

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH UNDER THE NEW ACT

Under the new Health Services Act the Department is now known as the Department of Health and consists three divisions—Medical Services, Public Health Services and Laboratory Services,

The Department is in charge of a Director of Health Services and each division is ministered by a Deputy Director.

Dr. W. G. Wickremasinghe, O. B. E., who has been the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services since 1948 is the first Director of Health under the new set-up.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. G. Blaze, is the Deputy Director of Medical Services and the Assistant Director of Sanitary Services, Dr. D. L. J. Kaha-wita, is the Deputy Director of Public Health Services.

Dr. L. B. E. Seneviratne the Director of the Medical Research Institute, has been appointed Deputy Director of the new division of Laboratory Services.

Functions of the Dept.

The Act lays down that, subject to any general or special directions as may be issued by the Minister, and to the availability of moneys granted from the Consolidated Fund, the Department of Health shall be responsible for carrying out the following objects and purposes:—

(a) The provision of establishments and services (including courses of training) necessary for the prevention and treatment of disease and generally for the preservation and promotion of the Health of the people.

(b) The encouragement of study and research in subjects relating to health, by the grant of scholarships and other facilities to persons employed or proposed to be employed in the Department and by the grant of financial aid and other assistance to institutions providing courses of study or engaged in research in such subjects; and

(c) The taking, development or encouragement of measures for the investigation or prevention of disease and for the improvement of the public health, including research and epidemiological in-

vestigations and the dissemination of information.

The subjects and functions of the various Divisions are as follows:—

I.—MEDICAL SERVICES

- Hospitals. Dispensaries in charge of Medical officer. Nurses and Hospital Mid-wives. Medical Charitable Institutions. Grants-in-aid to private medical institutions, providing facilities to the public. Sale of opium and control of dangerous drugs. Medical Education. Services of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics. Dentistry, Pharmacy and Psychiatry. Nursing Homes. Medical Stores and Supplies.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

- Study of Vital Statistics. Control of epidemic and endemic diseases. Maternity, Infant and Pre-School Hygiene. Supervision of Maternity Homes, Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries in charge of Apothecaries. School Health Work. Health Education and Publicity. Food Sanitation. Railway Sanitation. Advice to Local Authorities on Housing and Town Improvements, Sanitary Engineering (Water supplies and drainage, sewage disposal, &c.) Estate Health Work, Health Legislation. Medical Stores and Supplies. Services of Medical Officers of Health. Second Nurses, Quarantine Officers, Public Health Nurses and Midwives.

III.—LABORATORY SERVICES

- Medical Research Institute and its Specialist division. Organization and control of Provincial, Clinical, and Public Health Laboratories. Public Health Laboratory Examinations.

Health News

U. N. Discussion Of S. African Racial Policy

U. K. Action Criticised

The London "News Chronicle" in an editorial on 22nd October criticised the British Delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jubb, for opposing the inclusion of the South African issue on the U. N. General Assembly's agenda. The Paper said: "How much longer will the liberal-minded British public tolerate this humbug? For what conceivable purpose does the U. N. Assembly exist if it cannot discuss so vital and a fundamental problem of human relations? The Paper added: "None of these observations alters the fact that racial conflict is growing in the world today and has assumed a particularly virulent form in South Africa. Britain should be the last country, not the first, to resent open discussion of this difficult problem".

Hold On To The Mother!

Light cannot be found any where outside. It is all within. The Mother, the embodiment of Light, is within every heart. The more you enter within the greater the Light you get... Pray to Mahamaya! She holds the key in Her hands. The realm will be opened unto you only if She graciously unlocks the door. She—the Primordial Energy—is Consciousness itself and regulates everything. She is the Creator of the mind, intellect, ego and the like. She is the source of the whole universe. She is beyond the intellect and the mind. Man cannot reach Her through spiritual practice. She is Self-luminous. She manifests Herself in a pure mind. You hold on to the Mother! She is within yourself. She will open the way to Light.

—Sivananda

High Commissioner For India

Mr. C. P. N. Singh has been appointed as High Commissioner for India in Ceylon.

