currency reserves and with dollars spent abroad by Americans. But the remaining \$5,000,000,000 will be paid for by grants or loans from the United States Government. The deficit is expected to continue in 1948 and 1949.

## The Food Supplies Department

Though Government may continue to be the sole importer of essential foodstuffs such as rice, sugar and flour for a further period of five years envisaged in the proposed foodstuffs bill, distribution control of these commodities may not have to be retained during this whole period.

This is the opinion of the Commissioner of Food Supplies, Mr. K. Alvappillai.

Regarding the future of the Department of Food Supplies Mr. K. Alvappillai envisaged the possibility of the Food Supplies Department being amalgamated with the Department of the Commissioner of Co-operative Development in the event of the proposed bill being passed.

At the moment the co-operative movement depends on the Department of Food Supplies for the import of essential foodstuffs. The Import Section of the Department deals only in the various other commodities with which the co-operatives are stocked.

Nearly four million people in the Island however draw their rations from the co-operatives.

## PERSONAL

Mr. C. Sittampalam took his oaths as an advocate in the presence of Mr. Justice Dias at the Colombo Supreme Court on Monday last.

## OBITUARY

Cable information has been received in Jaffna, that Mr. R. N. Thamby Thurai of Mallakam, and Agent of the United India Life Assurance Co. in Kuala Lumpur, and retired Secretary of the Sanitary Board Kuala Lumpur, died in Kuala Lumpur on the 20th instant of heart failure.



# "It is Quite Untrue"

## Layton's Reply to Kotelawala

EARLY in March this year Col. J. L. Kotelawala, addressing his constituents in Kurunegala made a reference to those momentous days when Ceylon was threatened with a Japanese invasion. Mr. Kotelawala said that "in 1942 when a Japanese landing in Ceylon appeared to be imminent, the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Geoffrey Layton) invited the Board of Ministers to Queen's House and advised them to leave Ceylon with the Europeans and that the Board of Ministers replied that they would not leave Ceylon but would organise resistance and fight the Japanese if the British Government promised them (Board of Ministers) independence for Ceylon."

The Colombo "Searchlight" took the matter up, and forwarded the statement of Mr. Kotelawala to Sir Geoffrey Layton. The Editor of the "Searchlight" has now received the following communication from Sir Geoffrey Layton who is in England.

Admiralty House,  
27th March 1947.

Dear Mr. Gomes,

Thank you very much for your letter of 12th March and the extract from your paper. If the statements you quote were actually made by Col. Kotelawala, they are quite untrue, and I am personally much obliged to you for taking up that matter on my behalf; but I have no wish to enter into a public controversy on the subject so that I prefer to say no more.

Yours Sincerely,  
G. Layton.  
Admiral.

### Education Officers

The Director of Education (Dr. Ian Sandeman) has informed all Education Officers that they have been relieved of responsibility with regard to central, secondary, junior and bilingual schools.

According to the new instructions Education Officers will henceforth be in charge only of the Sinhalese and Tamil schools!

The officer-in-charge of central schools (Mr. D. C. Gunewardene) and his two assistants—one stationed in Kandy and the other in Colombo, will, according to the new arrangements, take charge of the administration of central, secondary, junior and bilingual schools.

The two assistants to the officer-in-charge of the central schools are: Mr. E. St. C. Rode and Mr. G. N. Nannayakkara. Mr. Rode is to be stationed at Kandy covering the Central Province, Uva, North-Central, Northern and Eastern Provinces, while Mr. Nannayakkara from Colombo will cover the remaining provinces.

There is an Education Officer for each Province.

### WANTED

"Experienced Clerk/Typist for the Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150, Hospital Street Jaffna. Salary according to qualification and experience on the following Scale:

Rs. 50/- — 4/- — 70/-  
Rs. 75/- — 5/- — 100/-

and 50% War Allowance.

Apply on or before 5-6-47 with testimonials to the Manager."  
(M. 37, 23, 27, & 30-3-47)

## Tuberculosis

### Some Precautions

In the discussion of this problem, the question which immediately arises is: can tuberculosis actually be prevented? The answer is, emphatically, "Yes!" There is no royal road to prevention, but there are certain well-established measures which offer a high level of protection to the public. How far prevention can be successful depends to a large extent on each individual member of the community, and on the efforts he makes to put these measures into practice.

It is well known that tuberculosis is caused by a tiny germ called the tubercle bacillus, and that this germ is found in the sputum of patients suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. When such a patient coughs, thousands of these germs are thrown out of his lungs and air passages, and anyone close to him runs a grave risk of infection.

What is more, many of these germs may subsequently settle on the floor, in the dust. And when this dust is disturbed either by sweeping, dusting, or by a gust of wind, the germs may float through the air on particles of dust, and cause infection to persons in the room. That is why dusting or sweeping should never be done in a tuberculosis patient's room, because it is a most dangerous practice.

Floors should be sluiced down, and walls should be mopped with a disinfectant solution. Furniture should receive similar treatment. Since the sputum of such patients is infectious, their crockery and cutlery should always be kept separate, and thoroughly washed, after use, with soap and warm water, though boiling for two minutes is preferable.

### Most Important Precaution.

The most important precaution of all is the disposal of the patient's sputum. Indiscriminate spitting by a tuberculous patient will invariably lead to disaster to others. When coughing, he should always cover his mouth with a handkerchief, and he should spit into a mug which should be covered as soon as it is used. It is also a wise precaution to keep a small quantity of disinfectant solution in the mug.

Any of the well-known disinfectants are suitable, but a cheap, safe and efficient disinfectant is a 2 per cent solution of Tropical Chloride of Lime. This solution can be easily made by the addition of a teaspoonful of Tropical Chloride of Lime to a pint of cold water, and when this is added to an equal volume of sputum, the sputum becomes harmless in one hour. Where disinfection is not thoroughly carried out, the sputum should be boiled before disposal. Sputum mugs, of course, should be thoroughly boiled after use.

Brief mention might be made here about coughing and spitting in general. Coughing without covering the mouth, and careless spitting, are

## The Battle Won!

### Education Minister on his Bill

"I had to fight the battle of free education alone. There was not one opponent in the State Council when the Bill was taken up last week. The opponents fled, knowing very well what the verdict of the country would be on those who opposed. The battle is not over yet. My only wish is that there will be no change in the Bill when it emerges from the Standing Committee", declared Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister for Education, speaking on Monday last at Yatadola village in Pasdun Korale, where he presided over the Grama Sanwardana Sabha.

He said that the world and Ceylon were on the threshold of a new system of advancement, freedom and equality. The war-tired countries, and those who trampled down a greater part of the world had found out that no more could they hold the world in bondage, hence they were giving freedom to subject nations as an antidote to war. Ceylon must be equipped for that freedom.

Udakendawela Saranankara, the hero of the Communist Party, address-

## New King's Counsel

### Mr. Chelvanayagam One of Them

The "Hindu Organ" understands that Mr. N. K. Choksy and Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam have been appointed King's Counsel.

Mr. Choksy is one of the leading advocates of the Metropolitan Bar. From 1923 when he was enrolled as an advocate, he had a very extensive practice.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam has for some years been one of the leading practitioners of the Colombo District Court. He has enjoyed a lucrative practice in civil work of a varied kind.

Mr. Chelvanayagam is an important director of the newly formed Ceylon News papers Ltd. which has arranged to issue a Tamil Daily by the name of *Suthanthiran* from Colombo.

Mr. Chelvanayagam is the prospective Tamil Congress candidate for Parliament from the Kankesanururai Constituency.

ing the gathering, said that Asia was now coming back to its own and those who had bled her white were slowly but surely leaving her shores.

## PANDUVASA NUVARA

(By A. V. M.)

