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NO 50

Magnanimity A Major Virtue

Judge Commends It To
Students In Prize-Day Speech

In the course of the Prize-day speech at Union College, Mr. Justice P. Sri SkandaRajah, advised students to have as their motto Bharathi's lines "Forget not God; fail not in duty". He said:—

There are many people in this country who are frightened as to what is going to happen to our young people. They say, "Everybody is getting educated now a-days. How are all of them going to be employed? We are facing chaos". There is no reason to be alarmed.

The population of Ceylon in 1871 was 2,400,000. Many wise people must have shaken their heads at that time and asked what was going to happen when so many schools were coming into being and everybody was being educated. Yet somehow people seem to have managed.

The population at the turn of the century was 3½ millions and they must have wondered then how all educated young people were going to get employed. The population now is about 10 millions; but, we have not yet gone to the dogs.

The work to be done in the world does not consist of a certain number of fixed jobs. The work to be done is constantly increasing. The economy of a country is always full of creative possibilities.

When so many Colleges and Universities were springing up in America in the last century, many must have wondered whether the economy of the country could take in all these educated young people. Yet now even an unskilled labourer in the United States, I believe, gets \$1/55 cts. i.e. about Rs 7/-, an hour. The incomes of the educated, of course, run into terrific figures. What happened? The economy of the country widened infinitely under pressure of educated young people.

The same thing can happen here and ought to happen. Don't be mesmerised by fear of a static economy. Make life give you room. God who created the world did not expect it to end this year.

Take a recent case, Israel. It is a younger and much smaller State than Ceylon. People speaking different languages came from over thirty different countries to settle down there. All that they had was a common purpose and faith in God. They had been persecuted in many lands. They did not yield to a feeling of frustration. They fought with their backs to the wall, with courage and resolution. A large part of it was arid. Education, industry and ingenuity have now transformed all that into a fertile land and now one would see luscious orchards. Many industries have sprung up. There is, therefore, no reason to be despondent at the paucity of fixed jobs.

Because I am a Judge I refrain from touching on controversial subjects though I have my own views on them.

A few months ago I spoke on magnanimity at a Prize Day in Colombo. I wish to dwell on it again, because I do feel that it is an important virtue which should be cultivated by one and all and because it appears to me to be fast disappearing. Ability is not recognised. Motives are attributed to others. Good qualities in others are not taken notice of. Magnanimity is a sine qua non for the prosperity of a people. It is my considered opinion that even a good portion of litigation, which is a serious drain on re-

sources, can be avoided by being magnanimous. I know of people who have suffered immensely by lack of magnanimity on the part of their friends and foes. Magnanimous people do not go about maligning others.

I wish to give you two illustrations of magnanimity.

About three hundred years ago the Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge exhibited this virtue in an unusual manner. He was Professor Barrow, who was of opinion that one of his pupils was a much better Mathematician than he himself was and in every respect more fitted to fill the chair of Mathematics in that ancient University. