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World's Economic Ills Inequality in Wealth Analysed

(By D. N. VISWESWARIAH)

IN the fascinating book *A Modern Pilgrim's Progress* (The Alden Press, Oxford) is described an interview between "Christian" and "Lord Time-Server." The object of Christian's visit to his Lordship was to ascertain the reasons for the world's economic ills. His Lordship after giving time-honoured explanations concluded that some people were destined to become rich and powerful while the masses were doomed to poverty. This was nature's decree. It was the law of the survival of the fittest. It did not however occur to Lord Time-Server that such huge disparities between man and man were the inevitable consequence of a particular system of economic life. If it did occur to him he was not keen on pursuing the enquiry as the present system eminently suited his own private interests.

Orthodox economics is "wedded to a dialectic of scarcity." Thanks to science, the world has greatly changed in other respects since the days when economics as a study started. Orthodox economists however have refused to allow into their consciousness the scientific method of approach to any problem, and consequently, in this age of plenty, or at any rate potential plenty, they are still faced with a paradox which Launcelot Hogben delightfully describes as follows:

1. Wealth is what you have and the man next door has not.
2. If he had it, what you have would not be wealth.
3. Hence there can be no wealth without scarcity.
4. Since there cannot be scarcity if there is plenty there cannot be plenty if there is wealth.
5. If there were no wealth, there would be no economics.
6. Since we have economics, we cannot have plenty.

The Money Sense

On the one hand we have science which is trying to usher in an age of plenty for all. On the other there is a whole class of economists and businessmen who are mostly ignorant of the scientific method. Unfortunately for the world power is largely in the hands of the latter class. One scientist, whose researches have greatly added to the world's food supply and have resulted in the investment of millions of pounds with consequent employment of thousands, has to the writer's knowledge often found himself in embarrassing positions so far as his own very modest personal finances are concerned, because as he says he has not

cultivated the habit of "acquisitiveness" or "money sense." He thinks that lack of nothing on earth is punished so severely as a lack of this "money sense." Sir Henry Roscoe in his autobiography relates how he strove to obtain a small annual pension of £200 per annum to the great physicist Joule. Yet, where would modern engineering be without Joule's fundamental discovery of the conservation of energy?

Pierpont Morgan is reported to have said, "I can buy any scientific man for 500 dollars and make half a million out of what he tells me." Pierpont Morgan and other "successful men" would tell you in confidence that "the secret of success in this world is not to create wealth yourself, but to acquire that which other people create." Not that this is a recipe for making everybody rich. That is impossible by the very definition of wealth (of Hogben above). There is a very strict ratio between the number of millionaires and the number of paupers on earth, (reminding one of the belief of a certain sect of Christians that only a very limited number were ordained to enter Heaven.) The Morgans of this world would tell you that in the commercial world one must either belong to the driving class or to the driven.

Capital, in fact, in classical economics assumes that a revenue can be obtained without work on the part of the owner. All forms of capital are therefore sought after to get a share in the new values added to it by human-labour power. The 'worldlywise' therefore simply own the rights to these, which really means the right to the income they yield through the work of others.

Justifying Inequality

Various theories of employment of labour have been formulated, based of course on the above definition of capital. There is e.g. the famous theory of the "marginal efficiency of capital" enunciated by Keynes. This theory really means "the capitalist's estimate as to whether he will get more profit by increasing or decreasing production." This is to be achieved by controlling the rate of interest. Keynes' theory implies that an increase in employment can only occur to the accompaniment of real wages. Keynes' theory has encouraged many interpreters to think that unemployment has some economic justification. Some, it is said, have gone so far as

(Continued on page 5)

AT LAST!

Jaffna's Water Scheme

The water supply scheme for the Jaffna Town will be an accomplished fact before soon. The scheme drawn up by the late Mr. S. Mahadeva has now been adopted by the Jaffna Urban Council and by the Government, and the Minister for Health and Local Government will shortly move in Parliament for the necessary financial provision.

The Chairman of the Council, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, made a statement to this effect at a public farewell to Dr. S. C. Thuraiarajah, M. O. H., and Mrs. Thuraiarajah at the Town Hall on Saturday last.

In accordance with the scheme, about three acres of land had been acquired on the Irupa'ai-Kondavil Road, and as many wells as possible would be sunk on this land. Water would be pumped into huge tanks by electric energy, and would be supplied to the crowded parts of the town, namely, Karayur, Pettah, Grand Bazaar and Moor Street areas. Tenders had been called for and closed on Wednesday last. The Tender Board would consider the tenders shortly, and estimates would be prepared according to tenders.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that the ratepayers were complaining that the Jaffna roads were bad, the drains were dirty, the streets unclean, the conservancy service irregular, and the lanes impassable for traffic. The Council said Mr. Ponnambalam was unable to attend to all these amenities, owing to the fact that the assessment rate in Jaffna was too low. The members were afraid to increase the rates, because they might become unpopular. It was the duty of the ratepayers to direct the members to increase the rates, if they wanted better and more efficient service to be rendered to them by the Council.

M. P.'s SUGGESTIONS

For Rejoicing On Independence Day

Mr K. Kanagaratnam M. P. for Vaddukoddai has given notice of the following questions for answer on the 5th of January 1948.

Is the Hon'ble the Minister for Finance aware that the Govt. of Burma proposes to grant to all Govt. Servants a bonus equivalent to a month's salary in order to have full rejoicing on the Burma Independence Day on the 4th January 1948 and will he be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Cabinet and this House to grant a bonus equivalent to a month's salary at least to all monthly paid and daily paid Govt. Servants and Pensioners drawing salaries and pensions of Rs. 500/- and under on the occasion of the celebration of the Ceylon Independence Day in February 1948.

Is the Hon'ble the Prime Minister aware that Buddhist Burma proposes to prohibit the killing of animals and eating of meat between January 3rd and 7th, 1948 in connection with the celebration of the Independence Day in order to emphasise and reiterate to the world the noble teachings of Lord Buddha on non-killing and love and mercy to the human and animal kingdom and will he be pleased to introduce similar prohibition in Ceylon in connection with the local celebrations of the Independence Day in February 1948.

Sri Ramana Jayanthi

Sri Ramana Jayanthi will be celebrated under the auspices of the Nawalapitya Young Men's Hindu Association on Monday next. A lecture on the life and work of Sri Ramana Rishi by Mr. K. Ramachandran of the C. G. R. will be one of the items of the celebrations.

Religion—Psychic and Spiritual

THERE is a general tendency to mistake 'religion psychic' for 'religion spiritual', and in the present age of scientific wonders, the tendency has unfortunately gained much ground. The Hindu scriptures have always condemned the habit of miracle-mongering. We make no apology for reproducing below a significant and striking passage from the inspiring book, 'Secret Man', by Hubert Lestocq.

Many there are who, possessing some degree of psychic gift fail to recognise the true nature of their supernatural faculty and believe themselves to have been endowed with higher spiritual powers which single them out and raise them above their fellows. Frequently,

such people allow themselves to become the centres of admiring groups of followers who are tempted to regulate their lives according to the prompting of the "spiritual guidance" which trickles through the consciousness of their leader. But such developments do not distinguish the being who is truly informed by the Holy Spirit, for one of the surest means of recognising the interiorly confirmed soul is the unscious humility which characterises all his actions, all his utterances. Nothing will persuade him to pontificate in any way, neither will he submit his will to any intelligence other than his own; for in the truly confirmed the intelligence is illumined directly by the glory of that which we call God.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1947.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON Indigenous Medicine has been issued as a Sessional paper. The recommendations of the Commission, if given effect to by the Government will have far reaching results and we are confident, the indigenous systems of treatment will have an honoured place in the country. We are on the verge of a new era—an era of independence—and it is but fitting that the government should lose no time in implementing the proposals of the Commission.

The Commission had a difficult task to perform. There were people—and that too men of standing and with a stake in the country—who were ready to swear that indigenous systems of medicine would not and could not be made scientific, that the days of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine were gone no more to return in this modern world and that it would be a criminal wastage of public money if attempts were made to rehabilitate these systems. Then there were other extremists who advocated the maintenance of ayurveda in its pristine condition "uncontaminated by Western medicines and methods of treatment." The Commission rightly rejected the evidence of both these extremists and decided "that the proper course to follow is to steer clear of the Scylla of extreme westernisation and the Charybdis of existing stagnation"; the Commission should be congratulated for not succumbing to either of the two extremists. It has decided that in the new context of affairs indigenous medicine and western medicine should not be kept in water tight compartments and that they should be complementary to each other in the alleviation of human distress.

It is a pity that Ayurveda which had a glorious past has fallen in evil days. Primarily it was due to the lack of government patronage; but more than this negligence, the quack and the idiot who posed as Ayurvedic physicians did much to bring the ancient system into disrepute. Even the garden coolly of an ayurvedic physician posed himself as an adept in the system and did havoc with the ignorant masses. It is gratifying to note that the Commission was alive to this

Notes and Comments

Mr. Kanagaratnam's Suggestions

We congratulate Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. for Vaddukoddai on the suggestions he has given to the powers-that-be in the form of two questions to be answered by the respective ministers. The suggestions, we are sure, are very opportune. In the first question Mr. Kanagaratnam has proposed that a bonus equivalent to a month's salary at least to all monthly paid and daily paid government servants and pensioners drawing salaries and pensions of Rs. 500 and under be granted on the occasion of the celebration of the Ceylon Independence day in February next. In spite of the high and lofty motive underlying this suggestion, we have our doubts whether the government will heed it. The excuse that the Government Servants have been just now granted an increase in their salaries and that Government cannot afford any more gratuity will be certainly trotted out by the Government spokesmen and they will, as things are at present, have their day. But there cannot and should not be a valid excuse for not implementing the second suggestion of Mr. Kanagaratnam. It would be in the fitness of things if the killing of animals for food be prohibited during the days of "rejoicing." There cannot be any valid objection to this humanitarian proposal. Ours is a land hallowed by the teachings of the Buddha and the Hindu saints who went to the extent of sacrificing their own selves to protect the dumb millions of birds and beasts. Today, thanks to the incursion of foreign culture and civilisation, we have fallen from that lofty pedestal majestically built for us by our ancient great ones. Let us remember their great ideal even once in the history of this land where a great change is to take place. That change, we should all hope and pray, is for our betterment. On the eve of that great change let our dumb friends too rejoice with us. We are confident that Mr. Senanayake, a staunch Buddhist that he is,

glaring fact and has recommended a system of registration and supervision of all practitioners of indigenous medicine. It has also recommended that the distribution of drugs should be controlled.

One draw back to the advancement of the indigenous system of medicine has been the secretive attitude of practitioners in regard to certain patent medicines the mode of preparation of which have been handed to them by their forefathers. Under no circumstances, would these practitioners give out their "secret". This attitude should cease, if Ayurveda is to be on equal footing with Western medicine. Ayurvedic practitioners should accommodate themselves to the new standards, and should pool all their knowledge to the common welfare. With perhaps this end in view, the Commission has recommended the establishment of a central Ayurvedic Pharmacy. In short, the report of the Commission is an admirable one. It is now left for the government to implement its recommendations with the least possible delay.

will be only too glad to respond to this timely request of Mr. Kanagaratnam.

Chairman Accuses

Mr. Ponnampalam, the Jaffna Chairman is a responsible gentleman we dare say and with that feeling of responsibility he made an accusation the other day at a meeting at the Jaffna Town Hall against the Government Agent of the Province. It is significant that Mr. Hudson's predecessor in office too was the centre of Mr. Ponnampalam's public attack. But that is by the way. Mr. Ponnampalam accused the Government Agent Mr. P. J. Hudson of having "evinced active sympathy with a certain political party during the recent Parliamentary elections." This is a very serious charge. But poor Mr. Hudson is not in a position, in view of the office under government he holds, to repudiate it in public—a privilege enjoyed by the U. C. Chairman. Yet we hope, that Government is alive to this accusation, and will institute a thorough inquiry into it. In the meanwhile, the public of Jaffna, and for that matter the whole of Ceylon, expect Mr. Ponnampalam to carry his accusation to its logical end. But one is tempted to ask the Chairman, "pray where were you all this time, and what action did you take to bring the offender to book all this while?"

Can Be Magnanimous

And so another of the leftist M. P's has made his exit, and Mr. Senanayake and his government will not face the music of their attacks for at least some time to come. But this is a sorry state of affairs and should be remedied forth with if democracy is to exist in Ceylon. The M. P's who have courted imprisonment are not felons. They are the accredited representatives of the people of their respective constituencies, and it is a crime against democracy, if the relevant section of the Soulbury Order-in-Council is not amended forthwith, so that conviction in a court of law, will not be a ban to the accredited representatives of a constituency to find their seats in the Parliament. We are glad that Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam and some other independent M. P's are taking the necessary steps to bring forward a motion in the Parliament for amending the relevant Order-in-Council. But the fact has to be admitted that this move will end in a fiasco, if the party in power does not view it in a favourable light and give blessing to it. The motion if it is to succeed should have the support of at least 67 members in the Parliament, and the opposition cannot hope for success even if they rope in all the independents. Mr. Senanayake has to relent. Relent he must if he has any democratic spirit in him. He and the U. N. P. can afford to be magnanimous at least on this issue.

Increase in Rates?

Mr. C. Ponnampalam has levelled a charge against the rate-payers. The rate-payers are asking for more amenities; they are demanding better roads and accessible lanes; but they don't realise the stark fact that the funds of the local Urban Council are not sufficient to meet the expenditure on these amenities. This is the charge levelled by the Chairman and he has requested his fellow members in the council to enlighten the rate payers on this important aspect. We are sure, the members of the Urban Council will be only too ready to thank their chairman for this advice. But we hasten to tell the chairman that the

A Serious Charge

U. C. Chairman Accuses G. A.

A charge that was of a serious nature was levelled by Mr. C. Ponnampalam Chairman Urban Council Jaffna against Mr. P. J. Hudson Government Agent in the course of his address at a public meeting held under the auspices of the All-Ceylon Minority Tamils Association at the Jaffna Town Hall on Sunday last.

The meeting was held to honour Senator A. B. Rajendra. Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, retired District Judge presided.

Mr. Ponnampalam, who was one of the speakers after tracing the efforts of the so called depressed classes in the North to secure their legitimate rights, said that the Tamil Clerks and other Government Servants had taken an active part in the recent elections. He had every reason to suspect, he said, that the Government Agent, Northern Province also took sides in the elections and that he had evinced active sympathy with a political party's campaign of propaganda which he (the Speaker) was condemning.

"I make this statement," said Mr. Ponnampalam "boldly and frankly, and the G. A. may take any action he may deem fit".

rate payers are not at all satisfied with the excuse of the chairman; Jaffna is a poor urban area, and it cannot afford an increased rate unless and until it is satisfied that all avenues of economy have been explored by the chairman and his colleagues in the administration of the town. It is freely stated that the council office is over staffed and that there is room for retrenchment. It should be borne by the chairman and his colleagues that the council is for the town and not vice versa. The first duty of the council is to give priority to the welfare of the rate payers and to keep the existing roads, channels and lanes in perfect order and cleanliness. The council has dismally failed to perform these elementary duties by its constituents, and if at the tail end of its career the members come out with this talk of increase in the rates, it will not be surprising if the fear expressed by the chairman comes true and the present members are given a good adieu by the rate payers. The first duty of the chairman is to effect retrenchment in the office staff, Jaffna cannot afford an army of inspectors, clerks and overseers to whom alone the major part of the revenue goes as salary and emoluments.

Appeal to the Paranthan Farmers

Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, Assistant Agricultural Officer Propaganda has been conducting a campaign in this Province for the last two months to grow more fruit trees and to grow more food. We appeal to Paranthan and Kilinochchi Farmers to plant trees such as Jak, Kapok, Tamarind, Arecanuts and Margosa wherever they could be planted and palmyrah as fences. Mr. Jebaratnam will be meeting the Farmers of Kilinochchi area on Saturday the 27th instant at 10 a. m. at the V. T. Building and Paranthan Farmers at Paranthan Market at 3 p. m. He will distribute the above plants free to all farmers. He will with local Agricultural Instructors discuss the problems relating to Agriculture. We appeal to all farmers to meet the officers with their Farm Superintendents and cultivators and improve the methods of farming so as to improve the yields of paddy.

A Great Jaffnese

Navalar's Contemporary Viswanatha Pillai

(By Saravanamuttu Kandiah)

IT is learnt that 'Navalar - Day' will be celebrated on 10.12.47 at the Navalar School, Vannarponnai. We have paid many tributes last week to the great scholar and poet Arumuga Navalar, who boldly defended our religion Hinduism on many a platform and earned himself the name as the greatest reformer of Hinduism, which had its champions from to time.

Hazlit says in his essays on 'Great Men' that the greatness is known only when life of contemporaries are scrutinised; so it is not out of place to give a short life sketch of Viswanathapillai.

A research student is always anxious to know who the contemporaries are during Navalar's days; it is learnt from researches and from the writings of Navalar and his criticisms that there lived in Jaffna a scholar and intellectual giant by the name of Viswanathapillai, who had a cosmic view of religion and differed from Arumuga Navalar on a vedic point of view. It is not out of place to review the life of Viswanathapillai, who differed from the great scholar Navalar; the former upheld the view 'samarasa gnanam' like Swamy Vivekananda. One who has read Pillai's book 'Supra-Deepam' will be convinced about the lofty cosmic ideas of religion and magnanimous view of religion. The reason why Viswanathapillai went into dim light was that he, though born to Hindu parents, began to preach the vedic religion on scientific lines with western theological ideas. He happened to be an English educated young man. He got through the Madras B. A. with distinction. He was one of the two pioneer scholars of Jaffna. The other was the late Rev Kingsbury Thamotherampillai's father, Rao Bahadur S. V. Thamotherampillai, who has also contributed towards the literature (Tamil). It is a pity that the Hindu Public of Jaffna were not taken up by the vedantic side of Hinduism and Pillai's teachings had no effect and did not appeal to the people; besides he opposed Navalar, a blunder he committed; hence Pillai never came to lime light.

Scholar Viswanathapillai was born in the beautiful village of Suthumalai in 1820 (அக்கிரம வருஷம் காந்திகைத் திங்கள் திருவர்திரை). He was the son of an eminent Ayurvedic Physician named Vairavanathapillai. It is authentically admitted that he was senior to Navalar by two years. Both of them were good friends but were opposed to each other on religious views. The bone of contention between them was Vedantism and Saiva Sthantham. Pillai upheld the former and insisted on the path through any religion; Navalar the exponent of the latter fought with zeal and left no stone unturned to establish Saiva Sthantham in Jaffna. Pillai stood for Vedic religion owing to his contact with professors like Spaulding and others of Vaddukoddai Seminary. He had a broad outlook in religion.

Viswanathapillai's Guru was the then Sanskrit scholar, a Brahmin by the name of Kanga Patar. At the age of 12, like Navalar he was well

versed in Tamil and Sanskrit. At that time the missionaries have set foot on Jaffna. They gave Pillai the opportunity to study higher education (University). He did avail himself of this golden chance. His ambition was to bring Tamil to the forefront. One of his ambitions was to translate the Western literature and Sanskrit books into Tamil.

The research which we are attempting to do today Pillai began in 1840. With the knowledge he had acquired then he wrote an algebra book "Achara-Kanitham", a copy of which is available in Madras University. Research students may make a note of it.

The following is a commentary of Pillai's "Veesa-Kanitham":-

"Veesa-Kanitham" has gone out of use in schools. There was scarcity of such books then in Tamil literature. We owe a gratitude to Pillai for having removed this drawback. We could not boast of such a work before. He compiled this book in the style in which Professor Paskarar did in Aryan language his 'Sithantha-Sironm-ni', "Leela vathy", "Prampasuda-Sithantham". Just like the kingdoms of Tamil Nad have gone to dust with the deaths of Tamil Kings, these works of ancient civilisation also have gone into oblivion. The only plausible reason for such decay of such works was the advent of western civilisation and the allied foreign rule in this country".

Mr. Pillai's other works were on "Philosophy", "Astronomy", and "Zoology"; with the help of his knowledge of astronomy, he had compiled an Almanac for Jaffna. His fervent desire that his country men should learn all what the West had to teach was fulfilled in his task of translating all what was good. Navalar misunderstood him and opposed him vehemently. It always happens that great workers and reformers had opponents.

Mr. Pillai's admiration for journalism was so great that he volunteered to become the editor of "Morning Star" which acted as the vehicle to express Pillai's cosmic views on religion. Later he went to Madras University, graduated himself and finally became a member of the Madras University Council and examiner, a unique distinction to boast of for a Jaffna Tamil, who has contributed to the literature, culture and religion of his country. Had he lived today, his name will be fostered for posterity, so ardent was his Love towards Tamil literature.

In the early school days, Pillai (20 years) and Navalar (18 years) had many debates. The only scholar who could oppose Navalar was Viswanathapillai and nobody else. On one occasion in 1840, the subject for debate was "Whether Eye has its own vision or sight (கண்ணுக்கு கம ஒளி உண்டா இல் லாமா). This debate went on for days; a report of this can be read in the "Morning Star" of 1840 preserved in the Jaffna College library. The debate never came to a close, so unremitting were the two giants. Ultimately Navalar and Pillai got into religious controversies, which led to Navalar's கைவநாடிப்பிடிப்பார்வை (Continued on page 4).

Navalar Gurupoojah

Ceylon Tamils Kalavirthy Sangam K. Lumpur

Navalar Gurupoojah was celebrated for the second time by the above Sangam on 14.12.47 commencing at 4.30 p. m. In the noon after Poojah, feeding was provided for school children numbering over 150 and others.

After Thevaram and distribution of prizes to the school children who gained places in the religious tests and Proficiency Certificates for religious knowledge by Mrs. P. Kanagasabai, a lecture in Tamil was delivered by Sri Vethiah Kurukkal (Vethariniam - South India).

The lecturer in the course of his speech spoke of the sacrifice for the cause of Tamil culture and Hindu religion, spreading of both the cultures through lectures, publication of books and establishing of schools in Jaffna and South India and also recounted some episodes of Navalar when coming in contact with several other scholars of South India where the former touched the peak of brilliance in Tamil and Hindu classics

This was followed by music recital rendered by some girl students of the Music Class accom-

Tappers Want Pension

Many other Resolutions Passed

That a scheme of old-age pension for toddy tappers should be formulated immediately was demanded at the Special General meeting of Toddy Tappers of Jaffna last week at Vanna,ponnai East. Mr. A. P. Thambiah presided.

Resolutions requesting special permits for tappers to transport the toddy tapped in several compounds to one common place and for the sale of the toddy in that place; permission for the tapping of toddy near schools and places of worship; a scheme of old-age pensions for tappers; the establishment of an arrack distillery in Jaffna; and the publication of the report of the Excise Commissioner in Tamil and Sinhalese, were also passed.

The meeting also asked for a commission to inquire into allegations of bribery and corruption in the Excise Department; and requested the Home Minister to visit Jaffna periodically to see for himself the conditions there.

panied on the harmonium by Flute Nadesapillay of Salem and Mr. S. Ramalinga Iyer, the Music teachers of the Sangam. —Cor.

A RARE PERFORMANCE

Kumari Saraswathi's Recital at Colombo

[M. S. T.]

THE Kokuvil Hindu College deserves the congratulations of the Tamil Public of Colombo for the excellent entertainment provided by its troupe which appeared on the stage at St. Peter's College on Saturday, the 6th inst. and the Town Hall on Monday the 8th. The standard reached was very high and far above that of a mere School Concert. The impression created can be judged by the fact that there were cases of members of the audience who volunteered to make donations for the College Building Fund after seeing with their own eyes what the College was capable of producing.

The teacher who was chiefly responsible for the dance items, Kumari S. N. Saraswathy, was herself the main artiste at the two concerts. Her song recitals were greatly appreciated as could have been judged from the frequent applause she got. As a Jaffna man I am proud of this girl who proved to the audience that Jaffna also can produce such good singers. I hope it will be possible for her to delve further into the realms of music and become as famous as any other Tamil musician and devote her time to spread this great art among the people of Jaffna to a larger extent than it is found at present.

Kumari S. N. Saraswathy's sister, Parameswary, who provided Mirthangam accompaniment with great credit and to the admiration of a great exponent of the art like Prof. C. R. Maharajah incidentally taught other Mirthangam players the proper method of handling that instrument. The physical jerks and acrobatics usually associated with most Mirthangam players were totally absent and it

was only wrist work. If any one thought that Mirthangam was not an instrument to be played by the fair sex, Miss Parameswary has shown that it can be unobjectionable if done in the correct manner.

With regard to the dance items, it was a pleasure to see the young ones producing beautiful items with the understanding of more experienced and mature Artists. If this was noticed in the case of the five year old Baby Jayadevi who was the recipient of a spontaneous gift by a member of the audience at the Town Hall, many words are not needed to commend the others. Miss Gnanasundaram who came as Dushyanda and later gave an Abhinayam stands out prominently in the troupe and has very great possibilities if she continues to take interest in dancing. Miss Chelliah who portrayed Sakuntala and the snake charmer's wife and Miss Chamugam, the snake charmer performed very creditably. All the other children did their parts very well and contributed not a little to the success of the concerts. The boys were boys. They provided much merriment to the audience with their "rustic" harvest dance. The back ground music was good. Generally the back ground music is not noticed unless it is bad. The fact that there were no adverse comments is proof of the fact it was as good as it should have been.

Congratulations again to the College and to the troupe. It is hoped that the Old Boys who were responsible for these Concerts will find it possible to get these children down periodically to encourage them more and more and to give the Colombo audience the entertainment they would like.

Free Planting

Appeal for Special Endeavour

Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam of the Propaganda division of the Agricultural Department writes:

Grafts of mango varieties and sweet orange are now available at the Farm School, Jaffna and Experiment Station, Vavuni @ 1/75 and 2/- respectively. They may be had from the Managers of the respective Farms, to whom the cost of the plants have to be sent with the orders. The plants will be sent to the applicants, to the nearest Railway Station, Rail freight to pay.

It is desirable that all who are interested in the health of the people of this country and require green cheap fodder in the Dry Zone for their cattle, durable timber, permanent live fences, etc., are kindly urged to plant Palmyrah seeds every year of the planting season as a part of national economy. In Jaffna District alone within the last two decades over 10,000,000 Palmyrah plants were cut down. These have to be replaced as early as possible. This can be planted by one and all in Northern, Eastern and lower Uva without any aid from the Government and I trust large areas will be brought under this crop during this memorial year in the Ceylon History.

Tamarind is an important plant in the dry zone and every effort should be made to plant this useful tree as avenues along road-sides, village paths, irrigation, P. W. D., Railway Reserves, waste lands, etc. The import of Tamarind from India is increasing annually. The leaves are found to be ideal to reduce salinity in soils and increase the general fertility of garden and paddy lands. The seeds of Tamarind is considered as beneficial and nutritive food to livestock. The seasoned wood of Tamarind is valuable. I trust a special endeavour will be made by all officers school authorities, village committees, etc., to make the planting campaign a success in the provinces.

Ramanathan College, Chunnakam

London B. A. Honours Class

A class will be formed on 21-1-48 for preparing students for the B. A. Honours Examination in Tamil and Sanskrit.

LADY RAMANATHAN,
President.

(M. 206. 23-26 12-47)

KOKUVIL HINDU COLLEGE

Entrance Test for admission to the post-primary classes will be held at 10 A.M. on Wednesday the 7th January 1948. Applications on prescribed forms obtainable at the College Office should be made to undersigned not later than 5-1-48.

Students will be prepared for the Ceylon University Entrance and H. S. C. (Arts & Science) examinations of December, 1949.

Subjects:

English	History	Physics
Tamil	Government	Chemistry.
Sanskrit	Mathematics (Pure & Applied)	

Principal.

Kokuvil Hindu College.

(Mis. 214. 26 & 30.)

Letter to the Editor

Swami Vipulananda Memorial

Sir,

May we have the courtesy of your columns to appeal to the friends, admirers and well-wishers of the late Srimat Swami Vipulananda, professor of Tamil University of Ceylon to erect a fitting memorial to perpetuate the memory of the Swamiji and as a tribute to the contribution he has made towards the progress and welfare of our people.

The Memorial Committee has decided to establish in his name a memorial which will take the form of (1) a congregation hall over his Samadhi which is situated within the premises of Shivananda Vidyalaya, Batticaloa to house a marble bust of the Swamiji; (2) a scholarship fund to help promising but indigent students to pursue of course of higher studies.

Those who wish to contribute to this fund are invited to send their donations care of the Principal, Shivananda Vidyalaya, Batticaloa.

Yours etc.

S. AMBALAVANAR

Secretary,

Vipulananda Memorial

Batticaloa, Committee.

19th December, 1947.

A Great Jaffnese

(Continued from page 3)

a reply to this was Pillai's (சுப்பிரமணியம்). Both are logical treatises abounding in lofty ideas. If Jaffna is proud of 'Navalar' why not of 'Pillai'? At last, it is gathered that that both of them came to a compromise at Chithamparam before the *All pervading almighty* Nadarajah moorthy. Pillai branded his tongue with a heated golden needle for having gone into religious controversies and for having obstructed the great work of Navalar. Finally Pillai it appears addressed his worthy opponent as "Wor. hy Guru", (சுப்பிரமணியம்). Both of them returned to Jaffna like two stars to the surprise of many like two good friends and took up the task of completing the translation of the Bible with the help of Dr. Peter Percival.

A word of gratitude if not praise for a worthy contemporary of Navalar is worth saying about Viswanathapillai on the occasion of celebrating the 'Navalar Day' for having expounded the vedic Hindu religion, for having contributed towards the literature, culture and religion with a cosmic view in a cosmic world. Let us pray for the redemption of the souls of these two illustrious sons of Jaffna.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 208.

1. Vijayaledhumiammal widow of Chelliah of Nadukkruchi, Sandilipay. Petitioner

Vs.

- R. E. S. Arunasalam and wife
- Mathurammah of Kokkuvil
- Sinnathamby Muttuthamby of Vannarponnai
- Sinnathamby Kanagasabapathy a minor by his G. A. L.
- Sellammah widow of Sinnathamby of Vannarponnai
- Ratnamah widow of Velupillai of Kopay
- Sethukavalar Senathirajah of Kopay
- Velupillai Neelakander of Kopay
- Velupillai Ramanathar of Kopay presently of Panadura
- Velupillai Vyavanathar of Kopay
- Velupillai Muttukumaraswamy
- Saraswathy daughter Velupillai all of Kopay, the 11th and 12th minors appearing by their G. A. L. 8th Respondent.

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Mana Mudaliar Vythilingam Chelliah of Nadukuruchi, Sandilipay, Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of November 1947, in the presence of Mr. S. T. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 28th October 1947, having been read; It is declared that the said 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 4th respondent and that the said 8th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 11th and 12th respondents and that the said petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said intestate and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 9th day of December 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 5th respondent do produce the minor 4th respondent and the 8th respondent do produce the minors 11th and 12th respondents in Court on the said date.

This 7th day of November, 1947.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Drawn by;

S. T. Nadarajah
Proctor for Petitioner.

Order Nisi extended for 20 1-48.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 130. 23 & 26.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 354/P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vallipurathaner Pasupathy of Imaiyanan.

Kalamamuttu widow of Vallipurathaner Pasupathy of Imaiyanan
Vs. Petitioner

- Nageswary daughter of Pasupathy
- Thevahiammah daughter of Pasupathy
- Pasupathy Vallipurathanan
- Pasupathy Balasubramaniam
- Kanagambiakai daughter of Pasupathy
- Rajeswary daughter of Pasupathy
- Suppar Arumugam all of Imaiyanan.

The 1st to 6th Respondents are minors appearing by

Tender Notice for Sale of Land's

By permission granted in Case No. 324 G of the District Court of Jaffna, offers are invited for the purchase of each of the undermentioned properties belonging to Manonmani daughter of M. S. Kandiah of Vannarponnai West minor.

Sealed tenders stating offers for each of the said properties or any one of them, should reach the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna or the Proctor for Curator in the above case within 21 days from the date of Publication of this Notice.

The Court reserves to itself the right to reject any tender.

The properties referred to above:-

1. All the piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West in the Parish of Vannarponnai, Division and District of Jaffna, Northern Province called "Pillaiyan valavu in extent 1 Lachham V. C. and 13, 19/20 kulies, with house, plantations and share of water of the well lying in the Western boundary land and way and watercourse and bounded on the East by the property of Sinnadipillai Ponnampalam North by lane and the property of heirs of Annampooranammah widow of Karthigesu, West by the property of Sinnathamby Velupillai and South by the property of Parupathammah wife of Vengadasalam.