LONG before the coming of Buddhism to Ceylon there was "a sort of Civilization" which, though not so civilized to be called as such, was in some form in conformity with the accepted ways of disciplined life. Houses were few and far between. Jungle lands predominated; wild animals roamed about freely—and so freely, that the animal spirit among men was rife! Just a small number of villages formed a town and barter was the only method of transaction. Agriculture was their main stay though fishing and hunting were distractions for pleasure. Implicit obedience to the ruler was the order of the day. There were no political parties to reason why or to strike or fight for the cause of the worker.

Panduvasa Nuwara is situated in the Hettepola area about two miles from the present town off in the jungles. Excavations are going on in that section which was the palace of the King. The one which belonged to the Queen is yet undiscovered. The palace had three moats right round it, and these were full of water being connected up to a tributary of the Deduru Oya and flushed by canal. The inner apartments of the palace were beautifully formed in rectangular shape on good foundation of granite. The bricks appear to be well compressed, dried and baked. Fragments of clay tubing are also to be found. Nai's roughing from an inch and a half

not only ugly habits, but they can also be dangerous. Most people who cough and spit carelessly may not be suffering from tuberculosis; but it cannot be sufficiently emphasized that people who are addicted to this practice may be exposing others to infection.

(To be Continued)

to one foot have also been collected here. It is suspected that these nails are of a later period, used by some King probably Kirthisiri who renovated the palace. These sometimes resemble the ancient ones.

Panduvasa is supposed to be the son of Vijaya's brother but the name suggests that he must have been a Pandyan King. In those days Mathoddam was the seaport which received the Indian immigrants and these people preferred to settle along the coast and beside rivers and lakes for their fishing and agriculture. No strategic position was sought for there was no keen race for power or possession. Hence the palace was on low ground and unprotected by nature.

The Buddhist temple at Panduvasa Nuwara though built much later than the King's palace is sufficiently old enough to attract visitors. The paintings are of Kirthisiri's period. Behind the temple is said to have been the Ekastam Vihara. There is at present only a hillock to indicate this vihara which once housed the princess, Unmathachitta and her retinue. This piece of land is surrounded by potter families, who probably are descendants of that ancient family which helped the queen mother to bring up her male offspring without the knowledge of her brothers. These people are still very accommodating and hospitable.

The path leading from the palace to the harbour at Tabbowa appears to have gone along the tributary to the Deduru Oya and cut it at Selankanda. This track may easily be traced if we go along the river bank into the interior of the jungle. One should explore it!



Letters to the Editor

## EMOTION VS. REASON

Sir,

On the 14th inst. at the State Council debates the Legal Secretary Mr. Alan Rose stated that when emotion had entered into a discussion reason flew away from it. Does not this statement by a very responsible man suggest that there is more emotion than reason, at times if not often, in our State Council? It was Sir P. Ramanathan, a Hindu, who, in his days in the Legislative Council, had made that body famous for reason. Nobody had suggested that there was any emotion in the legislature then. I write this letter in the hope that Hindus entering the new legislature may keep up the high traditions of Sir P. Ramanathan in it.

Sir P. Ramanathan never mixed up duties with favours. He always did his public duty without fear or favour, and he had expected nothing in return. He never cared one bit whether his statue was erected or not. I know all this as I have corresponded with him from my boyhood.

Mr. E. W. Perera has informed me that he is not coming forward for a seat in the Parliament simply because of the unworthy methods adopted by certain candidates to get votes. He believes that intimidation and purchase of votes are very common things now. How many of our councillors would deny that such things exist? How many would deny that bribery and corruption in all its forms exists in Ceylon today?

People who love high principles love mankind; and whether they are proclaimed from housetops or not, they love mankind.

The country now calls for men of high principles; and Hindus in particular have a right to answer that call.

Some very reliable information about a Government Agent (not of the Western Province) will give an idea as to how things are now shaping even in Kachcheris. Recently the G. A. in question ruled out all the claims for the registration of certain voters urged before him by a well-known lawyer, and immediately after phoned up to an M. S. C. to save him from a Mandamus from the Supreme Court!

Yours etc.

A. V. W. Gunawardana,  
Veyangoda,  
18-5-47.

Mullaitivu  
Town Council

Sir,

In your issue of 2nd inst. you published a letter under the heading "Mullaitivu Town Council. As a sitting member of the Mullaitivu Town Council I desire to contradict the genuineness of its contents. I may say that it does not say where the public meeting was held and who presided over it. Not one member of the Rate payers was aware of such a public meeting having been held until the news appeared in your valuable journal. It is manoeuvres of this nature that

has resulted in the present deadlock of the Town Council.

2. Originally I co-operated with the present Chairman in conducting the affairs of the Town Council. But on finding that the Chairman and the other member who is his kinsman are mere tools in the hands of a few designing individuals I withdrew my co-operation and resigned from the office of Vice-Chairman.

3. The Chairman is not competent to carry out the responsible duties attached to the office he holds, without the assistance of some officers. The result is that public interest suffers.

4. I hope that the proper authorities will take necessary action to have matters remedied early. I have already communicated to the authorities concerned.

Yours etc.

S. S. Mylvaganam,  
Member Town Council.

M'tivu.

## Russia and India

Sir,

Permit me to offer a few comments on the astounding forecast of Henry Sowerby in the Christian Science Monitor and quoted by you in your issue of the 20th inst.

Will Russia invade India? Is there any intelligible reason why such a question should be posed? I cannot see any. Is there anything in the past actions of the Soviet Union or in the statements and utterances of Soviet leaders that could warrant such an assumption? As far as I know, there is none. Ever since the establishment of the Socialist regime in the Soviet Union has the Soviet Union started one single aggressive war against another country? If the answer is no, as it should be, if we know the history of the recent past, then why should anyone ever imagine that the Soviet Union should launch on an era of imperialist aggression now? Has not the Soviet Union always welcomed an Independent India? Did not Lenin and Stalin condemn, in no unambiguous terms, the brutal British regime in India? Did not Molotov declare at San Francisco that the time will come when the voice of free India would be heard at International Conferences and did not the President of the India League in America say on this occasion that his eyes were moist when he heard a great nation supporting India's cause? Did not the Soviet Union give full and unqualified support to Vijayalakshmi Pandit, when she valiantly fought for the Indians in S. Africa and did not Vijayalakshmi and Nehru thank the Soviet Union for her help and support? In view of all these, how can anyone in his senses, say that the Soviet Union has aggressive intentions on India?

But there is a reason. The British Imperialists do not want to leave India. They want to frighten the Indian national leaders and get them to compromise on the question of Indian independence. So they raise the bogey of Bolshevism, of Soviet Union. But this dirty trick is a little worn out

VEDANTA MOOLA SARAM  
OR  
THE ESSENCE OF THE UPANISHADS

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 16-5-47)

LVIII

## XV. THE AITAREYA UPANISHAD

This is a short Upanishad containing 33 sutras divided into three Adhyayas (chapters). It is generally classed as one of the twelve (so-called) principal Upanishads and is attached to the Rig-Vedam. It forms part of the second of the Aitareya Aranyakas, constituting as it does the 4th, 5th and 6th Adhyayas thereof. It would interest our readers to know that the chanting, among others, of the famous "Gourimimaya" hymn of the Rig Vedam (the Devi Mantram, *ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय*), which we spoke of elsewhere—vide "Elements" pp: 70-71—and which is chanted to this day in the more important of our temples before commencing the Nava Graha Sasti ceremonies) is prescribed in these Aranyakas, not in the Upanishad portion of them, but in one of the earlier chapters, in the first Aranyakam.

The first chapter of the Upanishad is divided into three Khandas or sections and speaks of creation. It starts by stating that in the beginning (before creation) there was Atma (Paramatma, God) only and nothing else showing signs of life or activity (distinct from God). The heavens (Ambhas, heavenly waters), the sky (Marichii, light), the earth (Maram, where mortals live) and the nether waters (Apah, water) were first created. Purushan (—this presumably refers to Brahma, the Creative Agent—) is then said to have been picked up out of the waters and heated or made to brood. The mouth with speech and its presiding deity Agni (fire), the nose with breath and Vayu (air), the eyes with vision and the Sun (light), &c, are then said to have burst forth as a result of such brooding. The deities, Agni and the rest, fell into the ocean (the waters presumably). Hunger and thirst appeared on the scene, then a cow, a horse and finally man (the human frame or body presumably). Agni becoming speech entered the man's mouth, Vayu entered the nose, the Sun the eyes, the quarters the ears, &c, and with them entered hunger and thirst. Food was created next. Speech and the rest tried to seize the food, but without success. Vayu (evidently meant here for Pranan or the soul, the human soul) grasped it. Then opening the suture of the skull, he got into the body by that door. That door is called Vedriti (the door of division) and Nandana (the door of bliss). And there are three dwelling places for him in the body, to wit: the eyes (eyebrows or forehead), the throat and the heart. When he looked about in the body he (the soul) saw Brahman there (in the heart).

The second chapter speaks of man's birth. When conceived in the mother's womb, that is his first birth. When born into the world, this constitutes his second birth. When he departs from this world in due course to be born again, this is his third birth. The chapter concludes by quoting a memorial verse from the Rig-Vedam: Thus it is said by a Rishi "while dwelling in the womb I discovered all the births of these Devas. Hundreds of clutches strong as iron held me, but I slipped quickly down like a falcon (a fast flying bird)". Thus said Vamadevan when dwelling in the womb, and having this knowledge he stepped forth after the dissolution of the body and, having obtained all his desires in that world of Swargam (heaven), attained the Deathless (Sivam), yea, he attained the Deathless (S. uties 5 and 6).—This is the great Rishi cited by S. va Gnana Muniver in the Dravida Maha Bhasyam along with Sri Krishnan of the Mahabharatam as a typical example of the soul identifying itself with God by the practice of Schambhavana (or Tat twam or Aham Brahmbhavana) and saying "I am Manu, I am Adityan, I am all the world." It is on the testimony of such great souls as Vamadevan that we say that the soul resembles a Yogi and is conscious of many things when dwelling in the mother's womb; but it forgets everything the moment it is born into the world. If one performs his duties properly and practises Schambhavana, then only can he attain the Deathless Sivam as did Vamadevan.

(To be Continued)

Hitler tried it in Europe and Europe has learnt a costly lesson. The great leaders—Nehru and others—shall not fall victims to this old trick. Nehru knows the Soviet Union. No amount of terror stories about the Soviet Union will frighten him. He will go ahead and he knows that a free India can find no better friend than the Soviet Union.

Henry Sowerby in the *Christian Science Monitor* wants to give the whole sordid and dirty story, a nationalist and progressive touch by quoting Nehru. But he is fooling nobody. Yes, Nehru condemns these communal strifes; who is the Indian who loves India—(and who loves India more fervently than

Nehru) who will not condemn these? In fact these communal flare-up has been condemned by Professor Chukov who visited India recently and he has said that these are the manoeuvres of the Imperialists. These surely are not the words of a leader of a country which wants to use these internal disorders as an excuse to annex India.

Europe paid heavily by being gullible enough to believe Hitler's story of the Russian Bear. Let us not pay the same price by believing Sowerby and his like.

Yours etc.