WHAT IS KAYAKATPA TREATMENT

(By Ayr. Dr. Thamotharampillay)

A man is destined to live for 120 years. In this connection, I wish to point out to the modern thinkers that Kayakatpa or Kayasithi treatment was mentioned and practised in ancient time by the Hindus to a great extent. The Ayurvedic and Sitta medical books contain numerous prescriptions to achieve this end.

The modern Western practitioners of Medicines are beginning to admit such a possibility. This is evident from the following fact: Dr. Alexis Carrol of New York submitted a report to the Academy of Medicine in America, in which "he emphasized, that it may be possible, although he thought it a 'very remote' possibility, to suspend human life, and start it again, continuing it thus for several centuries."

This idea is confirmed by the Hindu Doctors of Kayakatpa treatment many centuries ago. Dr. Sadai Muni says in his book சட்டமுனி கற்பம் thus:-

காண்பா காயசித்தி பண்ணும் போது, காட்டுகிறே வாஸியலே தின ருராசிற், பூண்பா வாஸியைப் போலிருந்த வாழ்வார், புகழாக யெவ்வனதே தின ருராசிற், காண்பா யவ்வண்ண மொன்றும் வாழ்வார், உத்தமனே முப்பதிலே தின ருராசிற், தோண்பா முப்பதிலே லென்றும் வாழ்வார், சாமாச யைப் பதிலே தின ருற் கேளே, வெல்லப்பா அன்புதபோ யப்பதினாரும் கெடியான வெண்பதிலே தின ருராசிற், காண்பாயிருப்பதிலே லென னாரும் தான், வாக்காய கின்றயிலும் வளர்த்திடலா, காண்பா இதின் மேலே வளர்த்திமிஞ்சில், காமபெல்லாச் தளர்த்தபோக கடினம்பாரு வேண்பா பெருத்த சிவன் சொன்ன மாசகம், வெவ்வேறும்ச் சித்தர் சொன்ன வித்தை பாரே.

Kayakatpa or (காயசித்தி) treatment indicates that the Human body with life can be made to live for 120 years and more, where the patient follows a certain form of treatment.

It must be understood that this human body is created or evolved with such suitable organs, with the necessary energy and ingredients in the tissue so as to carry on the metabolic action of protoplasmic cells which are distributed all over the bodily organ with particular cells with different contents which are capable to carry on different functions of bodily organs. It is by the mistake of

man, who breaks the laws of health regarding diet, bathing working, exposure to contagious and infectious diseases, and the like that ill-health is cause. This breaking of the laws of health brings on diseases of different types and severity. Some of these yield to treatment, and some do not, with consequent early death in different ages.

When an organ of the body is disordered and a disease is manifested, it must be remedied and cured by suitable medicines prescribed for such diseases.

When the bodily organs are free from disorders or diseases, and when the normal actions or functions are going on in a human system, then this Kayakatpa treatment can be carried on so as to prolong the life to 120 year and more.

These Kayakatpa or kayasithy medicines supply the necessary ingredients to the protoplasmic cells, which have been exhausted or lost by the mistaken actions of the individual. Thus they restore their former conditions, in order to prolong the life of the individual to live for many years more according to the need supplied and practised by the individual who seeks such a treatment.

Some may say everything is fate. It may be true. He does not know when he will die. It may be the fate to him that he will die at the age of 100 or 120 years by taking Kayakatpa treatment.

Andhra Claim For Madras City

Untenable Says Rajaji

In response to Sri R. P. Sethupillai's request for a declaration by Sri Rajagopalachari, the Madras Premier, in unmistakable terms of his position in respect of Madras City in the event of the formation of a separate Andhra State Rajaji exclaimed 'Can they manage the City with Tamils constituting 68 per cent of the population' and added 'any one who desired to have a thing must try to deserve it' and concluded 'In these circumstances God alone should come to our aid.'





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

Again and again repeat the name of the Lord  
Feel His Presence everywhere  
In all names and forms,  
You will soon attain God  
realisation.

### HOPE FOR TOBACCO INDUSTRY

THE recommendations of the Tobacco Committee which appear elsewhere in this issue have more than justified the satisfaction expressed by those interested in the tobacco industry at the choice of Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, President, Jaffna Malayalam Co-operative Tobacco Society, as Chairman. The report is exhaustively comprehensive revealing a helpful background of Co-operative outlook. The conclusions, therefore, deserve to be accepted by the Government.