2. All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai North West aforesaid called "Manatkadu" and other parcels" in extent 3 Lms. V. C. with well and bounded on the East by the property of Arumugam Kandiah and by the property of the heirs of Nagammah wife of Maniccam North by the property of Murugar Sellar and another West by the property of Annamuthu widow of Sapathey and South by the property of Sinnar Sinnathamby, front of lane and the property of Ponnar Velupillai.

3. All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai North West aforesaid called "Piramanarsiyapillai Pulam" in extent 4 Lms. V. C. with house plantations and well exclusive of the share of well belonging to the Eastern boundary land owners and right of way and watercourse and bounded on the East by the property of Valliammai wife of Sellar North by byelane West by the property of Kathiravelu Ratnam and others and South by the property of Sellar Ponnampalam, together with the share in the said bylane.

This 18th day of December 1947.
M. K. Subramaniam,
Proctor & Notary,
Vaddukodai.

Proctor for Curator in the above Case No. 324G. D. C. Jaffna.
(M. 211. 23-12-47.)

their Guardian-ad-litem the 7th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Walter Thalagodapitiya Esquire Additional District Judge on the 24th day of October 1947 in the presence of Mr. K. Sinnathamby Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 3rd August 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out letters of administration as widow of the deceased unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 15th day of January 1948 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 9th day of December 1947
G. C. T. A. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by

K. Sinnathamby
Proctor for Petitioners.

(O. 128. 23 & 26.)

Can English be Ousted? World's Economic Ills

Navalar Memorial

Moulana Azad on Lingua Fraca

"If you suddenly displace a language which has been holding its own for the last 150 years, you will only create chaos and confusion in all your affairs" declared Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister in the Indian Dominion Cabinet in the course of his Convocation address at Patna University last week, commenting in the future of English in India. Moulana Azad urged the gradual replacement of English by a common Indian language in all spheres of life.

He added, "It is but essential that Indian languages should be given their legitimate position. But we have to decide after mature deliberation how to bring about this change. Obviously, there are two courses open to us. We may either take an immediate and sudden step, or we may proceed gradually, measuring our way and considering pros and cons of our steps. I wish to make it quite plain to you that after having considered all aspects of the question I have come to the conclusion that it is the second alternative alone that can suit us."

No Indian, the Education Minister said, would be more anxious than himself to see that an Indian language replaced English, but he found that from various parts of the country voices had been raised that English should not be banished from the Government offices at once. In some provinces, decisions had been taken to the effect that from the New Year, the Government Gazette would not be published in English. "I have not the slightest doubt that this kind of precipitancy will retard the Government machinery."

Any hasty step was sure to create complications and difficulties in the running of the Central and Provincial Governments. To-day English was serving the purpose of an inter-provincial language and the Central Government was being run with its help. "You will naturally say that we should have a common language instead of English. But where is that language yet? Will that language suddenly replace English? Ample time will be required for an Indian language to develop so as to become a vehicle of thought among all the peoples of India and serve as the official language of the country."

Contribution of English

Howsoever wrongly English language made its way in our life, the fact remains that it has influenced our mental and educational outlook for the past 150 years. This state of affairs, though harmful in some ways, has also benefited us in many ways. We have to acknowledge it without reservation. The English language has been responsible for creating a bond of mental fellowship in all the educated Indians from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. It is a connecting link between all the Provincial Governments, universities, legislative assemblies, public platforms and national organisations. Through English, India cultivated direct intellectual relationship with Europe and America. Her voice reached the outer world without any intermediary. I do not feel the slightest hesitation in saying that India's position and recognition in the international world are greatly due to our having recourse to the English language, written and spoken.

"We should remember that so long as the British were the rulers in India, there was the danger that we might be swept away by all those influences which were the direct outcome of British rule. Now that we are a free nation, that danger is past. Then again, there is the danger



of going to the other extreme. We may become anti-everything that is English. I may warn you against this new danger. If you are not on your guard, it may again thwart your national aspirations.

"We have yet to evolve our national life. It can be perfected only when our languages come to occupy their natural position. We must first make a well thought-out plan and then proceed step by step. Man is always inclined to go to extremes in realms of thought and action. It is very seldom that he steers the middle course and that is where he stumbles. Just as it was not proper for you to lose yourself in the slavish love of Western civilisation or literature to the extent that you might forget the grand and proud civilisation of your own country, similarly it would be wrong to put yourself in a cage so that no ray of the light of Western learning and civilisation may enter it."

Elected Chairman Unanimously

Mr K. Kanagaratnam, M P, for Vaddukodai, was unanimously elected Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at a meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday in the Committee Room of the House of Representatives.

Mr. R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, Clerk to the House of Representatives, was appointed Secretary to the Committee. Mr. E. A. Fellows, Clerk Assistant to the House of Commons, who was present at the meeting, informed members of the procedure adopted by the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons. The other members of the Public Accounts Committee are: Mr. W. Dahanayake, Mr. Pieter Kenueman, Mr. V. T. Nanayakkara, Mr. Albert F. Peiris, Mr. H. R. U. Premachandra and Mr. T. B. Subasinghe.

Animal Slaughter In Temples Should Be Prohibited

At the Committee Meeting of the Jaffna Hindu Maha Sabha held on Sunday the 21st, inst with Mr. C. Nagiah B. A., in the chair the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

That this Sabai strongly protests against the slaughtering of animals in Hindu Temples as it is against the principles of Hindu religion.

A Sub Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Nagiah, B. A., R. C. Manmatharayan, S. P. Kandiah, and S. Kandamoorthy, were appointed to take necessary steps regarding same.

To Meet On January 5

The House of Representatives has adjourned to meet on 5th January 1948.

(Continued from page 1)

to suggest that full employment for a l is not a blessing but a danger and that from time to time increases in the ranks of the unemployed are desirable to keep the marginal efficiency of capita high.

Such theories are only variants of the old view of the unemployed as an 'army of labour'. They assume that human beings are so much inanimate 'labour', to be bought and sold like other commodities on the market. The 'proletarian' of the present day occupies the same position as did the galley-slave on the high seas or the gang slave who built mighty pyramids for the Pharaohs.

No wonder that in Charles Chaplin's picture *Modern Times* we are first shown a flock of sheep being led out of an enclosure and immediately after the scene shifts to a crowd of labourers being similarly herded into a factory. We hear now that Chaplin has been accused of 'Communist' activities!

After these sad theories we may usefully pay attention to the statement attributed to the Bishop of Winchester (Church Congress 1913) that "the two main principles of civilisation are the recognition of the value—the equal value—of all human life—and the supremacy of sacrifice and service over force."

The proper study of true economics should not only concern itself with all those desires of men which can be actually satisfied but also with that vast "hinterland of unsatisfied desires" common to all human beings. It is these unsatisfied desires which should offer the greatest scope for true progress, and it can only be thus that civilisation can achieve its end.

The present system based as it is upon 'rugged individualism' tends to accumulate exchange power into few hands and so far from diminishing the above-mentioned hinterland, actually enlarges it. The private capitalist who is not in business "for his health", as the saying goes, is not greatly attracted by the prospect of tacking the hinterland as he "sees no money in it". The case however is different, with genuine social reformers because these unsatisfied desires of mankind offer to them a fruitful field for eliminating poverty and unemployment.

It is not merely that the private capitalist is unwilling to take upon himself this generous task. The truth is that situated as he is it is not possible for him. The reasons are to be sought in the nature of the system of which he is only a part.

(To be continued)

Mr Dahanayake to Speak At Chavakachcheri

It is learned that Mr. W. Dahanayake M. P. for Galle accompanied by Mr. V. Kumaraswamy M. P. for Chavakachcheri will visit Chavakachcheri on Wednesday next (31.12.47). In the evening the leftist leader will address a public meeting at Chavakachcheri.

Governor of Bombay

Sir Maharaj Singh has been appointed Governor of Bombay in place of Sir John Colville who has resigned. Sir Maharaj Singh is the brother of Raj Kamari Amrit Gauz, Health Minister in the Nehru Cabinet.

Mr. S. Senthil Nathan, Neeravady writer:

With great pleasure we welcome the noble undertakings of the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, to honour the great son of Jaffna. The Tamils of Lanka or even of the whole of Tamil Nad should be very grateful to this Sabha for its endeavour to erect a monument to commemorate the services rendered by Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar to Tamil literature. They could express their gratitude only by contributing liberally towards this building fund.

We also feel glad that a motion to this effect put forward by Mr. S. Ambikaipakan at the 'Navalar Day' celebrations last Saturday was carried unanimously.

But as far as the site of this building is concerned, I think it is most suitable and desirable to have it, as Mr. K. Navaratnam wrote in 'The Hindu Organ Navalar Memorial Number', "at the spot of Navalar's birth". It may be seen from the good example we follow that the memorial for the great Indian national poet Sri Subramania Bharati was erected at Ettiyapuram, the place of Bharati's birth. And here, there are more reasons why the memorial for Navalar should be situated at Nallur, the birth-place of the father of Tamil prose. Firstly, Navalar himself was popularly known in South India—the major part of Tamil Nad—as "யாழ்ப்பாணத்து கல்வூர் குமரமுத்துவரர்". Secondly, even though there are many places having the same name in both the portions of the Tamil land separated by sea, viz. South India and North Ceylon, only to Nallur and to no other place in Jaffna is added the adjective "Ya panaththu". This is undoubtedly due to our great scholar.

Therefore it seems more appropriate to have the 'Navalar Memorial' in Nallur than anywhere else in Jaffna.

K'turai Cement Factory

According to a Sessional Paper issued by the Government work in regard to the Cement factory at Kankesanur is progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped to complete the factory early in 1949.

The estimated cost of Rs. 8,500,000 is being revised to cover the increased cost of machinery and it is expected that the factory will produce 100,000 tons of cement at a cost well below the price of imported cement.

Ramanathan College Chunnakam

Entrance Test for new admissions from Standard 4 to Prep. S. S. C. will be held at 11 a.m. on 21-1-1948.

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New Boarders should register their names at the College Office before 1-1-48.

Students over 19 years of age will not be admitted to any of the classes below H. S. C.

No Student who has passed the Tamil 5th Standard without a minimum knowledge of English will be admitted.

Principal

(Mis. 206. 19 & 26.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 816

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Ampalavanar Sinnappu of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna Deceased

Sinnappu Velupillai of Vaddukodai West Jaffna presently of Klang, Malayan Union by his Attorney Nagesu Kumarakuru of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna

Petitioner.

1. Vai'hilingan Visuvalingam of Vaddukodai West

2. Annappillai widow of Velupillai Subramasiam of Vaddukodai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire

District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of December, 1947 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the above-mentioned petitioner, Notary and Witnesses dated the 9th and 23rd days of November 1947, having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Annbilavanar Sinnappu, deceased, dated 5th day of February 1939 and attested by A. S. Rignathan, Notary Public under No. 1030 be and the same is hereby declared proved and that Letters of Administration with copy of Will annexed to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the Petitioner accordingly, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 9th day of January 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of December, 1947,
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 129, 23 & 26)

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Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI.