

# THE Hindu Organ

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 56

[PRICE 10 CENTS

VOL. LXVI

X

JAFFNA, FRIDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1955

X

NO. 44

## PLACE OF PURANAS IN LITERATURE

### Encyclopaedical Enlightenment In Spiritual Context

Saiva Pulavar V. Subramaniam has undertaken to present the glorious Skanda Purana in English with a view to making the English educated correctly understand the significance of this Purana. A series of articles on this subject will follow this introductory statement).

"Puranas are a particular type of religio-philosophic literature which has for many centuries played a unique part in the development of Hindu culture. Along with the Great Epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the Puranas have rendered the most valuable service in bringing about the unity of the social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual culture of the diverse races and tribes and religious communities of the vast sub-continent, that is Bharat.

The Puranas form a spiritual bridge, as it were. The distance between God and man, between Heaven and Earth, between ideal and actual, between supernatural and natural, was shortened to the minimum. The Puranic stories painted charming pictures of God playing various sorts of games of mercy and love with men, women and children. The people are inspired with a living faith in the Divine Government of the world, when they see, as if before their very eyes, God invariably intervening just in the nick of time to destroy the apparently invincible forces of evil, and to strengthen the forces of good, love and harmony.

The Puranas vividly present to us the glorious pictures of national heroes who not only fight fearlessly and vanquish the enemies of peace, harmony and prosperity of human society but who also voluntarily undergo all sorts of hardships and ignominies for the sake of truth and religion and

renounce their all for the attainment of spiritual perfection.

Puranas taken collectively may be described as a popular encyclopaedia of ancient and medieval Hinduism, religious, philosophical, historical, personal, social and political. We get a complete picture of mind, heart and body of India from the intelligent and comprehensive study of the Puranas.

As religio-philosophic literature they do not identify themselves with any particular scholastic system of philosophy or any particular sectarian dogma of religion. They take their stand on the religious experiences and spiritual realisations of the recognised saints and seers.

Another chief feature of the Puranas is that they create Bhakti which is most appealing and elevating to popular minds and hearts. They inspire the lives of the men, women and children of all classes in human society.

In their noble attempt at popularising philosophy and religion, the Puranas have greatly liberalised men and women, and freed them from all sorts of exclusiveness, and they are taught to cultivate a feeling of respect for all.

The most note-worthy and valuable contribution which the Puranas have made is that they have brought down God very near to the common people of the world.

The Puranas have greatly popularised the Avatars

(Continued on page 2)

## REPUBLIC DAY IN BHARAT

Review by  
Madras Governor

Mr. Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras in a broadcast message from Madras said thus: "The 26th of Jan. has hallowed significance in the history of our Freedom movement since Mahatmaji prescribed it as the date for the taking of the pledge of complete Independence, by the people of the country, in 1930." "Year after year, we have observed this Day; and year after year, we have renewed our pledge to keep our hard-won liberty inviolate, and be true to the master who gave it to us. It is not enough that we should only rejoice on this Day, though rejoicing is very appropriate and necessary. It is even a greater duty for us to see, as one year succeeds another, how far we have marched towards our goal; to make sure of what we have done and what there is still to do.

So far as I can see, our task is two-fold; one is that there should be continuously increasing awareness in the hearts and minds of all our people, whatever the nature of their work in the world, that we are really a free people; that it is incumbent on each of us to perform our daily duties in the spirit of a person who is truly free. That entails a vivid realisation of our responsibility, towards others, of our own personal integrity, of the dignity of our own work and its great importance in the scheme of things. As a democrat and as a republican, none of us can afford to say that we are not ourselves responsible for things as they are. None of us can blame others when things go wrong. We must be prepared to take the blame ourselves, and feel it our duty to put things right again." Everyone, must know his duty quickly and know also how to perform it properly. This might be regarded as the spiritual part of the task before them. Then there

(Continued on page 6)

## SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIALISTIC PATTERN

AT a Republic Day meeting Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, the Madras Premier, explained the Avadi Congress decision about the establishment of a Socialistic pattern of Welfare State.

Mr. Kamaraj said that it was a very great day and there was no room in this celebration for political differences. Every one could join in this. All people had realised that this country had achieved freedom and of this there need be no doubt.

Proceeding, Mr. Kamaraj said that there was no use now of repeating what they had done during the fight for freedom and how they succeeded in this task. They should see to it that the fruits of freedom were quickly made available to the people so that they might lead a happy and contented life. Every one of the citizens must be provided with food, clothing, shelter and employment and he must be enabled to spend what he earned in proper channels. Schemes must be chalked out towards this end. Vested interests might feel that there was no need for a change. What they had to realise was that on y five to ten per cent of the people were now leading a comfortable life and that the majority of the people were poor. The needs of the poor had not been met. Was it not their duty to attend to this and could they forget these people, he asked.

If they committed the mistake of ignoring the needs of the people, Mr. Kamaraj said, they would be left behind. Some people were angry, he observed, that the Avadi Congress had pledged itself to the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society in India and some others were afraid of the move. Capitalists, political parties and others need not be angry or afraid of this move. The significance of the decision was that they wanted that every one in this country should be happy and have equal opportunities. If the people should be happy, the wealth of the country should increase and for that people must work. Dignity of labour should be recognised. The Congress had always readjusted its programme with the objective of achieving the welfare of the people and the Avadi decision was only another move in that direction. They were not concerned with

this or that 'ism'. The happiness of the people was their prime concern. The Government were there not to provide office for individuals but to chalk out a programme for the betterment of the people and the Avadi Congress had only shown the way to do this. There was no need for a revolution and they were not afraid of the people who stated that they would start a revolution. "If there is need for a revolution the Congress will take the lead," Mr. Kamaraj said. Mere talk would not give them results. Action was necessary. It was in this spirit that the Avadi decision had to be viewed.

The Congress, Mr. Kamaraj said, must work harder and every Congressman should realise that his responsibility had increased. Schemes and programmes should be drawn up in this regard. They should, on this day, take a pledge that they would work hard for the welfare of the people whatever the measures of sacrifice they had to make and whatever the difficulties in the way and that they would do it quickly. They must enthuse the people to take part in the programmes and tell them that if they worked hard the benefit would go to them.

## Training in Health Education

The Department of Health Services with the co-operation of the Education Department has organised a training class for Teachers in Health Education and Hygiene. About 45 teachers from Elementary Schools in Jaffna are attending these lectures at the Government Sinhalese School, Jaffna. The Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna and the School Medical Officer Jaffna are expected to give lectures on various Health subjects assigned to them.

The first lecture on "Rural Sanitation" was

(Continued on page 5)

WANTED

Wanted for Kokuvil Hindu College a Lab. Asst. for the CHEMISTRY SECTION. Applicants should have a working knowledge of English. Experience in Lab. work will be an additional qualification. Address applications to the Manager through the Principal. (M. 29. 4 & 11).



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுத்சல்வியம்  
சமச்சிவாயவே நானறிவிச்சையும்  
சமச்சிவாயவே நானவின்றேத்துமே  
சமச்சிவாயவே சன்னெறிசாட்டுமே  
திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

Self-surrender alone can free us from all fear, anxiety and misery. When we have realised, that God is all love and all goodness and that He is the sole Doer, no situation in which He places us can make us miserable.

THE GOVERNING GROUP

A motion sponsored by Mr. R. E. Jayatilleka M. P. suggesting that Sri Lanka should be made a Republic in May 1955 with the inauguration of the Buddha Jayanti was mentioned at a meeting of the Government Parliamentary Group and was deferred for discussion till the return of the Premier. Similar proposals affecting the future of this country and the welfare of its people have been discussed by this group more in an atmosphere of an arrogant sense of superiority in voting strength than in an endeavour to give a lead to the Parliament.

That a self governing state desires to be a republic in the constitutional sense is but a natural step. But the leaders seem to have lost sight of the fact that no successful effort has been made by the elected representatives of the people to prepare the country for the big task of realising and assuming the great responsibility of being a free nation in the true sense of the term 'nationhood'.

The Government Parliamentary group will have to satisfy itself whether the internal affairs of the

In the House of Representatives

Hindu Temples Bill Introduced

The Minister of Home Affairs apologetically explained the delay in presenting the Hindu Religious and Temporalities Bill to the House. According to the Minister the Bill provided for the regulation, supervision and protection of Hindu Religious trusts and Temporalities and the control of such trusts. Mr. Ratnayake went on to state that the creation of a Hindu Educational and Religious Trust Fund was a prominent feature of the Bill.

The Second Reading of the Bill was put off for Feb. 18

The Second Reading of a Bill to set up the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research was passed.

Earlier the Opposition made history by voting with the Government when the Food Supplies (Amendment) Bill was pressed to a division leaving the M. P. for Vavuniya behind alone to say No'. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam preferred to keep his mind unknown to the House.

PENSIONS FOR PARLIAMENTARIANS!

Mr. P. A. C. Silva's motion suggesting the appointment of a Committee to consider a Pension Scheme for legislators was accepted by 26 votes to 16. The Opposition conceded the principle but thought there were urgent things to be done before the launching of a Pension Scheme.

country are conducted by the Government to the general acceptance of and in accordance with the wishes of the people. The switch over from the English medium of instruction to the Swabhasa medium is itself a problem of undetermined dimensions. The entire energy of the Government has to be diverted to the planning of a workable scheme of Swabhasa in order that an absolute equality of status for both Sinhalese and Tamil is maintained in every branch of administration throughout the Island and that no misgivings are created in the minds of even a section of the public. The inner urge that has compelled the Governing Group to consider the establishment of a Republic should also persuade the members to realise the fact that a feeling of contentment and confidence should be discernible in the people before constitutional changes are thought of.

Letter to the Editor.

Hindu Bill Requires Careful Consideration

Sir,—More than ordinary care is required from Members of Parliament and the general Hindu Public in respect of the Hindu Temples and Trusts Bill which is now before the House of Representatives. Members of Parliament have been invited to exercise their political duties and rights in their representative character and the matter has strictly to be considered in that context.

At the last General Elections, the Bill was not a matter that came up as an issue before the country except in the case of one electorate and there the verdict of that electorate went against the Bill. In the circumstances, the Hindu members of Parliament could with propriety exercise their duties and rights only upto a limited degree. The following ideas are patent;

(1) There is law already existing which enables certain things to be done in respect of Hindu Temples and Trusts. It is embodied in Statute as well as in legal decisions of tribunals.