Commissions and special Committees have acquired a sinister significance in Sri Lanka because of the fact that in several instances the recommendations made by these bodies of experts have been either shelved indefinitely or accepted with reservations. The method of investigation of intricate problems by a body of experts has been accepted as the most effective way of arriving at the proper solution. But the legislature cannot be expected to accept these recommendations as a matter of course. Perhaps the representatives of the people by the very reason of the method of their choice derive the authority to veto the opinions and findings of experts. It is this impression that has created misgivings in the minds of the people regarding the final outcome of the efforts of Commissions and Special Committees. Hence the general opinion that the appointment of a Commission or Special Committee is a dilatory tactic.

However, we are hopeful, that in the matter of the Tobacco Commission, the legislators will be able to see eye to eye with the experts particularly because the recommendations made by the Com-

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

## Committee's Recommendations

A. We are convinced that the entire requirements of tobacco for the manufacture of popular blends for cigarettes, pipe-smoking tobacco, beedies, mild cigars and cheroots can be produced locally. As such, the cultivation of all types of tobacco should be encouraged by providing for organized action by the growers themselves. All the necessary financial assistance for the construction of flue-curing barns and for the cultivation, curing, and marketing of tobacco should be made available to the grower through Co-operative Credit Societies, on easy terms. As we have stated elsewhere, the Agricultural Production and Sales Societies have done little in the way of assistance to the tobacco cultivator. This may perhaps be in accordance with the policy of the Land Development Department in not encouraging a cultivation that may conflict with the growing of food crops. It must, however, be borne in mind that tobacco is not only an important money crop, but, also, in the interests of food production, a necessary rotational crop.

### Helpful Residual Effect

The residual effect of manure and cultivation that go into tobacco production is helpful to the food crops that

committee bear the stamp of feasibility and common-sense, a characteristic which the parliamentarians cannot certainly ignore.

The decline of the tobacco industry has been due to more than one reason and extraneous circumstances. As an indigenous industry the tobacco trade has a long history and happy memories. If the spices of ancient Sri Lanka had tempted the sea-faring nations of the West to pay overt attention to this little isle, in contemporary history the aromatic flavour and the peculiar taste of the Jaffna Tobacco also did capture the imagination of the people across the waters. Here is an industrial fame worthy to be preserved and developed.

We commend to the Government the acceptance of the recommendations as a whole for the simple reason that they are the result of careful examination of useful data by a body of public men of ripe experience and sound understanding.

are subsequently grown. This is particularly so in the Jaffna Peninsula, where cultivable spaces being limited, the lands are not allowed to remain fallow. Every year the cultivation of tobacco and other rotational crops is done on the same soil, so that, actually, the cultivation of tobacco would be necessary for the cultivation of food crops in Jaffna.

We, therefore, recommend that the objects and scope of work the Agricultural Production and Sales Societies be enlarged to include tobacco cultivation, curing and marketing. As a further stimulus, the imports of unmanufactured tobacco should be restricted by progressive increases in import duty. The prevailing prices paid by manufacturing companies for cigarette and mild cigar tobacco are unremunerative. As such the prices should be revised and brought into line with world market prices. The current world market prices for cigarette and mild cigar leaf are—

Cigarette Average Price	Rs. 2.75 per lb.
Mild Cigar Average Price	Rs. 1.50 per lb.
Malayalam Tobacco	

B. At present the only export from Ceylon is the Malayalam tobacco to India. The quota of 5,740 candies per annum exportable at a duty of Rs. 300 per candy was reduced to 1,800 candies per annum with effect from April, 1950, with a ten per cent. reduction every year. By 1960, the quota will be nil, but the Malayalam market will have to be abandoned much earlier, as it will prove uneconomical to handle a diminishing quota.

In view of the great hardship that the loss of this market will cause to a large number of cultivators, and its far reaching effect on the economy of Jaffna, we are of opinion that the export of Malayalam tobacco to India must continue with an increase in its present volume on a permanent quota of 2,500 candies per annum or at least for a period of fifteen years.

### Need For Negotiation

We, therefore, recommend that the Government should actively negotiate with the Government of India for the reduction of or maintaining at the present levels the import duty imposed by the Indian Government. The fact that India exports more than seven million rupees (Rs. 7,000,000) worth of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco into Ceylon every year, as against the export from Ceylon of about one and a half million rupees (Rs.

1,500,000) worth of Jaffna tobacco, would weigh in arriving at a reasonable settlement, at least for a restricted quota on both sides.

### Cultivation of New Types Necessary

Taking a long term view, our opinion is that the market for chewing tobacco is on the decline throughout the world, due to change of habits. As such it is necessary that the growers of chewing tobacco should be prepared to change over to the growing of other types of tobacco, if circumstances compel to do so.

We, therefore, recommend that the Government should take the following steps:

(1) Institute trials for the growing of tobacco for the manufacture of cigarettes, mild cigars and cheroots and beedies in areas where chewing tobacco is grown at present.

(2) Provide the necessary funds and technical staff, so that the necessary data for this change over can be made available to chewing tobacco growers by 1957, if not before.

### C. (i) Chewing Tobacco (Local)

We are of opinion that the market for this type of chewing tobacco is limited, and will eventually cease. As stated above, the growing of this tobacco should be within the limits of demand, and be substituted by the growing of other varieties which are needed by the local industry but the change over must be gradual so as not to upset the present economy.

### (ii) Strong flavoured cheroot tobacco

We are of opinion that the demand for the strong Jaffna cheroot (or cigar) as produced at present from this type of tobacco is limited and not likely to show an upward trend. This is inevitable in view of the manufacture of this type of cheroot by numerous competitive units working in complete absence of standardisation and quality control. There are at present about 300 "factories" (but many of them were sheds giving the minimum of comfort to the workers) for the manufacture of strong Jaffna cheroots. Each factory has its own brand and works in constant competition and conflict with the rest.

In order to correct these defects, we recommend that an Association of the manufacturers be formed, preferably on co-operative lines. This Association will prescribe the standards for the manufacture of cigars and cheroots, the quantity to be produced and also fix the sale prices. The entire regulation of the manufacturing industry, consisting of the provision of raw materials, production of various standard grades and

(Continued on page 3)

### In The Courts

## Seizure of Beedies Unlawful

Judgement was delivered by Mr. W. Gunam Spencer Additional District Judge, Jaffna, in the case in which Mr. Sivacolunthu Sinnadurai, a merchant of Jaffna, sued the Attorney-General for the recovery of 162 bundles of beedies seized by the Police on October 31, 1949 while being transported in two lorries from Jaffna to Kekirawa and Colombo.

In the alternative Mr. Sinnadurai asked for the recovery of Rs. 44,000/- being the value of the beedies by the event of their having perished or deteriorated or having been disposed of in the mean time.

He also asked that the Attorney General be ordered to refund Rs. 3000/- deposited with the Collector of Customs Northern Province as security for costs in the case.

Mr. Sinnadurai contended that he had purchased and transported the beedies lawfully and that their seizure and forfeiture by the Customs Authorities was unlawful.

### Answer

The Attorney General in his answer said the lorries were stopped by the police officers and that 162 bundles of beedies were taken possession of and confiscated by the Customs Authorities in the exercise of their lawful powers.

The judge in his order said he was of opinion that Mr. Sinnadurai had satisfied the court that he was the lawful owner of the beedies and that they were imported lawfully.

He therefore entered judgement for Mr. Sinnadurai in Rs. 43,740/- and a refund of Rs. 3,000/-

Mr. C. Thiagalasingam with Mr. S. Soorasangaram instructed by Mr. K. Ratnasingham appeared for Mr. Sinnadurai and Mr. V. Tennekoon, Crown Counsel with Mr. Wijeyesundara instructed by Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Crown Proctor for the Attorney General.

## Illegal Immigrants

The Special Crime Branch of the Jaffna Police produced sixteen Indians today before Mr. C. V. Udalgama, Jaffna Magistrate and moved that they be remanded till further inquiry as they were illegal immigrants.

The Magistrate remanded the suspects till the 10th November, 1952.



Jaffna Municipal Council

## Electric Deadlock Ending?

### Minister Intervenes

A Special General Meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council was held at the Council's Chamber. Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Mayor presided.

The Mayor gave a short account of what transpired at the Conference with the Minister of Transport and Works. He explained the attitude of the Council and pointed out to the Minister that all that the Council wanted was to be satisfied before signing an agreement that the tariff suggested was a reasonable one.

He said after discussion it was agreed that the Chief Engineer of the Electrical Department to go to Jaffna and discuss the subject with the Council on the basis of facts available to both sides.

That the Government Electrical Department would immediately connect the supply from the Old Park (Kacheheri) Substation which the Government Electrical Department refused to connect to the Distribution Line owing to the refusal of payments.

That pending final settlement the Council would pay a token payment for

## Local Government Minister's Visit

Dr. C. W. W. Kanangara, Minister of Local Government and Mr. V. C. Jayasuriya, Commissioner of Local Government will visit Jaffna on the 1st November, 1952. They will be in Jaffna for 3 days visiting some of the Town Councils

Dr. Kanangara will visit the Manipay Parish Community Centre where a public meeting will be held.

## Mahajana College Tellippalai

### Admissions in 1953

Applications for admission should be made, in forms available at the College Office, on or before 30th November 1952.

Entrance Test:— S. S. C. and below: December 20th 1952.

University Entrance, Arts & Science: January 17th 1953.

T. T. Jayaratnam, Principal.

Tellippalai 27-10-52 (M 148, 28, 31 & 4)

the current already supplied.

The Mayor also said that he was happy that Sir John Kotelawela had made it possible for a peaceful solution.

The Council Unanimously approved all the decisions taken.

The Council considered the report on re-organisation in committee.

The members wanted further time to consider and the matter was deferred for another meeting.

## Development Of The Tobacco Industry

(Continued from page 2)

sale should be vested in this institution.

The Jaffna cheroot industry obtains practically all its requirements from outside the Jaffna Peninsula, but we see no reason why this should continue. We suggest that active steps be taken by Government, as far as practicable, to introduce and encourage the growing of tobacco required by the Jaffna Cheroot Industry in the District itself.

### (iii) Mild cigar and cheroot tobacco.

There is a reasonably good demand for this type of tobacco in the manufacture of—

(a) Cheap brands of cigarettes.

(b) Pipe tobacco.

(c) Mild cigars and cheroots.

As regards mild cigars and cheroots, we feel that there are great possibilities for increasing the demand by propaganda in the home and foreign markets, and, as such, we recommend that Government should take active steps for the development of this line of manufacture in the following ways:—

(a) standardisation of the quality of tobacco leaf used,

(b) standardisation of the manufacture of mild cigars and cheroots,

(c) improvement of the methods of marketing locally, and

(d) exploring the requirements of foreign markets through our Trade Commissioners.

### (iv) Beedi tobacco

Ceylon at present imports about Rs. 6,000,000 worth of manufactured beedies, Rs. 400,000 worth of wrapper leaf, and about Rs. 250,000 worth of unmanufactured beedi tobacco. The import of beedies and unmanufactured beedi tobacco and wrapper leaves has shown a progressive increase indicating a rapid rise in the consumption of beedies in Ceylon.

The wrapper leaf is found in the Uva Province, and beedi tobacco can be easily cultivated in Ceylon—as proved by trials carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

We suggest that the cultivation of beedi tobacco, and the collection of beedi wrapper leaves are encouraged and organized, so that the imports of unmanufactured beedi tobacco and wrapper leaves into Ceylon may be reduced to negligible quantities, within the next ten years. In this connection we wish to stress that Government should

not reduce the import duty on beedies, unmanufactured beedi tobacco, wrapper leaves, except on the basis of an equal and reciprocal quota for the Jaffna tobacco.

### (v) Cigarette tobacco

Experimental trials during a considerable period have proved beyond doubt that a good quality cigarette tobacco can be grown on a commercial scale in certain areas in Ceylon. At present cigarette tobacco is grown as an important economic crop by cultivators in the North Western and Central Provinces and on a small scale in the North-Central and Northern Provinces. The total acreage under cigarette tobacco cultivation has increased from 95 acres in 1945 to 2,500 acres in 1951. The imports of unmanufactured cigarette tobacco have increased during the last ten years and now have reached the value of Rs. 5,000,000 or in quantity 1,600,000 lb.

We are of opinion that this quantity of unmanufactured tobacco for cigarette manufacture can be produced locally, and this will require a further 5,000 acres to be brought under cultivation.

(1) The growing of tobacco in Ceylon will have to be limited to quantities required by the following branches of the tobacco industry:—

(i) Cigarette manufacture

(ii) Mild cheroot, cigar manufacture and pipe tobacco

(iii) Beedi manufacture

(iv) Strong Jaffna cheroot and cigar manufacture

(v) Chewing tobacco, Malayalam and local

We have estimated that the requirements of tobacco for the above industries will be—

(a) 3,000,000 lb. cigarette tobacco, equivalent to production from 7,500 acres.

(b) 3,500,000 lb. mild cheroot, cigar and pipe tobacco equivalent to production from 7,000 acres.

(c) 500,000 lb. beedi tobacco equivalent to production from 1,000 acres.

(d) 5,000,000 lb. strong flavoured tobacco equivalent to production from 1,500 acres.

(e) 2,000,000 lb. chewing tobacco (local and Malayalam) equivalent to production from 2,500 acres.

Although there is a demand at present for chewing (local and Malayalam) and strong flavoured cheroot tobacco, we feel that this demand will decline as years go on. Therefore we recommend that the

production of these two types should be controlled within limits of the demand in order to prevent an over production. Cigarette, mild and beedi tobacco varieties may be introduced in stages to replace the chewing and strong flavoured cheroot tobacco in areas where owing to limited demand, the cultivation of these varieties is being curtailed.

In order to regulate the tobacco growing industry on these lines, we recommend that the cultivation, distribution and manufacture of tobacco be controlled by an Act of Parliament.

This Act would authorize the adoption of a licensing system for the growing, marketing and manufacture of tobacco in Ceylon.

We also recommend that the administration of this Act is left entirely in the hands of a Nominated Board of Control with a full time paid Chairman, Secretary and Staff. We wish to state that personnel of this Board should preferably be—

(1) The Chairman, to be either a Senior Government Officer or an Unofficial.

(2) One Officer from each of the following Departments:—

(a) Agriculture, (b) Co-operative, (c) Industries,

(3) A representative from the manufacturers.

(4) A representative from the Growers.

(5) A representative from the Tobacco Trade.

The administrative expenses can be met by suitable fees for all licences issued under the proposed act. In our opinion, the licence fees should not exceed 01 cent per pound to the growers, and 05 cents per pound to the traders and to the manufacturers. The proposed Tobacco Board should also have powers to fulfil all functions and conduct all activities for regulating and developing the tobacco industry, and in particular,

(a) to devise schemes for training Ceylonese abroad in the production and manufacture of tobacco,

(b) to promote the development of co-operative marketing societies and thereby to eliminate the middle-men,

(c) to control land rent, and

(d) to advise Government on all matters of general policy.

The predominant spirit of this Act should be beneficent and not punitive.

Our tobacco industry is of great importance to the agricultural economy of the dry-zone. With the exception of Malayalam Tobacco, products of this industry provide only for the home market and further development will not be possible unless imports are curtailed. It is therefore necessary that this industry should be protected so that it may supply, in the near future, all the Island's requirements in tobacco.

With soil and conditions eminently favourable, with an honest and willing peasantry, and with a stable and enlightened democratic Government, we can look forward to a promising future for the rapid development of the tobacco industry in Ceylon.

## Social Play—Super Attraction

in aid of the

## SAIYA PARIPALANA SABAI NAVALAR ASHRAMAM

ON

SATURDAY 6TH DECEMBER 1952

at the

JAFFNA TOWN HALL

The Co-operative Officers' Recreation Club

will stage their latest hit

“Susilavin ★  
★ Kathal”



## Jaffna Hindu College

### NEW ADMISSIONS 1953

Applications should reach the Principal before the 21st of November on forms obtainable in the office.

A. CUMARASWAMY,  
Principal.

(M 143 24, 28 & 31)

### GOVT. TENDERS

Dept. of Industries (Salt)

Tenders for weighing out salt to purchasers at Tendaimannar Salt Store and transporting bagged salt to Kankesanrai Railway Station.

For particulars see Part I—Section II, Govt. Gazette 24-10-52, copies of which are available for perusal at all Post Offices.

