

THE OTHER INHABITED PLANETS?

Inferences From New Data

THE earth is still growing. Down from the sky and in from outer space falls a constant shower of fine cosmic dust that adds about six thousand tons to the earth's weight every day or two million tons a year deposited evenly over the entire surface. This may seem an enormous amount but the earth is big and in a year it is an average of only twenty-two pounds on a square mile (four kilograms on a square kilometre) or a little more than half an ounce per acre (forty grams per hectare)—not enough for a farmer to notice in a lifetime.

This star dust was collected over a period of many months last year on a number of American farms by Professor Warren J. Thomson of the University of Iowa. He carefully measured the amount and examined the particles through a microscope. They were distinguished from ordinary earthly dust by their shape. They were all small, nearly perfect spheres, from a tenth to a hundredth of a millimetre in diameter, most of them magnetic and composed of iron, silicon and oxygen. They look as if they had perhaps been formed from tiny droplets of molten material swept from the surface of hot meteors.

But the meteors themselves, visible as "shooting stars" when they flash across the night sky, are not included in the measurement. In spite of their number and their spectacular, luminous flight, they account for only about ten tons of material per day, little more than a thousandth of the weight of the invisible dust.

This growth of the earth has been going on a long time. All scientific evidence shows that the earth is between two and three thousand million years old. During all that time it has been sweeping around the sun in its great annual orbit and has been collecting millions of tons of cosmic dust annually.

This is quite a recent discovery. Until the last few years, the vast spaces beyond the sky and between the stars were usually considered empty, a perfect vacuum. It

is now known, however, that this is not so. The shooting stars themselves prove that there are pieces of matter roving through space, some of them metallic, some stony, some no bigger than pinheads, others weighing several tons. Several million of them strike the earth's atmosphere every day but most of them burn to dust when raised to white heat by friction and, at least in their original form, never reach the ground.

Astronomers have long known that there are dark areas among the bright stars in the sky. Even in the brilliant Milky Way there are black spots and a number of large dark areas that emit no light. Indeed, they look dark because they hide the light of the stars behind them. These dark areas are cold masses of gas and dust that have not yet condensed into luminous stars. It is now established that there is at least as much matter thus scattered through space in the form of cold, invisible clouds as there is in all the stars of the Universe.

It is this fact that has given scientists an entirely new conception of the origin of the earth, of the other planets and even of the sun. For many years it was thought that the sun was formed first and that the planets were formed from it when another great star passed close by and raised a colossal tidal wave on the molten surface of the sun, a wave so great and violent that huge fragments were actually torn away and sprayed into space to form the planets. If this were so, all the planets would be much younger than the sun.

But one of the most surprising results of recent astronomical and chemical study is the discovery that the earth and the sun are of the same age. The history of the oceans and rocks and especially the study of radioactive materials in the earth indicate that it was formed about two thousand million years ago. In that case the earth could not have been formed from an older sun. This mystery may have been solved by the discovery of cosmic dust.

Many astronomers are now

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Indian Scheme Of Cultural Scholarships

Three Students to Leave Ceylon Shortly

Three students will leave Ceylon shortly for India for higher studies under the Government of India Cultural Scholarship Scheme for the year 1953-54.

31-year-old Albert Bopegamage leaves Colombo by rail on June 12 for Bombay where he will study for Ph. D. in Sociology at the School of Economics and Sociology of the Bombay University. Mr. Bopegamage at present holds a Master's degree in anthropology from the Calcutta University.

Shri M. Subramaniam is leaving Jaffna for Trivandrum by air on June 10 for studying M.Sc. in Chemistry at the Travancore University, Trivandrum. This 22-year-old student of Indian origin holds a Bachelor's degree in science and a degree of Associateship of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

Shri Anantaram Sundaram will proceed to Madras shortly to join the Government Engineering College, Guindy (Madras) where he will study for Bachelor's degree in civil engineering. 20-year-old Sundaram has passed his Intermediate in science from the London University.

To Foster Cordiality

These three students are among the 100 foreign students and students of India originally permanently resident in foreign countries to whom the Government of India have awarded scholarships during the year 1953-54 under their scheme of cultural scholarships. This comprehensive scheme extends educational facilities available in India to foreign countries and is designed to foster cordiality and cultural understanding among nations. The average duration of an award will be three years but it may extend to four years, depending on the nature of the selected course of study and the previous background of the student.

During his stay in India, each scholar is given an allowance of Rs. 200/- per month exclusive of capitation, tuition and other fees. This allowance will cover all

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DO YOU KNOW—COLUMN

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BHARAT

Vast Store-House Of Knowledge

The biggest public repository of printed books in India, the National Library at Calcutta now contains over 750,000 publications and manuscripts. It was founded on August 31, 1835 when some leading personalities in Calcutta resolved to establish "a library of reference and circulation, open to all ranks and classes without distinction and extensive enough to meet the wants of the entire community in every department of literature". The enthusiasm and efforts of those distinguished citizens led to the establishment of the "Calcutta Public Library" which was opened at the residence of Dr. Grant at 13, Esplanade Row, Calcutta on March 8, 1835. That Prince Dwarkanath Tagore should be the first "proprietor" of the Calcutta Public Library was in the fitness of things. It was also a happy augury that Peary Chand Mitra, acknowledged as one of the earliest Bengali novelists, should serve as its first Librarian.