M. Sivasithamparam,  
Karaveddi,  
21-5-47.



**Karma & Liberation**

(Continued from page 1)

long as it remains in its liquid form. We give it different names such as ice, snow, hail, vapour etc., so long as it continues to be recognized as water though appearing in different forms. But when by electrolysis water is broken into its components, hydrogen and oxygen, we no more call the product water. The water has lost its nature as water. Such a change, however, we never observe in the case of the Atman. And until we observe such a change of nature in the Atman it is quite legitimate to conclude that the Atman is changeless and hence eternal. It is not a product, not an effect like other things. Hence its unique nature.

Having thus ascertained the true nature of the Self, the Atman of all things, the ancient Rishis found that in its kinetic aspect the Atman's power gave rise to the whole universe as we see it, with its space, time, matter, motion, causation, life, and mind.

Thus we are all Jivas that is to say, the Atman under the limiting factors of body, life, and mind, undergoing experiences of various sorts in the world of space, matter, time and motion.

Now why should the Atman thus entangle itself in Samsara, through its Maya? The Vedanta says that the Atman is not really in itself entangled, but only appears as it were under Samsara. The fact is Karma is beginningless. Logically we cannot reach its sources. The Vedanta says, Karma is but Maya in another form. And Maya is the infinite, inscrutable power of the Atman. As Shankara says, 'Mayamatram hyatadyat paramatmanovasthatrayavastham rajva iva sarpadi bhavena' (Br. Sutra Bh. II. 9). That is the appearance of the abiding of the Paramatman in the three states of waking, dream, and deep sleep is only due to Maya, like the rope appearing as the snake. This Maya is the power of the eternal, ever pure ever free, ever conscious, omniscient, omnipotent Lord. 'Sarvajnyeswarasyatmabhute iva avidyakalpie nama upa' etc. That is 'In the Shrutis and Smritis we find it declared that name and form (called Mayashakti, and Prakriti) which cannot be described as 'this' or 'not this' and which are the source of all this universe of life and matter are but the veiling power of the all-knowing Ishvara and are called Mayashakti or Prakriti. This Maya is, as it were, identical with the omniscient Ishvara' (Br. Sutra Bh. II. 14).

As a result of this power of Maya, the Jiva is bound to the world of cause and effect forgetting its real nature. Through the power of Maya we identify ourselves with the not-Self and this leads to our experiences in the world of name and form, cause and effect.

The law of Karma shows how in this world of activity our experiences are only the results of the activities to which we, the Jivas, bind ourselves. To us a scientific simile we are all so many fields of thought force, each being influenced, as well as influencing all other similar fields of force.

Now we do not know if inanimate matter feels pleasure or pain. But in all animal life, pleasure and pain are factors which affect our conduct powerfully. We all react favourably to pleasure and unfavourably to pain. We tend to repeat

**Local Bodies**

**To Make Minor Appointments**

The Local Government Service Commission has, it is understood, recommended to the Minister of Local Administration that all appointments of daily-paid employees and employees drawing Rs. 100 and less per month should be left to the local bodies themselves.

Ever since the appointment of the Local Government Service Commission and the delegation of authority to it to make all appointments to local bodies there has been continuous friction between the Commission and local bodies. Numerous representations have been made to the Local Government Commissioner, particularly by the Municipal Councils of Colombo, Kandy and Galle, protesting against this procedure.

It is understood that some of the members of the Commission themselves felt that too much of their time was being spent in the consideration of minor appointments to local bodies which could well be dealt with by the local bodies themselves.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 683.

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Karthikeyan Ratnasingham of Karaiagar North

Deceased. Nesanath widow of Muzesu Ratnasingham of Karaiagar North

vs. 1. Ratnasinham Krishnasomaratna 2. Ratnasingham Sudrasomaratna 3. Selvamany daughter of Ratnasingham 4. Anmugam Aaipillai all of Karaiagar North

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before K. B. Selvadurai Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 20th day of March 1947 in the presence of Messrs Abobucker & Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the petitioner dated 20th March 1947 having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1-3 Respondents for all purposes of this application, and that Letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful widow of the deceased, unless the Respondents or others interested shall appear before this court on the 2nd day of May 1947 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 20th day of March 1947

Sgt R. R. Selvadurai District Judge 2-5-47

Excluded till 30-5-47

Sgt T. Muthusamy Pillai Ag. District Judge

Drawn by Abobucker & Sultan Proctors for Petr. (O. 17, 20 & 23.)

the actions which give us pleasure and to reduce those activities which produce pain.

One of the primary characteristics of the Jiva or the individual person is this attachment to pleasure and aversion to pain born of identification with things that are not the Self.

(To be continued)

**"He Antagonised The Buddhists"**

**Why Chairman Was Sacked!**

The Anuradhapura Urban Council at a special meeting, on Saturday last, Mr. L. B. Rajakaruna, Assistant Commissioner of Local Government, presiding, passed a vote of "no confidence" in its Chairman, Mr. A. Sockalingam Chelliar.

The motion was proposed and seconded by Mr. F. B. A. Silva and Mr. W. D. Esanis Appuhamy, respectively.

It was stated that the Chairman had been performing his duties in an autocratic manner and had antagonised the Buddhists, by refusing electric current in connexion with the annual Posen "pirith" ceremony.

Mr. Sockalingam Chettiar said that the motion had been moved to "throw mud at him" and that he had done his work conscientiously.

Mr. F. P. Senaratne was elected Chairman of the Council.

**Tender For Supply of Cadjans to Elephant Pass Saltern**

Tenders are invited for the supply of 200,000 new single cadjans to Elephant Pass Saltern from June 15th., to November 30th., 1947.

- 2. Closing date: 12 Noon on Tuesday, June 3rd, 1947.
- 3. Tender Deposit: Rs. 50/-
- 4. Security Deposit: Rs. 250/-
- 5. Tender Notices & Forms could be obtained from:

- (a) Govt. Agent, N. P., Jaffna;
- (b) Salt Superintendent, Elephant Pass, Jaffna;
- (c) Asst. Salt Superintendent, Jaffna;
- (d) Salt Commissioner, Torrington Square, Colombo.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE, Actg. Salt Commissioner.

Salt Department, P. O. Box 539, Colombo. May 12th., 1947. G. 35. 23.

**TENDER NOTICE**

The Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday June 17, 1947 for scrub jungle clearing, weeding and burning in the road reservations in the Paravipanchan area, Kilinochchi, Jaffna District. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent on a deposit of Rs. 50/ for each form. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on June 14, 1947. Further particulars can be obtained from him. G. 37. 23.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

Two shipments of rice from Burma are expected in Colombo shortly.

There will be 2,300 polling booths in the whole of Ceylon during the parliamentary elections.

Food, drink and tobacco valued at Rs. 147,180,496 were imported into Ceylon during the four months January to April, this year.

The Annual Prize Distribution Celebrations of the Shivananda Vidyalaya, Batticaloa will be held at 6 p. m. on Saturday 24th of May. Dr. Ivor Jennings will preside and Mrs. Jennings will distribute the prizes.

A report in the London "Reynold's News" says that Lord Lis-towel, the present India Secretary, is being typed as the first British Ambassador to India and that he will take up his duties when the Viceroy's mission ends in June 1948.

An ordinance declaring the death penalty for persons committing the offence of an attempt to murder and the death penalty or transportation for life for those persons found guilty of stabbing has been promulgated by the Central Provinces in India.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, the Minister of Local Administration has it is understood, instructed the Petrol Controller to conserve enough petrol for the elections. Petrol coupons required for this purpose, are, it is stated, being printed at the Government Printing Press now.

**CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NOTICE**

(Footway on Railway Bridge at 17 Miles 23 chains (Railway Mileage) Coast Line-Pan du'a.

In connection with repairs to the bridge, the above footway will be closed from 3-6-47 to 2-7-47.

J. E. S. BODGER, General Manager C. G. R. 28 April, 1947. G. 36. 23 & 27.

**WANTED**

A manager for the Co-operative Store Union, Kaddukulam Pattu, Trincomalee. Salary Rs. 100/- p m; Cash security of Rs. 1000/- required. Should have experience in accounting and must be good at English and Tamil. Apply before 26-5-47 to the undersigned.

V. K. SUBRAMANIAM Co-op. Store Union Secretary.

Kuchchaveli Trincomalee 18-5-47.

(M. 34. 23)

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(Std. 5. 17-1 to 31-12-47.)



## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 678

In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Mohamed Abdulcader  
Mohamed Sultan Mohideen of Van-  
narponnai West Jaffna. Deceased.

Meeran Mohideen Nachchia widow  
of chamed Abdulcader Mcha-  
med Sultan Mohideen of Vannar-  
ponnai West, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Minor 1. Abdul Majeed son of Mch-  
med Sultan Mohideen  
" 2. Abdul Bateem " "  
" 3. Saheer " "  
" 4. Abdulhammed " "  
" 5. Hamza " "  
" 6. Rizik " "  
" 7. Na'eesa " "  
" 8. Mohamed Abdulcader Mo-  
hidenkanda all of do.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the  
abovenamed petitioner coming on  
for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai  
Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the  
8th day of March 1947 in the pre-  
sence of Messrs. Abobucker and  
Sultan Prctors on the part of the  
petitioner and the affidavit of the  
petitioner dated 7th March 1947  
having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed  
8th Respondent be appointed Guar-  
dian-ad-litem over the minors 1-7  
Respondents for the purpose of watch-  
ing and protecting their interest in  
this action and that letters of adminis-  
tration to the estate of the abovenamed  
deceased be issued to the peti-  
tioner as the lawful widow of the  
abovenamed deceased unless the Res-  
pondents or any other person or per-  
sons interested shall appear before  
this Court on the 30th day of April  
1947 and show sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this Court to the con-  
trary.

The 8th day of March 1947.

Sgd R. R. Selvadurai

30-4-47. District Judge  
Extended till 28-5-47  
Sgt G. C. T. A. de Silva  
District Judge.  
(C. 18 20 & 23.)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 694.

In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late T. Cumaraswamy Kuruk-  
kal of Keerimalai in Tellipalai  
West, Jaffna. Deceased.

Cumaraswamy Kurukkal Nagules-  
wara Kurukkal of Keerimalai in  
Tellipalai West, Jaffna. And, Petitioner.

1. Annammah widow of Cumaraswa-  
my Kurukkal of Keerimalai in  
Tellipalai West, Jaffna.  
2. Paimanatha Aiyar Ram Aiyar  
3. and wife Kamadchi Ammal, both  
of Maviddapuram Jaffna.  
4. Naguleswari Ammal daughter of  
Cumaraswamy Kurukkal and wife  
of P. Shanmuganatha Sarma of  
Keerimalai in Tellipalai West  
Jaffna.

Minor 5. Amirthamba daughter of  
Cumaraswamy Kurukkal of do.  
6. Thegaraja Kurukkal Kar-  
thigaya Kurukkal of do.

The 6th respondent is a minor  
appearing by her guardian-ad-  
litem the 6th respondent.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before R. P. Selvadurai Esquire  
District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th  
day of April 1947 in the presence of  
Mr. S. Cumaraswami Prctor on the  
part of the petitioner and the affi-  
davit of the petitioner dated the 27th  
day of March 1947 having been read  
It is ordered that the 6th respondent  
be appointed guardian-ad-litem over  
the 5th minor respondent for all pur-  
poses of this testamentary action and  
that the petitioner is entitled to have  
letters of Administration to the estate  
of the said in estate issued to him,  
unless the respondents or any other  
person shall on or before the 30th  
day of May 1947 show sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this Court  
to the contrary.

This 24th day of April 1947.

Sgd R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

(O. 19, 20 & 23.)

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