(2) The principles embodied in the existing law cannot be extended by Parliament without mandates from the electors, assuming but not granting that the voters have a right to give a mandate of this kind. The existing law is intended to secure proper management of temple and trust properties and funds through the Courts and to go no further. The Draft Bill goes very much further and inter alia places power in the Government. The members of the present Parliament have in the circumstances no constitutional or political right to introduce the far-reaching changes contemplated in the present Bill.

(3) The existing law could be clarified and amended within the ambit of its purpose that could be gathered from the current statutes and judicial decisions.

(4) Members of Parliament have no mandate to take away the rights of the Hindu temple-worshipping public and vest such rights in the Government.

(5) Parliament has no right now to legislate in the circumstances except beyond the limited scope owing to the aforesaid reasons.

(6) Moreover legislation of the kind envisaged in the Draft Bill would go against the Constitution and would be ultra vires. It is needless to mention that neither the Cabinet nor the Government has authority which Parliament has not.

(7) There are defects current in the management of

Hindu temples and Trusts; in trying however to remove these defects Hindus cannot create grave dangers to their entire religious and national existence.

(8) The requirements of the situation could be met by enabling each temple to conduct its affairs efficiently and properly through legislation, vesting all responsibility and power in the hands of those actively, directly and immediately involved in the religious services of each temple. Such a procedure will not deprive the Hindu public of the position it enjoys and introduce governmental authority into the picture; on the contrary, it will add to the rights, responsibilities and duties of the Hindu public and make it contribute its full quota to the religious, cultural, intellectual and moral welfare of the country, and quicken the religious and national life of the people.

Yours etc.  
S Sivasubramaniam

Place of Puranas in Literature

(Continued from page 1)

doctrine and they further assert that Lord Himself comes down to this world in human and other forms to destroy the forces of evil and also to confer earthly benefits and spiritual salvation.

The Puranas thus teach mankind that God is loving and merciful and so through the cultivation of love for God we can get rid of our ignorance and can see God everywhere; therefore, the world becomes happy and the path to the Union of God and man becomes easy.

While so much can be said of the study of the Puranas which showed men how to conduct themselves properly as individuals and as members of the family, community, nation or the world, it is sad to see that most of the present day youths and adults educated on Western lines have neither the ability nor the desire to study the highly religious literature such as the Kanda-Purana nor are they able to give a connected account of the Puranic Story either from hearing or by their own perusal of the Purana

Reviewed News

FORMOSA—FOMENTER

The Commonwealth Premiers are agreed on one aspect—the Formosa crisis contains explosive elements! A great discovery indeed. The C. Premiers can do well to discover a formula whereby explosives can be made innocuous or at least the explosive-minded Big Powers being reduced to Small Powers!

'THOOTU' WORDY WAR-FARE IN SWABHASA

Mr. W. Dahanayake made full use of Swabhasa invectives to call for a well-merited rebuke from the Speaker of the House of Representatives—Parliament is not worth a 'thootu' the M. P. for Galle exclaimed and got it back from the M. P. for Kandy. By Parliament did Mr. Dahanayake mean the Government Group or the whole House including himself?

either in Tamil prose or verse.

The reason for this is not far to seek;—they have not been given the elementary lessons on these religious stories by their parents or teachers, in their pliant period. It is a truism that pupils ought to be educated and trained in religion when they are young and pliable, if a fore-taste in the study of the Purana etc, were given to them in the shape of stories and their morals, their minds would be indelibly impressed and they would be induced to read the original and thus right to know and practise their religion.

It is my fervent wish that steps should be taken to publish such religious stories in Tamil and English in simple language to enable our youths to understand our religion and culture before they begin to criticise them. With this object in view, I have as a preliminary step, undertaken the translation of the Kanda-Purana in simple English, which will, in my humble opinion, be of some use to the English educated youths—irrespective of caste and creed—creating in them a desire to study the Purana in its original, and thus know and practise their religion, which, if followed sincerely will confer on them the Highest Bliss.

May God Skanda bless us all.

# PROGRESS OF MALARIA CONTROL

(Continued from last Issue)

In the course of the last eight years, with the advancing development in insecticides, and the experiences gained by ourselves and others in the field of malaria control, and with changing conditions resulting from the achievement of malaria control, the programme of work has also been changed to suit new problems as they arose.

With the total disappearance of malaria and the malaria carrying mosquito from certain areas, the question arose as to how long the DDT spraying was to be continued. A decision has been arrived at in respect of this question. In the areas where the disease and the mosquito responsible for it have not been detected for several consecutive years, spraying has been completely stopped, but in order to detect its recurrence, there have been substituted (in place of the spraying programmes) squads of mosquito detecting personnel, whose responsibility it is, to scour the area with the object of detecting the presence of the mosquito, as larvae or adults, and to detect the presence of any malaria cases.

In other areas where malaria has almost disappeared and where the disease has been progressively declining the spraying is to be done once every six months only.

In yet other areas where the disease was established in a severe degree in the past, the spraying will, for the present, continue at intervals of 3 months.

In that vast malaria stricken three fourths of the country, the protuberant abdomen, full of spleen, the swollen extremities, the pallor of skin, the listless expression are no more. Disease has given place to health, poverty to prosperity; where vast extents of land lay barren, there is fast appearing acre upon acre of rich farmland. Thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death, to live a vigorous useful life; once would-be economic problems have now been transformed into national assets.

With the near disappearance of malaria there were areas where the Malaria Control Units ceased to be welcome and were treated as a nuisance. The work suffered thereby and the disease continued to have foothold even though with difficulty. At the same time people from these areas, which were mainly on the fringe of the jungle, having attained a hitherto unknown degree of health and well being, started to make inroads into the jungle for the purpose of chena cultivation. Some of these chenas were authorised while others were not. Some cleared jungle under the various Land Development Schemes. Many of these newly opened up spots were unknown to the Malaria Control Units. The mosquito which is present in the jungle, unhampered by DDT, again continues to keep the disease alive.

This is the main problem that has to be faced at the present time.

Today with modern transport the chances of these infected people getting scattered about the country are great. Should conditions of weather favour increased breeding of malaria carrying mosquitoes, it is possible that outbreaks of malaria will result. A few such outbreaks have already occurred in usually healthy areas.

What is more, an extensive campaign will have to be maintained, to protect the possible and the very real dangers, that can arise from these danger spots, which continue to exist due to lack of co-operation from residents.

The danger is real, the cure is at hand, but for it to be effected, there must be more co-operation from the residents of these areas, and newly opened up places however small must be reported to the Malaria Control Authorities before residence is taken up in these places.

When this is done, large sums now being spent on continued spraying can be diverted to other useful purposes.

## Astrological

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 6-2-55 TO 12-2-55

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

You will have to work hard for your success this week. Your friends will be very helpful. Some troubles through maternal relatives or ill health to mother shown week end.

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

You will be able to succeed in your undertaking provided you take the initiative instead of trusting others. Friends will not keep their promises. Gains through agriculture promised week end.

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

Financially a good week. But health will be very satisfactory. Domestic harmony also will be far away from you. Avoid arguments.

**CANCER** *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

Gain through vehicles shown. You will be able to triumph over your competitors. Some troubles in the office likely mid-week. Expenditure will be on the rise.

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

An unsettled week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Strangers will be more helpful than friends or relatives. Ruin to enemies shown week end.

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

Sunday, Mouday and Tuesday morning must be spent with care. Improvements promised later. Professionally a good week but you will have no mental peace. Health also will be affected.

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

The first two days will be favourable for new undertakings. Gains and favours from friends shown. Tuesday and Wednesday will upset you much. Rest of the week will remain favourable.

**SCORPION** *Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

The first half of the week will be favourable for new undertakings. Your merits will be recognized. Thursday and Friday will upset you a bit. Last day will turn favourable again.

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

Friends will help you out of difficulties this week. Work will be heavier and you may have to shoulder heavier responsibilities. Some clashes with relatives likely week end.

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

A good week generally. Social success and fame promised. New ventures will bring in good results. But health must be given particular care for some time.

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

Your expenditure will be on the rise. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. Health upsets likely. Friends will be very helpful in your undertakings.

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

Female relatives or friends likely to cause you some annoyance this week. But it will prove to be a storm in a tea cup. Professionally a good week. Ruin to enemies also shown.

### ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED,

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1849

Gabriel Thomas of Magistrate's Bungalow, Beach Road, Jaffna Petitioner, Vs.

Minor 1 Mahendra Thomas  
" 2 Kamala Rane Thomas both of Magistrate's Bungalow, Beach Road, Jaffna  
3 Arumgampillai Thedchanamoorthy, Office Assistant, Kachcheri, Kandy.

The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent Respondents.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Meenambikai wife of Gabriel Thomas deceased of Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of November 1954, in the presence of Mr. Alfred Swamipillai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affida-

vit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 22nd November 1954 and also the affidavit of the Witnesses to the Last Will dated 10-11-54 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Meenambikai wife of Gabriel Thomas deceased dated 24th February 1945 and numbered 995 and attested by Martin Weeratoa, Notary Public of Colombo be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 10th day of January 1955, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents and the said Gabriel Thomas petitioner is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of January 1955, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the

### Tiruketheeshvaram

The Thai Amavasai an important event for the Hindus was celebrated at the Tiruketheeshvaram temple. Special Abishegam was performed. Sacred songs were sung by the children of the Hindu Vidhyalayam at Tiruketheeshvaram. The images of the Deities were taken to Palavy tank for Theertham. Pilgrims were fed. The Mantota Viswa karma Sangam was responsible for the celebrations including the feeding of the pilgrims.

minors before Court on the said date.

This 29th day of Nov. 1954.

Sgd. A. E. R. COREA,  
Drawn by District Judge, Alfred Swamipillai, Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to show cause extended to 31-1-55.

Sgd. A. E. R. Corea,  
District Judge,  
10-1-55.  
(O. 185. 28 & 4)

# A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 28-1-55)

## Fourth Adhyayam (Contd.)

18. When all was dark (chaos) and there was neither day nor night, neither Sat (the sentient world) nor Asat (the insentient world), then God alone existed. He is the Indestructible, the adorable Lord of the Solar system. From Him arose the Para Sakti (Pragna, First Light) of old.

This refers to the state of affairs obtaining at the time of universal destruction, what we call Mahasamharam (மகாசம்ஹாரம்) or Pralayam (பிரலயம்). The darkness (Tamas, தாமசம்) refers to the state of utter chaos when all the world of sentient and insentient being is rolled up into one confused mass, when there is no distinction of day or night and everything is pitch dark. This darkness is much more terrible than the darkness of the ordinary night, as then there are not even the moon or stars to shed even a stray of light. Sat (சத்த) here refers to souls, the sentient world and Asat (அசத்த) is matter, the insentient world. At the time of Pralayam, there is not even a semblance of the existence of these, they being all merged in God,—not absolutely of course—but "in a seminal condition" to use the words of the apostle of absolute Monism.—When everything is destroyed or rather dissolved or merged in God, God alone exists. Arulnandi Devar puts this most beautifully and at the same time in the most unexceptionable logical language when he states most emphatically:

இறுதியாக் காலம் தன்னில் ஒருவனே, இருவரும் தம் உறுதியில் சின்று என்னிர் இறுதிநாள் உண்டாகாது...

One alone exists at the time of the end, as if two others stood at their posts then it cannot be called universal destruction. It may possibly be argued that even the One should end if it is to be called total destruction. But even the modern scientist would not agree to such argumentation as it would strike at the very root of his laws of conservation of matter and conservation of energy. And fresh creation will become impossible as something can never come out of nothing. This is why we say that God alone exists at that time. The reader would do well to ponder over such hymns as the following from the inspired Devarams of our great saints:

பெருங்கடல் மூடிப் பிரளயம்கொண்டு பிரமணும்போய்  
இருங்கடல் மூடி இறங்கும், இறந்தான் கனேபாரும்  
சுருங்கடல் வண்ணன் கனேபாரும் கொண்டு கவகாராய்  
வருங்கடல் மீன சிந்து எம் இறை கல்வினை வரவிடுமே.

When the great deluge envelopes (everything) and re-absorption (Pralayam) sets in, even Brahma goes and (everything) disappears overwhelmed by the floods. Then our Lord assumes the form of the Bone garlanded (Dissolver) decking Himself with the bones of the defunct (creator) and the blue-complexioned (preserver) and plays on the melodious-sounding lute, standing on (top of) and rolling back the on-rushing waters.

Some sectarians may read something of sectarianism here. But there is nothing of that sort contemplated. God is nameless and formless, ஒருவராய் ஓர் உருவம் ஒன்றும் இல்லான், and you may call Him by any name you like. But once certain names and forms are adopted we have to stick to them. And the inexorable scientific law, the elementary law, the elementary logical principle applicable to the matter under discussion has to be adhered to. Hence our assertion that the Dissolver or Involver, the ஓடுகி of the Siva Gnana Bodham, a one exists after the destruction (dissolution) and from Him proceeds a fresh creation, ஓடுகி (யினிசுறு) உருவம் in the words of the Siva Gnana Bodham, அரணை எல்லாம் அழித்தலால் அவனாக இன்னும் பெறுதும் என ஆக்கம் கோக்கம் போதிக்காரணத்தாலே in the words of Siddhiyar. As God destroys everything, we have to depend on Him to evolve and develop (everything) with His immense Powers.

We are sure that no one will misunderstand the language of the Devaram. Of course, it is all figurative language. We need hardly explain that the bone garlands are indicative both of the fact that God is Pasupathi (பசுபதி), Lord of souls, and of the fact that the remains or remnants left behind after destruction are gathered

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testy Jurisdiction No 533

In the matter of the intestate estate of Ramalingam Thamoderampillai of Karaveddy North, Deceased

Gunamany widow of R. Thamoderampillai of Karaveddy North, Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Vallinayaky d/o Thamoderampillai of do  
" 2. Thamoderampillai Ramanathan of do  
" 3. Thamoderampillai Sanmuganatham of do  
" 4. Theivayaagy d/o Thamoderampillai of do  
" 5. Thamoderampillai Kadirgamaathan of do  
6. Ramalingam Ponnudurai of Alvai North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire-District Judge of Point Pedro on the 12th day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered:-

i. that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration and that letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner,  
ii. that the 6th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the said minors the 1st to 5th Respondents.

Unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 10th day of February 1955, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors should be produced in Court on the 10th day of February 1955.

This 12th day of January 1955.

Sgd. S. THAMBIDURAI  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
N. A. Rajaratnam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O 184 28 & 4)

round God, from whom the live-beings come out again. The play on the lute (கீணை வாசித்தல்) indicates the start of a fresh creation. Sound (சரதம்) or 'the word' is generally described as the first product of creation. This is why the figure of Nadarajah (the Dancing Lord) is generally shown as holding a drum in one of His Hands. தேசநாடம் துடியதனில் we read in Unmaivilakkam, creation is figured the drum.

But even before Natham (sound) arises Para Sakti. The idea is that at destruction everything gets dissolved in Maya, which merges in Para Sakti, and Sakti merges in Sivam. This Sakti comes out of Sivam again when a fresh creation begins. This Sakti is not something new. It was there even before the destruction and fresh creation. That is why the Sruti is careful to add that it is Puranee (புராணம்), of old.

(To be continued)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 530

In the matter of the intestate estate of Kanapathipillai Kandavanam of Thunnalai North

Alagaratnam widow of K. Kandavanam of Thunnalai North Petitioner

Vs

1. Kandavanam Parameswaran of do  
2. Kandavanam Vetbaraniyam of do  
3. Kanapathipillai Arumugam of Thunnalai South Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro, on the 3rd day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered:—

i. that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner,  
ii. that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents,

unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 3rd day of February 1955, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors 1st and 2nd Respondents should be produced in Court on the 3rd day of February 1955.

This 3rd day of January 1955

Sgd S. ThambyDurai  
District Judge

Drawn by  
N. A. Rajaratnam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 183 28 & 4)

## GOVT. TENDERS

FOREST DEPT.

Tenders are invited for Hand Saw of approximately 500 Panaka and Damba logs into 1" planks at Vavuniya depot and deliver same to the D. O., Vavuniya. Tenders close at 12 Noon on 14-2-55. Further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the D. F. O., N. D. Jaffna.  
(G 45 2)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 531

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Ampalavanar Thambiah of Karaveddy North

Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Thambiah of Karaveddy North

Vs. Petitioner

1. Thambiah-Ratnasabapathy of do presently of Telecommunication office Klurang, Johore

2. Thambiah Sandrasekaram of Karaveddy North

3. Maheswary daughter of Thambiah of do

4. Thambiah Parameswaran of do

5. Thambiah Paramasivam of do

6. Thambiah Kulatilagarajah of do

7. Susila daughter of Thambiah of do

8. Leela daughter of Thambiah of do

9. Sinnatamby Selladarai of do Respondents

This matter of the Petitioner of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 9th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2 to 8 respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Ampalavanar Thambiah be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before S. ThambyDurai Esquire-District Judge Point Pedro on the 3rd day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 3rd January 1955.

It is ordered that the 9th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd to 8 Respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the Late Ampalavanar Thambiah be and the same is hereby issued to the Petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 10th day of February 1955 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

The 3rd day of January 1955

Sgd. S. THAMBIDURAI  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Subramaniam  
Proctor for Petitioner  
(O 187 4, 11)

### Independence Day in Jaffna

The Ceylon Independence Day was celebrated at the Jaffna Esplanade today.

Items of interest were the Parade of the Ceylon Cadet Battalion, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and the Double Bullock Cart Race.

### Artistes For Political Propaganda?

Srimathi Mrinalini Sarabhai, well known exponent of Bharat, Natyam and Kathakali dances who returned to Ahmedabad from a three-and-a-half months' dancing tour of seven European countries including East Germany, is reported to have remarked thus: "We felt that we were being used for propaganda purposes by the East German Government."

Smt. Mrinalini who was invited by the Culture Bureau of the East German Government for a 15-day dancing tour, told the PTI that her troupe could not make any cultural contacts in East Germany as there was "a sort of security wall between the enthusiastic crowds and us. People rushed to us to get our autographs but they were strangely tightlipped. Even if we dared to ask a question, they would just slip away."

Smt. Mrinalini said that East Germany was a contrast from other European countries she visited inasmuch as while they enjoyed all freedom in other countries such was not the case in East Germany.

She said: "As soon as we reached East Berlin we were taken to a hotel with barbed wire enclosures, 25 miles away from the city. We could not go out alone and meet and talk to the people in the streets."

Smt. Mrinalini said that in spite of their requests to allow them to have contact with German artistes they could not meet any of them, for, there were always "some excuses or the other for forestalling any such contact."

Smt. Mrinalini said that they had a strange reception "arranged by the Culture Bureau of the East German Government. Besides the members of her troupe, there was none except the Minister for Culture at the reception."

### Training in Health Education

(Continued from page 1)

delivered by Mr. P. Nadesan, Health Propaganda Officer of Jaffna, who outlined five items of Rural Sanitation very briefly and stressed the part to be played by teachers in the improvement of Health conditions in the village. Mr. Nadesan further impressed on them that they should get the school children to adopt the rural sanitation items in their homes and exhorted the teachers, to be personally in charge of a few houses near their school. He said the success in winning the Gold Medal at Foint Pedro was largely due to the special interest taken by schools in Rural Sanitation work.

Mr. Sinnacone, the Physical Training Instructor, Jaffna participated in an interesting discussion.

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1858

1. Sivasothy widow of Ponnambalam Kumarasooriar of Colombuturai,  
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kumarasooriar Ponnambalam  
2. Kumarasooriar Wigna Rajah, both of Colombuturai.  
3. Kathigamar Tillaiyampalam Kumaraswamy of Nallore,  
Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of Ponnambalam Kumarasooriar of Colombuturai Jaffna deceased, of Haldumulla.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. SriSkanda Rajah Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Selvarajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 30th September 1954 having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 28th day of February 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said petitioner do produce the minors before this Court on the said date.

This 25th day of Jan 1955  
Sgd. P. SriSkandaRajah  
True copy,  
S. Selvarajah  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 189, 4 & 11)

### THINK ABOUT TOMORROW

## LIBRARIANSHIP AS A CAREER

The job of librarian is essentially one of helping readers find the books, magazines, and newspapers they want and will enjoy. Where only two or three people make up a library's staff, they order books and periodicals, catalogue them, help readers find material, plan displays, and do whatever other work is required.

On a larger staff duties are divided. A chief librarian is in charge of the entire staff. Cataloguers keep the card index in order. Reference librarians and readers' advisors help people find material. Children's libraries assist the younger readers.

If you want to become a successful librarian, you should have a pleasing personality and a genuine liking for books. Initiative, patience, tact, and resourcefulness are other required qualities.

In the United States, after a college preparatory course a prospective library student can always attend a university where library science is taught as a part of the curriculum that leads to an A. B. degree, or you can get A. B. at an accredited college and then study for a year at one of the universities which give a master's degree in library science. There are about 40 approved library schools in the United States. A few give A. B. degree in library science, but most require an A. B. for admission and give a library course leading to a master's degree. Throughout the training the student must strive to gain a broad cultural background. An extensive knowledge and understanding of facts will be of great value to him in becoming a successful librarian.

Librarians work in three chief types of libraries—public, academic, and special. The public libraries are well known to all. Academic libraries are those connected with schools, colleges, and universities. Special libraries are those maintained by business and industrial firms, government agencies, labour organizations, chambers of commerce, and research groups. Each special library usually collects only materials that relates to its work. Besides having charge of this

material, special librarians often carry out research projects for their firm or agency. Some specialized preparation is required for work in each of the three types of libraries. Generally, though whatever preparation is needed can be obtained as part of the regular course in library science.

A list of library schools can be secured from the American Library Association, 50, East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. A pamphlet entitled "Special Librarianship as a Career" can be obtained from the Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, N. Y. Both groups will send their information free of charge. —U. S. I. S.

#### NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
No. 9505

1. Kathiripillai Sivasambu and wife  
2. Sivapakiam both of Vannarponnai East

Vs. Plaintiffs

1 Sinnathamby Kandiah; 2 Sinnathamby Nannithamby; (dead) 3 Sinnathamby Karthigesu; (dead) 4 Sinnathamby Velupillai; 5 Sinnathamby Nagalingam; 6 Sinnathamby Murugesu; (dead) 7 Sinnathamby Nagamuthu; 8 Nannithamby Veerasingam; 9 M. Subramaniam and wife; 10 Thangammab all of Erialai Defendants  
11 Nannithambi Veeravagu; 12 Sinnathamby Kandiah; 13 Sinnathamby Nannithamby; 14 Sinnathamby Nagalingam; 15 Velupillai Subramaniam all of Erialai substituted Defendants in place of 3rd, 4th and 7th Defendants dead.

It is hereby notified that action No 9505 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called "Nonkayakalladdy" in extent 92 lms V. C. situated at Erialai.

The defendants in the above said action are summoned to appear in Court on the 31st day of January 1955 at 9 o'clock if they have not appeared earlier and trial of the said case is fixed for 9-2-55.

This day of January 1955  
By order of Court,

V. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,  
Proctor for Plaintiff  
O. 181, 28 & 4)

A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING  
in memory of my husband

MR. PETER MORTIMER  
will be held  
at St. John's Church  
Chundikuli  
on Saturday 5th Feb. 1955  
at 5 p m.

I invite your presence at  
the service

Rose Mortimer  
"Carmel"  
Racca Road  
(M. 231 4)

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1855

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alagar Pasupathy of Tellippalai East.

Deceased.

Saravanamuttu Kathirkamathanan of Tellippalai presently of Post Office Trincomalee

Petitioner

Vs.

Minor 1. Pasupathy Agasthian of Alaveddy

G A-L 2. Raguppillai Ponnampalam of Alaveddy presently of Colombo.  
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of December 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent to represent him in this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as next of kin of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 24th day of January 1955 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed minor should be produced in open court on that day.

This 20th day of Dec. 1954

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd M. Sithambaranathan  
Proctor for Petitioner  
24-1-1955

Time to show cause is extended till 7-2-1955

Sgd P. SriSkandaRajah  
D. J.  
(O. 186, 28 & 4)

# Republic Day in Bharat

(Continued from page 1)

was its material and equally important counter-part. They had to drive away the triple enemies of man—ignorance, poverty and disease. They should create a net-work of institutions in town and village alike, that would help in the dissemination of true knowledge, promote proper training for the various professions and thus help to remove poverty and free the land from avoidable suffering and premature death.

So far as the spiritual side of the work was concerned, pertaining to the creation of a new heart and a new hope in the people, he believed, it would be generally agreed that task has been accomplished to a very great and unexpected extent. The people had realised that the destinies of their country were in their own hands that they were in a position to elect their own rulers and that those who were in charge of affairs, were there as much to serve as to command. This awareness had created a great mental and moral revolution. Being an infant state in the matter of freedom, they were bound to commit mistakes, as little children did but there was no doubt things would right themselves before long. We on our part, must make strenuous efforts to right ourselves. Madras is perhaps luckier than other States inasmuch as we here seem to possess greater social virtues and a consciousness of civic duties than perhaps elsewhere. This can be seen in the manner in which we conduct ourselves in our schools and colleges, in our streets and parks, in our homes and professions. Madras has led in many things, and continues to lead; and I may only hope that its example will be caught by other States, and that they would have the same satisfaction as we ourselves have to-day.

On the material side, they had reason to feel happy that they had surmounted many difficulties and were marching forwards with confident steps. They in Madras, particularly, were happy that all those portions of India's soil that had so long been in French possession, had come back to them.

The fourth year of our Republic that is closing today, was marked with freedom from the

fear of starvation that came in the wake of insufficient supply of food in the country and that gave cause for continual anxiety and distress in the earlier years. There is abundant supply of food-grains now all over the state at prices below those at the fair price shops. In order, however, to meet any emergency that might arise, and to provide for the needs of the humble, we are continuing these fair price shops at various places. The fact that they are patronised now, and that people go to the free markets, shows that prices have found their levels, and that the people are happy that they have now freedom from controls of movement and consumption of foodstuffs. The gods have been kind, and there has been abundant rainfall all over the State which has, this year, received the benefits of both the South-West and the North East monsoons.

We cannot, however, presume, on the basis of a favourable season during any one year, that we would always be equally blessed; and after our sad experiences of the past, we have to take all precautions against the vagaries of the weather in the future. This can only be done by harnessing our perennial rivers and storing their waters for use when drought should occur. The First Five-Year Plan plays great stress on ensuring facilities for proper irrigation and power projects; and quite 43 crores of rupees were set apart here for the purpose. Over 23 crores have already been spent, and we have 603 small schemes in hand which will cost about a crore-and-a-half of rupees, and will benefit about a hundred and twenty-five thousand acre of old and new ayacuts. The dams and the water-spreads are not always visible; but at long distances from the head-works, the waters trained therefrom completely and fruitfully change the shape of the countryside. I think it is necessary to say this as many persons are inclined to feel that nothing is being done because the results are not at our door step quick enough.

You have, without doubt, heard of the Community Projects, the Community Development Blocks and the National Extension Service Schemes. The main characteristic of these is that they help us to help ourselves. This is most essential in a democratic republic where every individual has to realise his dignity and perform his allotted tasks. We

# Mannar Saiva Maha Sabha

A meeting of the Mannar Saiva Maha Sabha was held at Kumaran Theatre Hall on 30-1-55 with Mr. K. Jeyakody (Magistrate, Mannar) in the chair.

Mr. M. K. Muttusamy (S. M. R., Mannar) was unanimously elected as Vice-President of the Sabha. A Committee consisting of Messrs K. Jayakody, S. Coomarasamy, K. S. Muttuvelu and M. Raganathan was elected to started a "Sunday School" from next week at the Govt Junior School and another committee with Messrs M. K. Muttusamy and M. E. Nadarajah to obtain a land already applied for from the Government to put up a building for the Sabha in Mannar Town, to run Sunday school, library and as a hall for Sabha.

The Sabha elected Messrs M. K. Muttusamy and M. Kandasamy to represent the Mannar Saiva Maha Sabha at the All Ceylon Saiva Maha Sabha Conference on 6-2-55 in Colombo.

have so long been so helplessly dependent on extraneous charity and goodwill that whenever we must ask someone else to give it. It has seldom occurred to us that we can get it ourselves; and that the best way of doing so is united action and not the frittering away of energy by mere individualistic effort. These project schemes of which I have spoken, teach our rural folk how best they can do things themselves by improving the methods by which they do them and by acting in the spirit of the utmost mutual co-operation.

"All the great problems of education, medication are being vigorously and successfully tackled; and schools, colleges, dispensaries, hospitals, roads, bridges, buses, cottage industries, mills and factories rapidly spreading and springing all over the land, bear witness to the new spirit that is abroad. These are helping to solve problems so long regarded as insoluble, and giving self-respect and self confidence where there was only despair before. I think that this short record of our work during the fourth year of our Republic, should give us satisfaction for what has already been done, and inspire us with hope and strength so that we might do still better in the future. To this great work, I should call for the co-operation and assistance of every single citizen of the State; and I pray that when we celebrate the anniversary of our Republic next year, and this great Day comes round again, we might have reason to rejoice at asks well done."

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 824

In the matter of the intestate estate of Mary Thayalnayagam widow of Chelliah of Pettah Mannar,

Deceased.  
Chelliah Reginald Edward Jayarajah of Sinnakadai, Mannar. Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Chelliah Arthur Sydney Balaram and,
  2. Chelliah Anthony Victor Patmarajah both of Pettah, Mannar
- Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before K. Jayakody Esquire, Additional District Judge, Mannar on the 25th day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. Anantham Seemampillai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 24th day of January 1955 having been read, it is declared that the petitioner as son of the said deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the respondents above-named or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of February 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 25th day of Jan. 1955.  
Sgd K. Jeyakody  
Addl. District Judge.  
(O 188. 4 & 11)

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 2

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnatungam widow of Sivakkolunthu Thambiah of Manipay,

Deceased.  
Thambiah Nadarajah of Manipay presently of Colombo Petitioner.

- Vs.
- 1 Appiah Nadarajah and wife
  - 2 Annapoorany of Manipay presently of Colombo
  - 3 M Anantham and wife
  - 4 Meenambikai of do
  - 5 Murugesampillai Subramaniam and wife
  - 6 Manonmany of Manipay &
  - 7 Sivakumarasingham Pushpana han and wife
  - 8 Jeyanayaki of do presently of Colombo Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as son and sole heir and that such Letters of Administration be issued to him unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 18th day of February 1955 and state objections to the contrary.

The 13th day of Jan. 1955  
P. Sri Skanda Rajah  
District Judge.  
S Rajendram  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 182. 28 & 4)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)  
BANKERS.

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

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

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

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

**FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:**  
S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

வாழ்வுகூர் வறுமையை மலிவாகக் காக்க மனைவர்  
கோனமுறை யாக செய்க குறைவிலா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க  
நான்மறையறமாக கோவை நன்றவும் வேண்டி மிக்க  
மேனமைகொள் ளைவ நீதி வினவருக வலக மெல்லாம்.

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. L. S. A. (Lond.) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday, February 4, 1955