The Second Phase

Limitations of private endeavour in sustaining the lofty ideal which the founders of this Library had set before themselves, however, became evident during the closing years of the last century and it was Lord Curzon who launched the Library on the second phase of its development by converting it into a national institution. The library underwent a metamorphosis—the library of the Government of India was merged into it—and was formally opened under its new name—the Imperial Library—by Lord Curzon on January 30, 1903.

Lord Curzon intended that the Imperial Library "should be a library of reference, a working place for students and a repository of materials for future historians of India, which as far as possible, every work written about India at any time can be seen and read." The rules and conduct of the new Library were modelled on those of the British Museum and the first Librarian, Mr. MacFarlane, came from that

great institution in England. Viceregal fiat made it possible for the management of the Library to secure each and every official publication all over the country with the result that today it has the richest collection of authentic publications on the British period of Indian History. Under the provisions of the Press and Registrations Act, a collection of the great literature of Bengal has also accrued to the Library year by year.

Change Of Site

In the course of the last fifty years, the location of the Library changed more than once. The journey of the Calcutta Public Library from its original site on Esplanade Row to the historic Metcalfe Hall on the Strand in the year 1844 was not completed in one hop. For a period of three years beginning from July 1841, the Library found temporary shelter in the old Writers Buildings. Although massive in structure and ideal in accessibility, the Metcalfe Hall suffered greatly from city noises and lack of quiet. This serious drawback in the location of the Library was apparent even on the day of the inauguration of the Imperial Library and it was not until 1923 that the authorities managed to shift the Library to the more commodious and less noisy quarters at the former Foreign Office building at Esplanade East. The exigencies of the Second World War necessitated yet another shift in 1942.

Post-Freedom Progress

With the advent of Independence, every national institution had to gear itself up to national needs. Because of the infancy of the Indian language publications in the country and owing to the predominance of English arising out of political considerations, the emphasis during the British regime had remained on English publications. Extensive and expeditious additions to the collection in Indian languages were now necessary to make

(Continued on page 6)



திருவிழா நிகழ்ச்சி.

சமச்சிவாயவே குரானமுல் சக்ஷியம்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையம்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானறிந்தேத்தமே
சமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே

திருவிழா நிகழ்ச்சி.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

Whatever God decides for you in all the walks of life, you should take as meant for your best.

THE NEW (DIS) ORDER!

THE SEARCH FOR KNOWLEDGE is a lofty and useful quest. But where in the guise of research adventurers rush in to propound astounding theories the effort deteriorates from the sublime to the ridiculous. True to the spirit of the post-war mentality which places materialism above spiritualism and credits man with super ability to achieve everything without the Blessings of the Almighty, there has emerged today a tendency in certain quarters to launch a sacrilegious attack on Saivism, and for a matter of that on all religions, and to work the mass mind to a frenzy of unfettered materialistic urge. To cite an example, the eximious controversy about the exact date on which the saintly poet of Thirukkural fame attained the Feet of God has decayed into a wordy warfare bordering on sacrilege and blasphemy. As if the chronological accuracy of the period of this Great Poet is a *sine qua non* for accepting his philosophy, individuals and associations have wasted much powder and shot. In the wake of this futile voyage of discovery there has been propounded a ridiculous theory that Saint Thiruvalluvar did not subscribe to the Saiva Faith and that he was the forerunner of knowledge whence Marx, Hitler, Lenin and Stalin drew their inspiration! The first few couplets which the peerless Poet-philosopher had impregnated with, in his characteristic manner, the lofty conception of Saiva Faith, prove, in the well known *reductio ad absurdum* method, the fact that he did not acknowledge the Buddhistic, Mohammedan or Christian Concepts and that he did not

visualise a God born of man and woman.

In this connection we are happy to observe that the visit of His Holiness Kunra Kudi Thesigar has served to help Saiva Sabhais in their mission to propagate the Great Religion and to dispel the clouds of dismal materialism. Wherever the distinguished Savant of Thiruvannamalai Adheenam appeared the spiritual radiance that emanated from his Holy—Ash-flourished fore-head and *Uruthirakkam* had suggested the super-eminence of Saivism and the elegant Tamil prose that fell from his learned lips had refuted the mischievous suggestion that Tamil and Saivism were not inseparable.

Coronation Celebrations In Singapore

There was a record attendance of Ceylonese and their guests at the Sri Senpaga Vinayagar Temple, Ceylon Road, Singapore, on the Coronation Day when the Ceylon Hindus of Singapore celebrated Her Majesty Queen's Coronation with a music program and special Prayer and Thanksgiving ceremony on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen. Among these guests present were the Ceylon Commissioner Mr. M. Saravanamuthu, a Member of the Singapore Legislative Council, Honorable Mr. C. R. Dasathara Raj, the Civil Defence Commissioner of Singapore, Lt. Col. L. T. Fribank, O. B. E., the Headmistress of St. Hilda's School, Miss N. Mitchell and Miss Hunt.

Mrs. Kanagambikai Balachandran and Messrs. Jayaluckshumi Rajah, Gajaluckshumi Rajah, Selvaluckshumi Rajah, Thamayanthi Kanagasabai, Rasamalar Sinnadurai, Parameswari Ponnudurai, Sivagnanawathy Nadarajah, Rajaluckshumi Thillainathan, Pavanawari Nadarajah Parameswari Veloppilai and Pushpawathy Nadarajah provided delightful music. Miss Thamayanthi Kanagasabai sang a song in honour of Her Majesty the Queen.

Ceylon Tamils' Assn. Social in Honour of H. M. Queen's Coronation

The Ceylon Tamils' Association held a special Coronation meeting at the Association premises. There were several musical items which were preceded by the President, Dr. P. Thillainathan's speech in which he explained the purpose of the meeting. The Ceylon Commissioner in Malaya, Mr. M. Saravanamuthu also spoke.

Secretary, Mr. G. G. Thomson, the chief speaker of the occasion spoke on the significance of the Coronation and explained that the British Monarch is a symbol of unity among all nations of the Commonwealth.

The Other Inhabited Planets?

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convinced that the sun and the planets were formed at the same time and by the same process, namely by the gathering together of the matter in the dark clouds. Most of the material in the clouds is in the form of individual atoms; the rest is in particles not much larger than the length of a light wave. Such small pieces move under the pressure of light itself. Starlight falls upon them from all directions, but in a cloud of particles the inner parts are in the shadow of those outside and get starlight from only one direction. Thus the light literally pushes the small particles toward each other. When they reach a certain size they begin to attract each other under the pull of gravity. Slowly, over a period of millions of years, they coagulate into larger pieces. The larger they grow, the more powerfully they attract other small particles. Thus they get steadily larger. Eventually, the gravitational pull becomes enormous and particles fall in at high speed and with the tremendous energy that gives rise to the heat of the stars.

According to this theory the sun was formed from a large cloud of atoms and dust while the planets were formed from smaller ones. The process is still going on the earth is still growing, as the careful measurement of Professor Thomsen have now proved.

But the most startling consequence of these new ideas on the origin of the earth is that our solar system is not unique. If the sun got its planets in the manner described—rather than by the rare "accident" of a near collision with another star—it becomes more likely that many other stars in the sky have planets too. In fact, there is already evidence in the case of a few nearby stars that they have planets revolving about them. These planets are invisible but their presence can be noted by the effect of their gravitational pull in slightly shifting the position of the star as the planets move around it.

This is an astonishing new conception. There are some forty thousand million stars in the Milky Way alone, and their planets may be numbered in millions of millions. If they do exist then large numbers of them probably have the right conditions of temperature and pressure, the right distribution of rocks and water and air to permit life. The possibility that the earth is not the only habitat of living beings but that on the contrary, there are millions of planets in the universe that may be inhabited, opens the way to new speculations.

British Press on Queen Symbol

"For a dazzling week", says the *Economist*, "London has seemed to be the capital of the world. What other occasion than the crowning of a British monarch could bring together from the ends of the earth, people of every race and every creed, of every colour and every culture—Gurkha soldiers, Sheikhs from Trucial Oman, Warriors from Solomon Islands, and Indian chiefs, African Emirs, Sudanese tribesmen, all to mix with their feathers and turbans, and robes and saris, in the vast metropolitan crowds. Nor is the impression they have helped to make of London's universality simply a matter of physical presence. The coronation has filled the imagination of all America and most of Europe. It is although the Queen were not only a symbol of the unity for her own peoples, but a wider symbol of community between the free peoples everywhere. No trick of publicity could have created the worldwide explosion of absorbed interest if profound human emotions were not at work. Let London then accept its honour and enjoy its role. For a week it has been the capital city of the free."

In reference to the "aftermath" of the coronation, and to the problems that persist, the *Economist* writes of the Commonwealth. It says:

"In the midst of the triumph of these days, when Prime Ministers from the four corners of the earth ride in procession before their Queen, and rulers and flags and regiments of a score of Commonwealth countries join in the general homage, it is hard to remember what a testing time must lie ahead for these nations, linked together by the headship of the Queen. The first phase of the empire has long since passed; given the desire to trade and the power to back the trader, that first phase of acquisition did not impose any too great strain. The second phase—transformation from a centrally controlled empire to independent States—is all but over; and where it still has stages to run, their goal is decisively set. This phase, too given benevolent realism at the centre and vigour at the circumference, has not in most places presented impossible tasks to statesmanship. But the third phase has opened—a phase in which, with links only of common interest and common sentiment, the infinitely variegated community of the Queen's peoples has to be held together over the years. The difficulties of this phase are really daunting, just as the driving of a coach and six needs infinitely more skill than hacking on a single horse. Nor in this case can the shafts and reins be made of anything heavier than spirit. In this the crowning, but most arduous phase, the mood and skill of Britain will be decisive."

—UNESCO.

East West Understanding

By Means of the Art of Dancing

Dancing could bring about greater understanding between East and West, Ram Gopal told the Bournemouth Literary Luncheon Club Through the Arts, said this popular Indian dancer, much could be achieved spiritually between East and West, and the artist could bring about understanding, tolerance, and finally love. The time had come when the colour of a man's skin should not count, and when nobody should think that this or that part of the world belonged to them. The time had also come for artists to realise that the art of dancing could bring East and West together.

Outlining the history of Indian dancing, Ram Gopal pointed out that 4,000 years ago dancing formed part of the life of the people—not only as entertainment but as an expression of their life. That spirit had been maintained to the present day in the classical dance where facial expressions were used more than in any other style in the world. He explained that classical Indian dancing used 5,000 symbolic gestures by which everything in life could be expressed.

He went on to contrast Indian classical dancing with Western styles. The present technique of teaching Russian ballet, he said, left much to be desired "from the waist up." Western dancers were superbly trained in muscular movement, but few of them seemed to think. They were more concerned with timing and techniques than with emotional absorption as the Indian dancer was. India, however, he went on, could learn one thing from the West, and particularly from Britain. "The Indian Government should follow the example of the world-famous Sadlers Wells Ballet Company and subsidise her great musicians and dancers, thus providing a home for the ballet in India."

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Supplementary Budget No. 1 of 1953

Notice is hereby given in terms of Section 214 (2) (b) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance No 29 of 1947 that the supplementary Budget of the Jaffna Municipal Council for the year 1953 will be open to public inspection for seven days commencing from 16th June 1953, at the office of the Municipal Council.

S. A. SABAPATHY,
Mayor,

Jaffna Municipal Council,
Municipal Office,
Jaffna, 8th June, 1953,
(G 14-12)

A SOUND SCALE OF HUMAN VALUES

USE IT JUDICIOUSLY TO ENSURE PEACE

PROBLEMS are an eternal feature of humanity. Every age and country have had their own problems facing them and mankind is seen ever struggling to find solutions for them. Great men in all times and climes have seriously applied themselves to the task of offering their best remedies in order to remove the disturbances in individual and social life arising from a variety of problems. Some of these remedies are seen to be of a temporary character, calculated to bring about partial or unenduring relief, while some others are capable of producing lasting results. The temporary solutions became instrumental in creating other problems, while the more permanent ones worked for some time satisfactorily and when their spirit was lost sight of by the people, they too brought into existence fresh problems. Thus humanity is ever face to face with a number of problems demanding solutions from its best master minds. How well and efficiently to solve all problems has been the problem of problems.

If we try to analyse the various problems confronting the world today, we will find that each one of them is basically an individual problem, largely psychological in its origin. Hence it stands to reason that if we know the original individual problems and solve them satisfactorily, all other group problems will be seen to disappear automatically. What then, are the basic problems of the individual, the common man, through out the world? What are his primary urges which, when allowed to run riot, create various complex problems?

Problems that Human Urge Produces.

It is a well-known fact that every individual is made up of body, mind, and spirit. Each of these has its special urges and needs. The body is in need of preservation and nourishment, the mind freedom and knowledge, and the spirit union, power, and bliss. The will to live, to dominate, to know, and to be happy, have been recognised as

the primary motives of man. Every individual, being essentially a part of the Infinite Spirit, desires all these to a maximum degree. Hence there occur clashes between one urge and another. The urge that happens to be more powerful at a particular time dominates over the other urges, thereby disturbing the balance and harmony of life. When such internal conflicts take place between the urges of different individuals, social units, or nations, the general harmony of life in both the community and world at large is disturbed. Thus it is seen that the common problems of food and shelter, power and aggression, and education and religion are the products of the primary human urges of self preservation, self-assertion and self-satisfaction.

Varied Solutions

Great personalities in all ages and countries have offered their own solutions and tried in their own way to re-establish the lost harmony. Solutions offered by politicians, philosophers and spiritual seers are by far the most important ones. The different 'isms' advocated and popularized by political leaders—from the earliest feudalism to modern Communism—have undoubtedly one ultimate object in view, viz., the alleviation of the sufferings of man and the establishment of peace and prosperity on earth. That most of these 'isms' have failed to succeed in their effect was and in due part to the inherent defects in them and partly to those in man himself. Philosophers, too, put forward ways of life and codes of conduct with a view to lifting mankind from the morass of deeper misery—physical as well as psychological, and introducing harmony in life. The spiritual teachers of the world have always tackled the problems of man from a broader and more fundamental world view, viz. the divinity of man and the unity of all existence.

The Political Approach

If we examine these solutions closely, we shall

find that the solutions offered by politicians and social philosophers are based mainly on the principle of either Liberty or Equality or both, while those offered by seers and saints are based on universal Fraternity, underlying Liberty and Equality. The French Revolution, which had first raised the standard of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity and which was apparently brought about for establishing all of them, ultimately succeeded in establishing Liberty alone. It hailed and worshipped Liberty in preference to the other two reaping thereby the bitter fruits of its wrong choice. There are two freedoms; the false, where one is free to do what one likes, and the true, where he is free to do what he ought to. By caring more for their likes than for their duties, those that have fought for unbridled liberty have not unoften created dictators who proved a menace not only to Equality and Fraternity but also to universal Liberty.

Lot of the Common Man

In modern times democracy is looked upon as the champion of individual freedom. But at least one leading thinker seems to have held the view that it 'substituted election by the incompetent many for the appointment by the corrupt few'. The lot of the common man did not sufficiently improve under the aegis and mass-discontent sought other means of redress and relief. Hence

MUSIC FESTIVAL

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THE TELLIPPALAI CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL
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BEGINS 27th AUGUST 1953

AT

UNION COLLEGE GROUNDS
(TELLIPPALAI)

TICKETS RE 1/-

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Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam

O. B. E., J. P.

Chairman

Mr. S. Nadarajah

Proctor

Secretary

Dr. S. Rajanayagam

Treasurer

(M 40, 5 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 1594 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Minikkammah wife of Soosai Kandiah of Suthumalai Deceased

Soosai Kandiah of Suthumalai Petitioner
Vs

1. Mariammah widow of Thomaspillai, 2. A. Nagalingam and wife, 3. Rasamany, 4. T. Sellathurai and wife, 5. Puththirasigamany, 6. Velichchorepillai Sionmany, 7. T. Sinnathurai and wife, 8. Nesammah, 9. Velichchorepillai Rasathurai, 10. Velichchorepillai Thevarajah and 11. Velichchorepillai Sinnarasa, all of Suthumalai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read:—

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner is entitled to probate thereof as the Executor named therein unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 29th day of June 1953 and state objections to the contrary.

The 30th day of April 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
S Rajendran
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 29, 5 & 12)

The Himalayan Hero

Nepali Born Indian Domicile

Sherpa Tensing—
The 'Tiger of Snows'

The eyes of the world are focussed on the Nepali born and Indian domiciled Sherpa Tensing—the 'Tiger of Snows',—as he is fitly called, now that he has conquered along with a New Zealander, Hillary, the world's highest mountain—the 29,002-foot high Mount Everest. This veteran mountaineer has more Everest attempts to his credit than any other man and in his ninth assault has succeeded where all human endeavour to climb this icy pinnacle had failed in the last thirty years.

Born in Solo Khumbo, a small village in Eastern Nepal, Tensing ran away from home while in his 'teens to join a party of climbers at Darjeeling.

The Urge To Climb

Tensing Norkay, to give him his full name, had to wait several years before he could get rid of his porters' sack and got down to the real business of climbing. It was a great day for him when Frank Tilman, the great Himalayan climber, gave him the break which fashioned his future. In 1938, Tilman with Tensing's indispensable help climbed to a height of 26,000 feet on the Everest.

The years between 1938 and his work-shattering record of 1953 saw Tensing grow from an ordinary Sherpa porter to a veritable 'Tiger of Snows' fitting him out for his great task. This great Sherpa holds together with Raymond Lambert, a Swiss climber, the record of spending a night on the Everest at a well-nigh impossible height of 28,200 feet. This they did in the 1952 Spring attempt in a small tent without sleeping bags, mattress, or even drinking water. The death defying climb had to be abandoned that year due to bad weather conditions.

Released from a long stay in a hospital at Patna (Bihar), Tensing left for his home at Darjeeling in West Bengal. Tired, but happy, Tensing was greeted in his home by his charming wife, two blonde daughters and his Tibetan pet dog.

Firm Resolve

His recuperation saw him return to his task; the grim determination to answer the white challenge of the Everest. His courage and persistence have won for him a fitting tribute from Gabriel Chevalley, leader of the Swiss Expedition of 1952—"When others felt strain and exhaus-

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Rajaji On The Futility Of Conversion

Mere Waste Of Energy

(From a recent speech of Sir C. Rajagopalachari the Madras Premier.)

One of the speakers had observed that Buddhism was the scientific expression of Hinduism. When they analysed ethics or philosophy, free from all controversies pertaining to forms and practices, they were bound to come to such a conclusion. Such an analysis might increase their knowledge, but would serve no other useful purpose because they would be unable to see anything new anywhere. It would be like dissecting the parts of a flower and gaining the knowledge that the flower consisted of such and such parts. But in the process the flower itself would have lost all its freshness, charm and fragrance. Similarly codes of conduct or philosophical truths could be printed in text-books and read. But they could not influence their lives very much. They would remain in the books as dry principles. But when the same codes of conduct and philosophy came to them enshrined within the system of a religion, they would become a live force influencing every aspect of their life. Dry codes would be like bottled scents in a perfumery shop and religions would be like flowers diffusing beauty and fragrance. To go to a more common-place example the former would be like devaluated polished rice and the latter like energy-giving hand-pound rice.

Rajaji laid stress on the need for avoiding confusion in the matter of religion. One born in one religion need not go in search of another religion; nor should one waste one's energy in trying to convert others to one's religion. A white cat and a black cat were both beautiful in their own way and it was futile to make the white cat black or the black cat white. If each man performed the duties enjoined by his religion, they would be paying homage to all religions and all religious teachers. Attempts to change religions and ideals would only result in quarrels and sufferings.

FOR SALE

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An extent of 6 lachchams bare land facing two lanes situated in the 3rd Lane Brown Road. Offers of Rs. 3000/- per lachcham or nearest.

Apply to owner:

S. SUBRAMANIAM

Mathanai, Kokuvi East Kokuvi.

(M 41, 12-6-10-7)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 14-6-53 TO 20-6-53

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

A very favourable week. Unexpected gains and mental peace shown. Your merits will be recognised and you will be elevated to your better position. Still better times ahead.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Friends will misunderstand you. There will be no mental peace. Be careful in all your dealings with relatives.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Health should be given particular care for some time. You will have no mental peace. Official troubles and debts will upset you much. But friends will prove very helpful.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will be worried over some family affairs this week. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. In spite of good turnouts you will find it difficult to make both ends meet.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

Success in new undertakings promised this week. Gains and favours from friends and improvement in financial position also shown. Relatives may cause you some annoyance week end.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

You will be taking part in many social activities this week. Financial gains and success in new undertakings promised. But there will be no mental peace. Domestic troubles also likely.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

There will be much opposition to most of the work you undertake this week. But after initial difficulties you are sure to succeed. Domestic worries and loss of money shown week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will spend much more than what you earn this week. Official troubles likely. You will find that even people whom you consider as friends are working against you. But they will not succeed much.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday likely to upset you much. Domestic worries and official troubles shown. Unless you are careful you may entangle yourself into serious difficulties.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4. Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

The first 3 days of the week will be favourable. Wednesday Thursday and Friday morning must be spent with care. Official troubles likely. Week end will bring in some happy news.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4. Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3. [Kumbha Rasi]

You will be very much worried over some important affairs this week. Official troubles also likely. Health will be a problem. Abdominal complaints likely. The last two days the worst out of the lot.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Troubles through elderly relatives likely this week. Some personal disappointments also likely. Financial position will not be very satisfactory. You will work hard for your success.

A SOUND SCALE OF HUMAN VALUES

(Continued from Page 3)

Socialism, Communism, and such other socio-economic or politico-economic systems, pinning their faith on the principle of equality—often interested more in 'levelling down' of the higher to the lower than in 'levelling up' the lower to the higher—and demanding equality of opportunity for the economic man, have held the field. Merely overthrowing the existing order of society by any means cannot become an end or a goal in itself. 'No doubt we must live before we can live well. But mere life does not account for the higher values of life', said a man of wisdom. At the same time we must remember that there is no complete equality in Nature. As pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi, 'All have not the same capacity....Therefore in the nature of things some will have ability to earn more and others less. Equality is of souls, not of bodies. It is a mental state. So

we have to realize equality in the midst of inequality'.

Hence this solution has not been able to bring all round happiness or to contribute to the growth of the individual, though it has succeeded in giving some extra privileges to the democratic citizen. On the other hand, dictatorship, which has ruthlessly put down the higher values of life and reduced man to the position of an animal, has caused no end of suffering to all classes of persons in society. It has been seen to destroy Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity completely. In the name of establishing unity of action and purpose, it has set at naught individual freedom and the universal basis for the brotherhood of man. Just as solutions based on Liberty failed to uphold simultaneously Equality and Fraternity, even so solutions based on Equality lost sight of the equal

importance of Liberty and Fraternity.

The Spiritual View

The solutions offered by saints and seers were primarily based on the principle of Fraternity. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man were preached and sought to be inculcated by them. Not the good of the few, not even of the many, but the good of all was their lofty ideal. Almost every major religion of the world has tried to place this ideal before its followers. All religions in the main have been working for the realization of this great ideal, directly or indirectly, though some misguided followers have occasionally displayed an insular tendency towards problems that affect the whole of humanity.

It is now a generally accepted fact that our far-sighted seers made it their life's purpose to solve this problem of problems on a

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 817

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Cathiravetpillai of Changanai West, Sithankerny, Jaffna late of Sethukulam Mathani District Mannar

Deceased.

Vallipuram Cathiravetpillai Subramaniam of Sithankerny Changanai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Cathiravetpillai Thiagarajah
- 2 Cathiravetpillai Tharmalingam
- 3 Ponner daughter of Cathiravetpillai and
- 4 Annaledchumy daughter of Cathiravetpillai all of Sithankerny, Changanai West, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K Jayakody Esquire, District Judge Mannar on the 21st day of February 1953 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Thomas Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner who is a son of the abovenamed deceased is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him, unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear on or before the 26th day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 22nd day of May 1953

Sgd. Felix S. Paul

Addl. District Judge.

26-5-53

Time to show cause extended till 23-6-53.

Sgd. Felix S. Paul,

A. D. J.

O. 31. 5 & 12)

permanent basis. As they had access to the higher reaches of God-realization, they could always take a grand synthetic view of life—from the smaller than the smallest to the greater than the greatest. Thus every problem, and so its solution, lay in the ken of their comprehension and they left no aspect of life untouched. They could therefore determine what the ultimate Goal of Life should be and formulate a sound Scale of Values. By judiciously applying this scale of ultimate human values they made sure that the individual, and in and through him society, secured first things first and enjoyed peace and prosperity.

—Prabuddha Bharata



MOOLAI CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITAL CALLING

FOUNDERS' DAY CELEBRATIONS
and
ADDITION OF TUBERCULOSIS WARD

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Raffle, Indian Dance Recitals, Film Shows,
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WATCH FOR THE DATE.

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R. K. ARULAMBALAM
(Retired C. C. S.)

DR. M. O. CHACKO M. B., L. R. C. P. & S., D. T. M.
DR. N. T. SAMPANTHAN M. B. B. S. (Cey.)
F. R. F. P. & S. (Glas.), F. R. C. S. (Edin.)
DR. G. CHELVADORAY L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.),
L. R. F. P. & S. (Glas.)

Organising Committee

(M 47, 12)

The Himalayan Hero

(Continued from page 3)

tion, Tensing, it would seem could continue covering appreciable distance onwards and upwards with an amazing ease and encouraging cheer".

Regardless of hunger, thirst or fatigue, Tensing seemed to have been motivated by the only one idea—to reach. Because of his ability to climb high altitudes without the use of oxygen, he is popularly known by his friends to possess a "third lung".

Blazoned across the newspapers of the world, Tensing's name will be handed down to posterity as a man whose dream of conquering Mount Everest, so assiduously nurtured over twenty years, came true on May 29, 1953.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, has announced that the State Government is considering the question of giving a fitting reception to Tiger Tensing, resident of West Bengal mountain resort, Darjeeling. Dr. Roy said he was very happy at Tensing's achievement.

Nehru's Tribute

The conqueror of the Everest, Sherpa Tensing of Darjeeling, has been congratulated by Prime Minister Nehru for his great feat in climbing. Shri Nehru told a Renter correspondent (in London) that it was a gal-

ant and most difficult achievement. He was proud of Tensing's part in the conquest. Shri Nehru also congratulated the New Zealander, E. P. Hillary, who is the co-conqueror of the Everest with Tensing.

A communique issued by the Nepalese Ambassador in New Delhi says that Tensing had made his name immortal by sharing the great glory of climbing Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world. The Nepalese Ambassador says he is sure that the Nepalese Government will reward the amazing and supreme accomplishment of Tensing in a manner befitting the great deed.

Tensing Sherpa has also been praised by the British newspaper, the "Manchester Guardian". In a leading article it says that every one rejoices that Tensing went with Hillary in the successful assault on Mount Everest. Today Tensing stands as a personification of his people cheerful and hardy Sherpas, whose qualities have contributed so much to the final conquest.

Global Appreciation World-wide Honour

In a leading editorial, the "New York Times" describes Tensing as a man with great and gay heart. The news-

adds that Tensing will take his place with the great names like Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake.

West Bengal Governor Dr. Mookerjee who is now in Darjeeling in a message to Mrs. Tensing said: "Permit me, madam, to congratulate you on the glorious achievement of your husband, Tensing Norkay, who had set up a mountaineering record by being the first man to set his foot on the summit of the Mount Everest which was hitherto considered unquarable. As the head of the State of which he is an inhabitant I cannot but exult in his glory which will redound to the credit of all our countrymen in the eyes of the whole world".

In Khatmandu meanwhile, huge State and public receptions have been planned to Sherpa Tensing on his return to the State capital some time in the third week of June.

The King's Chief Councillor, Gen. Kaiser Shamsheer, told the Press Trust of India on June 2 that King Tribhuvan as also the whole nation were mightily proud of Tensing's performance and waited his return with great interest.

Besides becoming the conqueror of the Everest along with Hillary, Tensing is the only mountaineer who climbed above 28,000 feet of the peak in the thirty-two years of assaults.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 32 T

In the matter of the estate of
the late Visuvanathar Si-
thamparapillai of Varany
Idaikurichchy

Deceased

Amuthathai widow of Sitham-
parapillai of Varany Idai-
kurichchy

Petitioner,

Vs.

Meenadhipillai daughter of
Sithamparapillai of Varany
Idaikurichchy

Respondent

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed coming on for determination before A W Nadarajah Esquire, District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 1st day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the petitioner as widow of the deceased unless the respondent or any other person or persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on or before the 1st day of June 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 1st day of May 1953

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. S. Karthigesu
Proctor for Petitioner.
1-6-53.

Time to show cause extended
to 29th June 1953.

Intd. A. W. N.

D. J.

(O. 34, 12 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 31 T

In the matter of the Estate of
the late Poothan Nagan of
Madduvil North.

Deceased.

1. Nagan Vairavan and wife
2. Wally both of Madduvil
North

Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Sinnavan Kandan
2. and wife Theivy and
3. Kathiry widow of Velan
Sinnavan all of Madduvil
North.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioners praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to them coming on for determination before D. Wimalaratna, Esquire Additional District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 6th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Karthigesu Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners dated the 6th

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1601 T

In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Sinna-
thamby Vaithilingam of
Changanai West, late of
Singapore

Deceased

Perampalam Vaithilingam of
Changanai West

Vs. Petitioner

1. Sellachchy alias Sellach-
chiammal widow of S.
Vaithilingam of Chan-
ganai West

2. Vaithilingam Kathirga-
mathamby,

3. Vaithilingam Mahesan
both presently in Singa-
pore

4. Vaithilingam Sampan-
thamoorthy,

5. Vaithilingam Sunthara-
lingam,

6. Saroja daughter of
Vaithilingam,

7. Vaithilingam Ganesan,

8. Thanaladchumy daugh-
ter of Vaithilingam and

9. Appapillai Arumugam
all of Pannakam,
Changanai West

Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before Spencer Raja-
ratnam Esquire District Judge
affna on the 30th day of April
1953 in the presence of Messrs
Sulramaniam & Somasundram
Proctors on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit of
the petitioner having been
read:

It is ordered that the petitioner who is the father-in-law of the abovenamed deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him, and that the 9th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents abovenamed to represent them, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of June 1953, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of April 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.

(O. 32, 5 & 12)

day of April 1953 having been
read:

It is ordered that the Petitioners as son-in-law and daughter and an heir of the deceased abovenamed be and they are hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to them unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on the 25th day of May 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of April 1953.

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah,
Addl. District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. V. S. Karthigesu,
Proctor for Petitioner.
25-5-53.

Time to show cause extended to 29 June 1953.

Intd. A. W. N.

D. J.

(O. 33, 12 & 19)

The National Library Of Bharat

(Continued from page 1)

up the leeway. The space in the building at Esplanade where the Library had returned in 1948 from its wartime sojourn at Chitraranjan Avenue, however, appeared inadequate even for its existing stock. The problem of finding alternative accommodation with larger floor-area and better surrounding became acute.

Meanwhile, the most significant development in the history of the institution took place on September 8, 1948, when the Imperial Library was converted into the "National Library." The Belvedere Mansion, formerly the residence of the Viceroys, was converted into a permanent habitation of the National Library.

Alterations and renovations had to be carried out to adapt the stately building associated with the memory of historical personalities like Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, Sir James Halliday etc., to the needs of a modern library. The shelves had to be so planned as to hold not only the present collection but also to provide for future expansion. Consequently the rolling stack was designed in a way which could be packed tight in a row and effectively cleaned with the aid of a vacuum cleaner.

The reading rooms at Belvedere, which are open on all days of the year from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m., have been so arranged as to allow considerable elbow room and privacy to readers. Special alcoves have been provided for research scholars. By way of reading facilities in the heart of the city, the Library still maintains the old reading room at Esplanade. A special bus-route has also been opened by the State Government and this has, to a large extent, solved the problem of transport which appeared to be the only handicap for the new site.

The budget allocation for the Library has been considerably increased by the Government and amounted to Rs. 3,78,110 in 1951-1952 as against Rs. 1,38,000 in 1943-46. Special grants have been made to fill up the more obvious gaps in the Library as well as to buy Indian language publications from the various States of the Union. Measures to endow the Library with copyright privilege which would make available to the Library, as a matter of course, a copy of all books published in the country are now being contemplated by the Government.

Rich Gifts

The Library has been greatly enriched by gifts from generous donors from time to time. Special mention may

be made of the priceless collection of Arabic, Urdu and Persian books and manuscripts bequeathed to it by the Zamindar of Buhar. Among recent donors prominent are the heirs of the late Sir A. H. Mookerjee from whom came a magnificent gift of nearly 80,000 books. A collection of the late Dr. Ramdas Sen of Berhampur consisting of 3,500 Bengali and Sanskrit books was a similar gift to the institution. Another 4,000 books came from the library of the Residency at Hyderabad. A notable collection of Sanskrit manuscripts belonging to Dr. Thibaut, the renowned Indologist, and an excellent library of Chinese publications have been acquired by purchase.

The total holdings of the Library have gone up by more than 1,50,000 copies during the last five years of Independence. It is interesting to recall that at the time when it was taken over by the Imperial Library fifty years ago, the Calcutta Public Library had little more than a lakh of books. Manuscripts in the possession of the Library number nearly 2,000. About 500 journals are displayed in the reading rooms. Besides, periodical publications of Central and State Governments as well as of the UNESCO are readily available in the Library.

While inaugurating the Imperial Library, Lord Curzon, looked forward to the time when "the library would become a place to which people will resort as they do to the British Museum in London or the Bodleian at Oxford to pursue their studies under agreeable conditions with every assistance that pleasant surroundings and a polite and competent staff can place at their disposal." The number of readers—nearly 74,000 a year—who make use of this vast storehouse of knowledge in the Belvedere amidst quiet but charming surroundings indicates fulfilment of those expectations.

—New India

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1603.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ambalavanar Arumugam of Karainagar West.

Deceased.

Theivanaipillai widow of Ambalavanar Veluppillai of Karainagar West.

Vs. Petitioner.

Misc. 1. Kamalathery alias

Indian Scheme Of Cultural Scholarships

(Continued from page 1)

expenses including hostel fees, medical charges, outfit allowance and expenses on holidays. Adequate arrangements are made to look after the welfare of the scholars and to ensure that they get every opportunity to know and understand the people of India and their culture. They are encouraged to travel and see places of interest. The cost of passage to India and back will be borne by the scholars themselves.

This is the fifth year since the above scheme had been put into operation and the Government of India spends roughly about Rs. 1,000,000 each year in respect of the working of the scheme.

Of the 22 scholars selected from Ceylon till the year 1952-53 since the inception of the scheme in 1949, twelve have already completed their studies and returned to Ceylon and the rest are still pursuing their studies in India.

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EDWIN R. JOSEPH,
Auctioneer.
(M. 43. 12.)

Thavamany of Karainagar West
2. K. Ambalavanar Veluppillai of do
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 11th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th May 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent appointed as guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the petitioner abovenamed be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of June 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minor respondent in court on the said date.

This 11th day of May 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

(O. 35. 12 & 19.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1577

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Nagammah wife of Penniah Sathasivam of Thalaiyal Vannarponnai East Jaffna

Deceased

Penniah Sathasivam of Thalaiyal Vannarponnai

Vs. Petitioner

1. S. S. Nadarajah & wife
2. Ratnammah of Thalaiyal Vannarponnai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the witnesses and attesting notary of the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the last will No 22 dated 3rd April 1951 attested by S. Selvarajah Notary Public filed of record left behind by the deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner is declared entitled to have probate of the same and issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 23rd day of March 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of January 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 12.6.53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
D. J.

(O 30, 5 & 12)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1600.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnacuddy Arumugam of Karainagar West, Karainagar

Deceased,

Chellammah widow of Sinnacuddy Arumugam of Karainagar West, Karainagar

Vs. Petitioner.

Arumugam Nadarajah of Karainagar West

Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 19th April 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of June 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 28th day of April 1953
Sgd. S. RAJARATNAM,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Kanagasabai
Proctor for Petor.
O 36. 12 & 19)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

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

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Shroff.

சாங்குலித் வர்த்து பெயர் மலிகனஞ் சாங்கு மன்சன்
கோங்குமறையர் செங்கு குறையின துயிர்ச் வாழ்
நன்மறை யறங்கு கோங்கு நற்றவம் வெண்கி மன்.
மேன்மைகொள் ளைய சீரீ வினங்கு வகை மேன்மை.

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