(G, 34 28 & 31)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1508

In re the intestate estate of the late Satkunam wife of Nalliah of Erlalai Deceased

Mylar Ponniah of Erlalai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponnu wife of Ponniah and
2. Sellappah Nalliah both of Erlalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be appointed administrator of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of administration be granted to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of October 1952 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 5th day of September 1952.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Kanapathipillai  
Proctor for petitioner,  
(O. 103, 24 & 28.)

## St. Patrick's College

### ADMISSION TESTS

The admission Tests for 1953 will be held on Saturday, Nov. 1st at 9 a. m. in the College Hall.

Application forms available at the Rector's Office.

T. M. F. LONG O. M. I.  
(M. 139, 21 to 31)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 477

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Varithamby Sithamparappillai of Puloly South

Ponnachichippillai Deceased widow of Sithamparappillai of Puloly South Vs. Petitioner

1. Kandasamy Thamotharampillai and
2. Wife Sellammah
3. Sithamparappillai Sivasubramaniam all of Puloly South Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 4th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. T. Ponnambalam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 4th day of September 1952 and 3rd day of September 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as widow of the deceased Varithamby Sithamparappillai be declared entitled to have letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 9th day of October 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of September 1952  
Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah  
District Judge

Time to show cause extended for 23 10-52

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah  
D. J.

23-10-52

Time to show cause extended for 6-11-52

Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah  
District Judge

(O 106 28 & 31)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1521 T

In re the intestate estate of the late Ponnammah wife of Kandiah Kangesu of Erlalai Deceased,  
Kandiah Kangesu of Erlalai presently of Nawalapitya Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Kangesu Pathmanathan
- 2 Kangesu Sithambaranathan
- 3 Kangesu Jeganathan
- 4 Kangesu Shanmuganathan &
- 5 Kovindapillai Nadarajah all of Erlalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the first four respondents abovenamed for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in this action and that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner as husband to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the said respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 10th day of November 1952 and show sufficient cause to the contrary. It is further ordered that the said petitioner do produce the said minors in court on that date.

This 18th day of September 1952  
(Sgd) K. D. de Silva,  
District Judge.  
K. Kanapathipillai  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 104, 24 & 28.)

### ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1519

In the matter of the last will and testament of Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Moolai.

Deceased,  
Thangamuthu widow of Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Moolai, Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th. day of September 1952 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram proctors on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and he addidavit of the petitioner dated 27th day of August 1952 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses dated 27th day of August 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last will and Testament of the said Kanapathipillai Kandiah bearing No 700 dated 14th. June 1952 and attested by T. Vannianathan Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said Thangamuthu widow of Kanapathipillai Kandiah is sole executrix named in the said Last Will and she is entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

K. D. de Silva  
District Judge.  
This 18th. day of Sept, 1952  
(O. 105, 28 & 31)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 1506.

In re the Intestate estate of the late Annamuthu wife of Velupillai Rasiyah of Kadduvan Velupillai Rasiyah of Kadduvan Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thillaimuthu daughter of Raiah
2. Saraswathy daughter of Rasiyah
3. Rasiyah Balasubramaniam
4. Thankaratnam daughter of Rasiyah all of Kadduvan
5. Kandar Ponnampalam of Erlalai

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathipillai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st to 4th respondents above named for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in this action and that letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as her husband unless the said respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 31st day of October 1952 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 5th Oday of September 1952.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva,  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Kanapathipillai (Sgd.)  
Proctor for petitioner,  
(O. 101, 24 & 28.)

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1507

In re the Intestate estate of the late Sinnammah wife of Sinnacuddy Murugesu of Erlalai Deceased.

Sinnacuddy Murugesu of Erlalai Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Murugesu Sanmugarajah
- 2 Murugesu Sivarajah
- 3 Murugesu Thambyayah
- 4 Murugesu Subramaniam
- 5 Chammugam Sinnathamby all of Erlalai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanapathipillai Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors second to fourth named respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in this action and that letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as her husband unless the said respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 31st day of October 1952 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

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

This 5th day of September 1952

Sgd. K. D. de SILVA  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
K. Kanapathipillai (Sgd)  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 102, 24 & 28)

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