

WHAT IS THIS UNIVERSE?

Mysteries Unfolded By Subjective And Objective Examinations

WHEN we talk of the universe we refer to the whole of creation—the entire manifested reality including organic as well as inorganic Nature. Nature includes *Homo sapiens*. There is an inborn curiosity among human beings to know something about the things and happenings around them. The external world—the sun, the stars, the plants, the animals, and natural scenery—arouses interest and wonder in the heart of every man. Man's senses are irresistibly drawn towards the diverse objects of the vast and illimitable creation. The harmony and beauty of Nature appears enchanting. The curiosity to know or the inborn thirst for knowledge has ever prompted man to dive deep into the mysteries of the universe. From where has the universe come and how has it come? What is it made of and what is the goal or purpose for which it exists? In the East—the cradle of civilization—this quest led man to inquire into the very nature of his own self and he ultimately discovered that the 'Self' is one, beginningless and endless, and the entire universe, presenting an appearance of many and diverse phenomena is, in fact, an indivisible part of that one 'Self' which alone exists, the other seeming existences being mere kaleidoscopic appearances on a cosmic scale. This discovery helped in the formulation of the Science of the Spirit—the basic foundation of all religions. In the West, on the other hand, the inquiry into the mysteries of the universe led man to the study of the world and Nature as something external to himself, something distinct and alien to himself. This approach to the external world presumes the human observer and the object of

his observation as two different entities that can be studied separately and independently one from the other. Thus the two different ways of looking at the universe—the subjective and the objective—have given rise to different theories about the origin, evolution, and destiny of the universe. These different theories of cosmogony can broadly be classified into two general types—the materialistic and the spiritualistic. We shall here consider both and evaluate the truth of each. It should not, however, be forgotten that

By

JAGDISH SAHAI

if a man's cosmogony is wrong, his religion will also be all wrong and then his will be a wasted life.

A materialist is one who holds the view that nothing exists but matter and its movements and modifications and also that consciousness and will are wholly due to material agency. Perception is regarded as the only means of correct knowledge. On the basis of the perception of the phenomena of Nature, man has built up a fund of knowledge, called Natural Science, systematized into various branches such as Astronomy, Meteorology, Geology, Physics, Chemistry, and Biology. On the data supplied by these sciences and Mathematics, a theory of cosmogony is propounded. According to this theory Nature is an assemblage of objects located in space and continually changing with the passage of time. The finite region of space is called the observable universe. Space, which in fact is infinite, is not empty at all. Throughout the Milky Way, stretching

across the heavens, there is a diffuse gas called the interstellar gas and hydrogen is said to be the commonest element of this gas. According to Fred Hoyle, a British scientist, hydrogen is the basic material out of which the universe is built. Basing on observations extending over a few centuries (modern science is hardly 400 years old), scientists have found that the entire universe consists of 92 elements. Hydrogen is the first and simplest element. After hydrogen come helium, lithium, beryllium, and others). By various combinations of different elements every conceivable variety of matter is making its manifestation. The countless kinds of minerals, vegetables, and animals that constitute the physical world take on almost every imaginable form, ranging from tough metals and intangible gases to growing leaves and living flesh. All these things change and sometimes even seem to disappear; metals rust, gases burn, leaves and flesh decay. But though matter is changeable it cannot be destroyed, for all its endless forms are made up of a few changeless and chemically irreducible substances. These are the elements, the building blocks of the universe.

Initially matter was uniformly and sparsely distributed in the universe. Due to gravitational attraction—a force inherent in matter, it condensed into large clouds called galaxies. The mutual attraction of the galaxies resulted in their rotation on their own axes. Rotation caused further condensation, which in turn brought about an increase in the velocity of rotation. Each cloud flattened lens-like. The matter at the edges was thrown into

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AMRITHA STORIES 12.

THE MIRACULOUS SHELL

MANY think that only old people above 60 years should develop 'Bakti' or devotion to God while young people can afford to be careless and reckless in life. In fact the divine flame of devotion should be well nursed and developed even in young age. The ancient Tamil saying "அஞ்சலே வகைபுரத்த ஐம்பதில் வகை யுமா?" remains eternally true. We can easily bend a plant when it is young and tender but when it grows into a tree, we cannot bend it. This life should be made more and more perfect as days roll on. For perfection 'Bakti' or devotion is essential.

By

G. K. SUNDARA SASTRY
B. A. B. T.

The lives of great men always remind us that we must and can make our lives also sublime. All great men and women were also once young. They became great because they carefully developed many divine traits of character like simplicity, sincerity, purity etc. They did not become great all of a sudden. In the words of Longfellow,

"The heights by great men
reached and kept
Were not attained by
sudden flight,
But they, while their
companions slept,
Were toiling upward in
the night"

The basic foundation for greatness and happiness lies in the spirit of devotion to God. Here is a time honoured story.

Once in a remote village in India, there lived a poor woman. She had only one son. When the boy came of age, she took him to a village school. The poor mother and Tulasi as (for that was the name of the boy) had to pass through a thick woodland to reach the school. She admitted the son in the school and she had to return home. She

said to her son, "my dear child, Tulasi, in the evening you have to return home. You need not be afraid of your way. You merely call the name of your elder brother, Sree Gopala. He will take you safely to our home".

Tulasi, innocent and pure, had absolute faith in the words of his mother. (In fact "Mother" is only another name for "God"). Accordingly when the school was over, the boy reached the wood-land and called aloud in all faith and devotion, "Dear Brother Gopala, I am afraid of this dense forest. Please come and lead me to our home".

Yes! Gopala heard the call. He came. He was full of charm, grace, smile and beauty. He held the young Tulasi by the hand. He played on the flute. Tulasi felt happy. Slowly and steadily they came to the edge of the forest. Then the elder brother said, 'Dear Tulasi, you can safely go home I have to tend my flock of sheep here'

After this, Gopal became the escort of Tulasi Das in the woodland. Tulasi became ever devoted to Gopal. He liked to be always in the company of the flute player, Gopal.

Thus days and years rolled on. One day the "Guru" announced the marriage of his daughter. The whole village and the neighbouring villages became happy for the "Guru" was very simple, learned and kind to all. So all his students, past and present made rich presents. Tulasi also wished to give a present to his master! He informed this to his elder brother who in all joy gave him a fine coconut shell. He filled it with milk. Tulasi became happy.

Tulasi took the shell with great devotion and offered it to his revered teacher. There was a

(Continued on page 6)



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானமுக்கல்வியும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே நானவின்றேற்றமும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே நன்கெறிநாட்டுமே

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

It is the ignorance of the Absolute Truth and the misunderstanding of the different doctrines that cause their followers to quarrel with one another in bitter animosity.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE STATE LANGUAGES

Now that the Premier has made the people understand that amendments to the constitution should be suggested by representatives of all political parties in Parliament, the responsibility which is as stupendous as it is solemn remains to be accepted by the leaders in a spirit of service. The present constitution was framed by a foreign Commission at a time when the popular demand was for freedom only from alien domination and therefore cannot be said to be all-providing. It requires to be amended in many respects. The elected representatives have the inherent right to amend the constitution though they have not been given a special mandate for that purpose. A constituent assembly may be, therefore, the proper authority even if it be for amending a constitution that has been already accepted.

However the elected representatives have a great duty to discharge. The amendments to the present constitution cannot be made in the light of party politics. The ideological differences that are disrupting the peace of the world should not be allowed to sway the discussions that precede the suggestions of amendments.

The constitution has not provided for the state languages. The decision of the State Council and the subsequent government statements and administrative actions taken leave no doubt that the

TEACHERS UNITE IN PROTEST

Against 'Victimisation'

THE approval of the discontinuance of Mr. M. Ponnambalam of Yarlton College, Karainagar by the Director of Education without holding an enquiry as demanded led to a mass meeting of teachers in Jaffna on June 14.

A large number of teachers carrying banners with slogans marched in procession to the Jaffna Central College Hall where the meeting was held.

Mr. K. V. Mylvaganam, President of the Northern Province Teachers' Association speaking from the chair said that their union had jealously guarded and vindicated the rights of teachers and fought victimisation successfully. They had asked for justice by insisting on an impartial inquiry by the Department into the charges made by the management.

In the present instance, through the A. C. U. T. they had urged the Director to inquire and mete out justice. They had been surprised and shocked at the unprecedented action of the Director of Education in waiving inquiry and giving his approval on the ground of 'adequacy of notice.'

The action of the Director constituted a grave threat, he said, to the security of tenure of teachers. He appealed to teachers all over the Island to apprehend the grave danger and show their solidarity, he appealed to the

policy of the state languages has been settled for all time. But it is such settled decisions that have to be incorporated in the constitution. There have been many instances where different branches of the administrative machinery, even at ministerial level, have by inadvertence failed to implement in full the significance of the state languages and have given occasion for complaints from the public. Such acts of negligence and inadvertence could not happen if the 'state languages' policy were incorporated in the constitution. Similarly the Indo-Lanka relations can be reduced to a political formula that can find a place in the constitution. Such are the changes that are urgently needed. The responsibility for effecting these changes, by introducing suitable amendments to the constitution rests with the elected representatives. Their efforts cannot fail to bear fruit if only they would decide not to wear party glasses while they look at the question of amending the constitution!

Press and the Government to safeguard security of tenure of teachers.

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam, President of the A. C. U. T. said that in the changed freedom from colonial economy, conflicts were to be expected. In the colonial age their schools were independent, and employed teachers paid them and discontinued them as they pleased. The old order had changed. The State now owned the schools, and gave them substantial aid to other schools.

The aided schools could not be regarded as independent schools. They were subject to State control and employment and discontinuance were regulated by special law. They could not accept the decision of the Director to discontinue the teacher, Mr. Ponnambalam, without inquiring into the charges but merely on the ground of adequate notice.

Mr. A. E. Tambar proposed a resolution recording condemnation of the Director's action and urging the Minister of Education to safeguard the teachers.

Mr. S. Shivapethasundaram, Principal, Parameshwara College seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. E. Sabalogam, Secretary of the Association proposed a vote of thanks.

All Ceylon Siva Samaya Kurukkal's Conference

The All-Ceylon Siva Samaya Kurukkals, held their Annual Conference in the Hall of the Oriental Academy Clunakam. His Holiness, the high priest, Sivan Temple, Trincoy, took the chair. Several resolutions were unanimously passed.

New Muhandiram

Mr. Kandiah Duraiappah of Vannampoonai who has been made a Muhandiram has been in the clerical service for the last thirty five years and has held various positions of responsibility. He is at present the Registrar of Lands, Jaffna.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY'S ANNUAL REPORT

Following are portions of the annual report of the Colombo Vivekananda Society read at the annual meeting held on Sunday last.

These classes for the study of Saiva Siddhanta and Saiva Thirumuras are being held regularly by Pandit Sivan Kurunalaya Pandianar at the Headquarters in Hill Street on Sundays between 9-30 and 11-30 a. m. and at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte on Mondays and Saturdays between 5-30 and 7 30 p. m. We would once again appeal to members to join these classes in large numbers and to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Society to study our Dharma under the guidance of a learned scholar.

Sunday Religious Classes

These classes which were inaugurated about an year ago with a view to providing facilities for the imparting of a sound religious education to Hindu children of the city and its suburbs are becoming increasingly popular. The classes are conducted regularly on Sundays between 9 and 10-30 a. m. at the Society Hall, Hill Street and are open to all Hindu children. Our thanks are due to the Staff of the Vidyalayam for taking charge of these classes in turns.

All Ceylon Examination In Hindu Religious Knowledge

This Examination continues to render a great service to the cause of our religion. The Annual Examination - the 23rd conducted by the Society - was held on Sunday the 4th October 1953 at various centres throughout the Island. A record number of 7021 candidates from 110 Schools and 3 Approved Societies as compared with 5791 candidates from 87 Schools and 2 Approved Societies in the previous year - sat for the Examination, of whom 2550 were successful.

Vivekananda Vidyalayam

The Vivekananda Vidyalayam has completed 28 years of useful work. The Silver Jubilee of the Vidyalayam was celebrated on the 17th March, 1954 in conjunction with the Golden Jubilee of the Society. The occasion also marked the opening of the new extension to the Vidyalayam Building, a pious hope of the last so many years which materialised during the year. The new building was declared open by Mr. A. Selamuttu, M. B. E., one of our Patrons. We offer our thanks to all those patrons and well-wishers whose donations to the

Building Fund enabled us to complete the project. Our thanks are due in this connection to Messrs Mascons Ltd. and in particular to Mr. M. Karthigesu, a Director of the Firm and a member of the Council of Management for their assistance and help in putting up the building at the very reasonable figure of Rs. 14,337/21.

The question of new admissions continue to present a formidable problem in view of the large number of Hindu children seeking admission. The available floor space, including the new building, is just enough for only 1000 students. The solution to the problem is either the erection of additional buildings or the opening up of new schools or preferably both.

The discontinuance of the free mid-day meals by the Government and the introduction of extra curricular activities have necessitated double session work in the Vidyalayam. It was also felt that such an arrangement with a break for lunch will be conducive to more serious and efficient work both by the staff and the students. The Vidyalayam is accordingly functioning in double sessions from the beginning of the second term in May this year.

With a staff of 29 teachers and 1100 pupils on the roll, the Vidyalayam continued to maintain the high standard of the previous years. The Vidyalayam presented 18 students for the J. S. C. and 5 students for the G. C. E. Examinations and we are glad to report that 16 passed the former and 4 the latter examination. The teaching of Hindu Religion continues to occupy a prominent place in the Vidyalayam curriculum and every effort is being made to impart a sound religious education.

The recovery of facilities fees has enabled us to provide the students with many extra curricular amenities such as playground, indoor and outdoor games and dance, music and religious instruction. A complete set of playground materials, both indoor and outdoor, is now available to the students of the Vidyalayam. A very successful Variety Entertainment organised by the Vidyalayam during the year brought in a sum of Rs. 2096/41 to the Vidyalayam Funds. The members of the staff continue to take an active interest in the many activities of the Society and we record our appreciation of their services.

IMPROVED METHODS OF CULTIVATION ADMINISTRATION REPORT

Pureline varieties. There are forty purelines available for the different districts of the Island. Some of the more recently introduced varieties are gaining in popularity and replacing some of the older pureline varieties. The most successful of these has been the five-month variety, *Pib. 16* which is replacing *Podivi a 8* in the Ratnapura District and in parts of Kurunegala District, and is also being cultivated in Kandy, Matale and other districts. The Indonesian paddy variety, *Mas* is gradually replacing the older variety *Vellai Nanka'ayan* in some areas. Two Burmese varieties, H. M. C. 20 and H. M. C. 12 are finding favour in the N.-C. P.

The scheme for the multiplication of pureline paddies has been modified in order to obtain better use of the seed raised on Departmental farms. This seed is issued yearly to a number of selected seed farmers, who in turn pass the seed multiplied by them to the cultivator. The scheme aims at covering the country with pureline seed in three years from the stage of the seed farmer. Occurrence of droughts interfere with the successful operation of this scheme to some extent as early varieties have to be sown under such conditions.

However, very satisfactory progress has been made, and each year shows a considerable advance over the year before. Several Divisions report the wide-scale use of pureline varieties. Thus there were 11,675 acres under pure line varieties in the Jaffna District, 17,000 acres in the N. C. P., 43,512 acres in the Kurunegala District and 11,886 acres in the Batticaloa District. While these are the major areas, other districts too report satisfactory progress.

The Department issued 30,963 bushels of pureline seed, mostly to seed farmers for the purpose of maintaining the purity of these varieties, while seed issued through the agency of Government Departments from private seed farmers amounted to 158,202 bushels. These figures are, however, no indication of the actual acreage under purelines as cultivators use their own seed of these varieties obtained in a previous season. Thus it is estimated that 20,000 acres in the Colombo District, north of the Kelani river, are under the variety, *Podivi a 8* which had been introduced many seasons ago. In the Kegalla District, 5,307 acres out of a total cultivable area of 26,688 are under pureline varieties in *maha* 1953-54. In the Trincomalee

District purelines covered 15,647 acres.

Improved methods of cultivation and propaganda. It is in our efforts to popularise and extend the use of more scientific methods of cultivation that we have received the greatest possible help from the Revenue Officers and the Department of Food Production. Two Committees have functioned in this co-operative effort. One is at the village level and consists of the Village Headman, the Vel Vidane the Food Production Demonstrator or Overseer and the President of the Rural Development Society. The other is a Committee presided over by the Divisional Revenue Officer, and includes representatives of the various Departments concerned in food production.

The demonstration of improved methods of cultivation hitherto carried out on cultivators' own fields has been continued on a large scale. In a few districts such as the Kegalla, Ratnapura, Matale and Kalutara Districts, mass demonstrations of weeding, transplanting and harrowing the standing crop have been conducted. Competitions have been organised both for paddy and for highland cultivation, and prizes have been awarded on a liberal scale through funds supplied by the Food Production Department. The Co-operative Agricultural Production and Sales Societies have acted as agents not only for providing loans to their members for agricultural work but also for purchasing and distributing seed paddy. State aid has been generously available to the cultivator as in previous years, and the operation of the subsidy for artificial fertilisers has been extended.

Transplanting and harrowing the standing crop have gained ground rapidly in most districts where labour and water are adequate. Weeding has become a more extensive practice. One factor that affects all three operations is the lack of water at the correct time. Green manuring and composting are other practices which have been adopted on an increasing scale. In the Jaffna District, where the application of organic manures is an essential practice, over 25,600 acres received in *maha* 1953-54 cattle manure or compost.

The use of artificial fertilizers has increased remarkably; 2,350 tons of artificial fertilizers were sold through

C. A. P. and S. Societies in *maha* 1952-53, and 2,240 tons in *ya'a* 1953, making a total of 4,590 tons for the two seasons and representing about 90,000 acres manured with it. The work of popularising improved methods is now seen to be producing results on a very appreciable scale. Details of the progress made in the different Divisions are found in the Divisional Reports.

Other propaganda methods employed were village shows, agricultural exhibitions at District centres, and the use of the cinema.

Results of demonstrations are shown below:—

Guaranteed price crops have been grown on an increased scale generally. However, the previous year's experience has shown that the cultivation of Tuticorin chillies was not profitable in wet zone acres. The acreage under chillies has thus dropped to 37,750 from about 40,000 acres in 1952 without, however, affecting total production. Leaf curl in the Jaffna peninsula affected this crop somewhat adversely. About 8,000 acres of onions were grown during the year. In the Jaffna District alone, the high prices realised induced cultivators to plant during each month of the year. About 5,500 acres were cultivated, and it is estimated that nearly 75 per cent. of the island's requirements were produced this year in this district alone. Special efforts were made to extend the cultivation of coffee and pepper in the wet zone by the issue of large quantities of planting material. Gingelly, kurakkan and maize have been grown extensively, kurakkan covering about 47,000 acres. Sorghum has lost popularity in several districts except in the North Central Province where it is well adapted to the dry conditions. The cultivation of green gram and cowpea has been extended. Cowpea has been brought under the guaranteed price scheme, and 1,908 acres were grown in the North-Western Province alone.

In the wet zone the cultivation of root crops has been encouraged by special drives. The acreages brought under manioc and dioscorea yams were 6,005 acres in the Kegalla District, 3,500 in the Ratnapura District, and over 45,000 in the North Western Province.

As these figures illustrate, the campaign to increase the output of substitute food crops has been energetically pressed forward.

Home gardens and development villages have received special attention in all wet zone districts, and soil conservation methods have been introduced.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1744

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vairamuttu Kanapathipillai of Nainativu Deceased

Ilayanachchy widow of Vairamuttu Kanapathipillai of Nainativu Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1 Kanapathipillai Kandasamy of Nainativu
 - 2 Kanagammah daughter of Kanapathipillai
 - Minor 3 Rasammah daughter of Kanapathipillai
- Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of April 1954 in the presence of Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 24th March 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed as guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd respondent and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 10th day of May 1954 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the abovenamed petitioner do produce the minor the 3rd respondent in court on the said day.

This 6th day of April 1954

Sgd. S. RAJARATNAM, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to 21 6 54

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge. O 39 11, 18)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 1760 T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of Kadirgamar Ponnuru of Araly North, Vaddukoddai Deceased.

Kulakolunthu widow of Kadirgamar Ponnuru of Araly North, Vaddukoddai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sharva Eswari daughter of Ponnuru
2. Satbaya Ladchumy daughter of Ponnuru both of Araly North, Vaddukoddai
3. Kadirgamar Sinnathamby of Madduvil South, Madduvil Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Raja-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1762

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamma widow of Vaithilingam of Chankanaikani.

Vaithilingam Kandiah of Chankanaikani East

Vs. Petitioner.

- Minor 1. Vaithilingam Kanagammah by her guardian ad litem
2. Ehamparam Suppiah of Chankanaikani East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on May 19, 1954 in the presence of Mr. S. Sivagnanam Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and petition and affidavit of the said petitioner dated 19th May 1954 and 28th April 1954 respectively having been read; It is ordered that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st minor respondent and the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the said deceased to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to him accordingly unless the said respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 25th June 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

May 19, 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge, Drawn by S. Sivagnanam Proctor for Petitioner. (O 40. 11 & 18)

ratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 14th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated the 14th day of May 1954 having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st and 2nd respondent minors for the purpose of these proceedings unless the respondent shall on or before the 18th day of June 1954 show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

It is ordered that the said petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the said estate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 18th day of June 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of May 1954,

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge.

(O. 38, 11 & 18)

Famous Sivan Temple at Draksharama

Striking Specimen Of Chola Architecture

(Continued from last issue)

after Kulottunga Chola's death in A. D. 1118, when his son Vikrama Chola left the Vengi viceroyalty in the hands of Velanti Chola Chiefs, the country was distracted by internal strife. "Vengi Anayika Abhavath". This uncertainty and strife gave an opportunity to the Kalinga kings to extend their power into Vengi. This must have occurred after 1116 A. D. only because in A. D. 1116, we find in Draksharama an inscription of Kulottunga with the title of "Ganga K veri paryanta Dharitrapathi" (lord of the land between Ganges and Cauvery). This shows that till 1116 A. D., the Kalingas had not extended their power to Vengi. After the fall of this Kulottunga, Vikramaditya VI of the Western Chalukyan dynasty, who had no love for the Chola kings, invaded Vengi and ruled over

it between 1120 A. D. and 1125 A. D. as is revealed by his inscriptions on the walls of the Draksharama temple. After this, Ananta Varma Chodaganga the mighty Kalinga king (and son of Kalinga king Raja Raja), completely annexed this part of the country. This is clear to us from his inscriptions of A. D. 1128. Thus the Kalinga power extended upto the river Godavari. The Vengi land between Godavari and Krishna however continued to be under the rule of the Velanti Chiefs till the close of the 12th century when it passed on to Kakatiya control with its capital at Ekasila-nagara (or modern Warangal). Various inscriptions of Draksharama bear testimony to the fall of Chalukya power after 1116 A. D., conquest of Vengi by Chalukyas and their final subjugation by Ganga kings in 1125 A. D.

Thus the Draksharama temple which is situated on the border land between the Vengi and Kalinga kingdoms; bears mute testimony on its walls, to the history of those confused times and throws light on many a knotty problem of history. It also shows in its grandeur of architecture, its beauty of sculpture, and above all in its immortal calligraphy a remarkable synthesis and blend of Chola, Chalukya and Kalinga cultures as is never to be met with anywhere else. With the undying beauty of its gopuras and prakaras, which display not only remarkable skill, but also a grandeur of conception and execution, with the sanctity that attracts pilgrims in thousands even now Draksharama still stands as one of the those bastions of our culture which have defied the ravages of centuries — *Madras Hindu*

Union of Ceylon Students in India

Inaugural Meeting

University education in Sri Lanka should be made available to a larger number of students observed Mr. T. Muthusamy Pillai, Crown Advocate, while delivering the inaugural address at a public meeting of Ceylon students in Indian Universities held at St. John's College Hall on the 12th instant. Mr. Muthusamy Pillai congratulated the conveners on their laudable efforts and said that a Union was very essential to develop unity, mutual understanding and co-operation amongst students.

Mr. S. Sri Bhaskaran who presided, appealed to the members of the Union for funds to conduct the affairs of the Union.

Miss P. Kanthappu proposed a vote thanks Election of office bearers

The following were elected office-bearers

President: Mr. S. Sri Bhaskaran.

Vice President: Miss T. Anthopillai.

General Secretary: Miss P. Kanthappu.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. S. Vakeesar.

Treasurer: Miss S. Ponnampalam.

Auditor: Mr. M. Sivanatham.

The following students were elected as conveners for the various universities, to convene Branch Unions.

Madras University: Mr. S. Saravanabavanathan.

Mysore University: Mr. N. Jayabalasingam.

Annamalai University: Mr. J. Ponniah.

Calcutta University: Mr. R. Ponniah.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1. To relax the exchange control regulations to enable students to take enough money to meet their travelling expenses in India.

2. To have the same salary scale for those who sat for the Indian Degrees examinations as for those who sat for the London and Ceylon University Examinations.

3. To request the Indian Government for the issue of temporary residence permit to enable Ceylon students to stay in India until the

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1750

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Sinnatungam wife of Thambiah Muttutambay of Urumpiri North late of Post Office Quarters, Padu, Kuala Lumpur Deceased Aod

In the matter of the British Courts Probate (Re-Sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 Thambiah Muthuthamby of Urumpiri North

Vs Petitioner
Minors
1 Muthuthamby Maba-devan
2 Muthuthamby Vama-devan
3 Muthuthamby Iswara-devan all of do appearing by their guardian-ad litem the 4th respondent
4 Manikkam Veerasingham of Wyman Road, Jaffna Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the 4th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and letters of administration issued to the petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. Thanabalasingam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;—

It is ordered that the 4th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and that the petitioner declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary by the respondents or any others on or before the 2nd day of July, 1954 at 10 A. M.

This 28th day of May 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge
10 6-54

Drawn by,
Sgd. A. Thanabalasingam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 4) 18 & 25)

completion of their courses.

4. To have the same salary scale for the Vidvans and Palavars as that obtaining for the Tamil Diploma of the Ceylon University.

5. To have a new salary scale, since there is no special scale, for the Sangeetha Bhooshanam and Sangeetha Sironmani

6. That the Air Ceylon travel concession should be extended even to those who are over 26 years of age.

7. To request the C. G. R. to extend to students travel concession as in India for travel from Talaimannar to other parts in Ceylon.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 20-6-54 TO 26-6-54

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

This is a week in which you will have no rest. Your fathers relatives may cause you some anxieties. New ventures must be handled with care. You may fall out with some of your friends week-end.

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

A good week for finances. But there will be no mental peace. There are indications of some troubles in office. But nothing serious will happen. Avoid clashes with superior officers.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Dharmasthirai, Purnasrusum 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

A stormy week. You will be busy throughout. The first two days will upset you much. Health must be given particular care. Small things will upset you much. Financial conditions will improve week-end.

CANCER Purnasrusum 4, Pousa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Friends of the opposite sex will prove of much help to you. Be careful in your dealings in your office Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning. Rest of the week will be favourable again.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for business deal. Wednesday afternoon Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be favourable again.

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

Except for the last two days this week will be favourable. Financial conditions should improve. Friends will help you out of difficulties. The last two days of the week must be spent with care.

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

A good week for finances. But there will be no domestic harmony. Avoid scandals and be careful in dealing with your friends. Week end will bring in some good news from your relatives or friends overseas.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Troubles in office will cause you much this week. You will be quick to misunderstand and others. Avoid arguments. Health upsets also likely.

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

Except for health upsets this week will be quite favourable. You will succeed in your attempts. But you will be facing some criticisms and initial difficulties. But ignore them and go ahead with your plans.

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

Domestic upsets and ill-health in the family circle are likely this week. Avoid scandals. New ventures must be handled with care. Expenditure will be on the rise.

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

A good week for professional undertakings. New ventures will bring in good results. Ruin to enemies also shown. But minor domestic upsets likely week end.

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. Friends will prove very helpful. Expenditure will be on the rise, but you will get enough to meet them.

Letter to the Editor

Need For A Hindu Cultural Centre In Jaffna Town

Sir,—A religious and cultural centre or home in the inner Jaffna Town area for the Hindus is a very great desideratum. No doubt the temples and places of learning and other Hindu institutions in the Nallur and Vannarponnai area are doing yeoman service. Their work could well be supplemented by the existence of another institution for the Hindus, established in the Town area, closer to the various offices, places of business and residential locality, and located at a central spot within easy reach of people from all parts of the Jaffna district and also conveniently accessible to visitors from outside the Peninsula. Facilities for worship, religious advice, devotional pursuits, recreation, physical exercise, reading, meeting hall and if funds and other circumstances would permit arrangements for meals and for residence similar to arrangements found in institutions like the Y. M. C. A. and Y. M. B. A. could be provided. An institution like the one suggested is an urgent necessity.

Jaffna is an important centre of Tamil culture and Hindu religion. If we think deeply and dispassionately, we shall have to note with regret that a suitable institution like the one suggested, rendering religious, cultural and social services and radiating a most necessary influence on society, based on our ancient ideas and at the same time fitted to serve the requirements of modern times is sadly lacking in the chief town of the Hindus in Ceylon. The matter requires serious attention at the hands of the Hindu public and its consideration permits of no delay.

The possibility of obtaining land on long lease from Government or from private institutions like the Vannarponnai Sivan Temple authorities could be explored and if success could be achieved in obtaining such land for building and other purposes, then the cost would be practically nil. The Central Government has given land free to such religious and cultural institutions in Colombo for the purposes referred to and is thus helping the public very substantially.

Though money is not available in abundance now, and though there are many calls on the purse of the people, the founding of an institution, like the one suggested in this letter, cannot be ignored or delayed. The laudable example of the Jaffna Library scheme is worthy of being emulated. The institution suggested in its own way is as important as the proposed Jaffna Library, without one seeking to draw any comparison. With less money, something could be achieved; a start could be made now with scope for future and continuing expansion.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM
116, Hulsdorff Street,
Colombo, 14th June 1954.

Saiva Lectures at Sabhai Hall

Siddantha Sorapam

Siva Sri Eesana Sivacharia Swamigal

will deliver a lecture on

'Saivaism and the duties of Saivaites'

AT THE SABHAI NAVALAR HALL
on Tuesday June 22. at 5-30 p.m.

All Saivaites are cordially invited.

A. Arulambalam,
Hony. Secretary.

Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai,
16-6-54.

Failure Of Geneva Conference

The *Manchester Guardian* on the subject of the Geneva Conference says: "The Geneva Conference appears about to end, and already the world is sitting in judgement on it. There will be many verdicts, perhaps the most important being that of the 'uncommitted' countries, particularly India and Burma. Indications are that they will find the case 'not proven', and that they will acquit neither the Western Powers nor the Communists of that responsibility for the failure.

People in India are blaming the rigidity of the West as much as the intransigence of the Communists and some say that the West should have made more concessions. Is their criticism justified? It is hard to tell. Clearly the conduct of the negotiations from the Western side has not been above reproach, especially in the attitude of the absent Mr. Dulles, but it is far from clear that the outcome of the Conference would have been different even if Mr. Dulles had kept his seat and spoken with a silken tongue".

The *Manchester Guardian* adds: "Are we really to think of the Communists as so shy nervous, and sensitive that they would be put off? That hardly fits the characters of Molotov, Chou En Lai and Pham Van Dong. Even if they had at first been nettled, later they had plenty of opportunity to put their views and wishes and proposals before Mr. Eden and Mr. Bidault.

Certainly there were alternative ways to hear them in all the six weeks after Mr. Dulles left, but they had little constructive to say. One must

suspect they never did have any serious intention of seeking settlement".

On Korea there was never much hope of agreement. "But if Korea was almost hopeless from the start, what of Indo-China? Should the Western Powers, as some Indians suppose, have made more concessions? The deadlock lay ostensibly in two points; supervision of an armistice, and the future of Laos and Cambodia. On the supervision of an armistice Mr. Eden's proposals appeared greatly preferable to Mr. Molotov's, especially after the Korean experience. The supervisory commission in Korea (not to be confused with the repatriation commission) was drawn from four nations—Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia—and it was reduced to futility by the Czech and Polish members. By their veto they prevented 'spot checks' on the movement of troops and arms into North Korea although such checks were carried out in South Korea. They obstructed the investigation of specific complaints by the United Nations Command and they refused to carry out inspections at three of the five ports of entry into North Korea.

To permit a repetition of that farce in Indo-China, where supervision would be more difficult and more important, would be wrong. Mr. Molotov's proposal would in fact have made matters worse by providing a more complicated system of supervision and stricter right of veto. Mr. Eden's view was that the supervisory Commission should be drawn from the Colombo Conference Nations; who appear suitable because they are Asian and impartial".

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1748

In the matter of the estate of the late Sellappah Kumaraswamy of Vaddukoddai East Deceased

Varathaledchumiammah widow of Sellappah Kumaraswamy of Vaddukoddai East Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Santharuby daughter of Kumaraswamy
" 2. Kamalaruby daughter of Kumaraswamy
GAL 3. Sellappah Velupillai all of Vaddukoddai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. Thomas Esq. Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of April 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nathan Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1 & 2 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this administration proceedings; and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased, unless the said Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this court on the 24th day of May 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 9/20th day of April 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. V. S. Nathan
Proctor for Petitioner

24-5-54
Time to show cause extended to 28-6-54

Intld S. R.
D. J.
(O 45 18 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1763

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Marigala Mathubamby of Aththikkaddu in Ariyalai, Jaffna Deceased.

Nagamaniam Paramasamy of Pannambalam Road, Aththikkaddu in Ariyalai Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

V Vela Marugesu of Aththikkaddu Lane, Ariyalai; 2. Marugesu Selvaratnam and wife; 3. Kanaganambal of do; 4. Sannatambal Kandiah and wife; 5. Mahaswary both of Peththiamnankovilady in

Ananthambadaly Road Ariyalai, Jaffna; 6. Thanipu Kathiravelu and wife; 7. Thangammah both of Aththikkaddu Lane, Ariyalai; 8. Ponnar Muttiab of Vairavark v l Lane, off Ananthambadaly Road, Ariyalai; 9. Sivakkolunthu Thuraiarajah of Ponnambalam Road, Ariyalai Jaffna; 10. Sinnathambay Thuraiarajah and wife; 11. Poongothai both of Ponnambalam Road, Ariyalai; 12. Sinnammah wife of Nagamaniam Paramasamy of Ponnambalam Road, Ariyalai, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. C. Thillaiampalam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the petitioner as the husband of the 12th respondent who is one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that such Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested appear before this court on or before the 2nd day of July 1954 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of May 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge

Drawn by:
Sgd. C. Thillaiampalam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 44. 18 & 25)

Thiruketheeshvaram

The membership campaign on behalf of the Thiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society and for funds for the construction of the temple was being pursued in several places in the Jaffna district during the week end. Members of the Society including Messrs. S. C. Kathiravelu, Proctor, A. Perampalam, Ayurvedic Physician, T. S. Macaliyar, Retired Sanitary Inspector, S. Mandalanayagam, Vidhan and the Secretary of the Society Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam were attending to the matter during the week and met with a satisfactory response. The Secretary of the Society intimated that it was desirable to aim at a membership of ten thousand for the Society to enable it to serve adequately the cause of Hindu religion and carry out the objects of the Society including the restoration of the ancient temple. Devotees expressed agreement with the idea.

GOVERNMENT TENDERS

DEPUTY FOOD CONTROLLER, JAFFNA

Tenders for the transport, rebagging etc., of foodstuffs at Supply station, Delft from October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955 close with the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna on Tuesday July 6, 1954.

Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Kachcheri, Jaffna. (G. S. 18)

WHAT IS THIS UNIVERSE?

(Continued from page 1)

space during the rotation and it is this scattered matter that condensed into stars. From one of the stars—the Sun—came out the planets—the Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, etc. and these have been revolving round their parent. This we know as our solar system. One of the planets of the solar system is our earth. On the earth we find a variety of life. 'From the bacteria and the protozoa to the anthropoid apes and *Homo sapiens*—this is the entire gamut of animal and human life on this earth'.

To the question where the created material comes from, it is stated that matter simply appears. It is created out of the 'background material' which remains of constant density because matter is being created and is also disappearing simultaneously. Though no microscope has yet been able to reveal the basic structure of matter, nor any chemical test to precisely define it, it is surmised that matter consists of some physically indivisible particles called atoms which are too infinitesimally small ever to be seen or directly measured. They are supposed to consist of electrons, protons, and neutrons. Recent experiments have proved that atoms of matter are made up of packets of energy that have travelled for millions and millions of years are supposed to have been transformed into matter. It is by a combination of formless and invisible energy packets that hard matter has come into existence. By the bombardment of the smallest

speck of matter vast amounts of energy are released. In the ultimate analysis both matter and energy lose their distinctiveness and they do not really stand poles apart as one is led to believe, but they present an interconvertibility that is amazing. This dual role of the 'background material' has been termed 'Matter-energy-tensor' by Eddington.

Energy known to modern science is of various kinds. Heat, light, electricity, magnetism, and sound are various manifestations of energy. Energy is continuously travelling in space in the form of waves and undulations. Rays of heat and light are made up of fast-speeding packets of energy called 'photons' (bullets of radiation) and it is the quick succession of these packets or quanta that give rise to a sense of continuity. All waves of energy, except those of sound, speed through space with the greatest velocity known so far. An Indian scientist has lately succeeded in establishing a relationship between sonic and thermal energies. The ratio of this conversion of sound into heat is in close agreement with similar constants for the conversion of mechanical and electrical energies into heat. This establishes the fact that all types of energies are interrelated in some mysterious way though they have different and distinct functions in their own respective fields and that the sum total of energies remains constant through all changes that seem to occur.

—Prabuddha Bharata

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VANNARPONNAI.

Amritha Stories 12

(Continued from page 1)

huge gathering of rich and elderly people. They laughed at the rustic present of the boy. But the teacher said (characteristic of all teachers) in a gentle way, "The boy is giving me the present, in full faith and devotion. I bless him. Empty the contents in the jar".

Soon an elderly member amidst wild laughter emptied the contents in an empty jar! Wonder! the shell was full of fresh milk and continued to flow. Soon it filled the huge jar, the jar began to overflow and flooded the pavilion! The whole marriage assembly was wonderstruck.

The Guru in all wonder and joy asked Tulasi, "who gave you this miraculous shell!" The boy replied, "Sir, I have my elder brother in the forest. He gave me this shell". Then he gave a vivid description of his elder brother. Then they all said to Tulasi, "we like to see your brother". Tulasi in all joy led them to the forest. He cried aloud, "Hallo brother, come to us. Many have come to see and to talk to you."

Soon they all heard a voice, "Oh Tulasi, I reveal myself only to those who develop a single minded devotion to Me. It is very hard to see this form of Mine which thou hast seen all these days."

Let us develop that "Anannya Bakti" i. e. single-minded devotion and we realise Him. (Gita Ch. xi. Slokas—52—55)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 514

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Ramu Chelliah of Karanavai North

Deceased
Chellammah widow of Ramu Chelliah of Karanavai North
Petitioner

Vs
1 Thavaneswary daughter of Ramu Chelliah
2 Mutugar Veluppillai both of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 26th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapadhipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd Respondent above-

named be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of watching her interest in these Testamentary proceedings unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 5th day of August 1954

And it is further ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of her late husband Ramu Chelliah and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly as wife of the said deceased unless the Respondents or any other person appear and shew cause if any to the contrary on or before the abovesaid 5th day of August 1954.

And it is further ordered that the minor the 1st Respondent be produced in court on the said date at 10 A. M.

This 26th day of May 1954
Sgd A. W. Nadarajah
District Judge

Drawn by
P. Kanapadhipillai
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 43 18 & 25)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1723 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanthappan Chinniah of Anaikkodai Deceased.
Thavamany widow of K.

Chinniah of Anaikkodai Vs. Petitioner.
1 Chinniah Durairajam of 769 Pasirpanjang Road, Singapore; 2 Chinniah Ariyanayagam of do; Minors 3 Kamalavarny daughter of Chinniah of Anaikkodai; 4 Kanjithamalar daughter of Chinniah of Suthumalai; 5 Chinniah Santirakanthan of Anaikkodai; 6 Pushpaleela daughter of Chinniah of do; 7 Kamalathevy daughter of Chinniah of do; 8 Thavamany Devy Daughter of Chinniah of do; 9 Ranjithamany daughter of Chinniah of do; 10 Chinniah Sri Kumaran of do and 11 Kanthappan Chelliah of Co.ombogam, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esqr, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of February 1954 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiapparanam Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 11th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 3 to 10 respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in their action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as his lawful widow unless the abovenamed respondents or any other persons appear before this court on the 28th day of June 1954 and state objections to the contrary.

The 23rd day of February 1954
Sgd. S. RAJARETNAM,
Drawn by District Judge
E. M. Mathiapparanam
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 41. 18 & 25)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 434,367.00

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

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நாள்மறை யறங்க கோங்க நற்றவம் வேன்வி மங்க
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ சீதி வினஞ்சுக வலக பெய்வாரம்

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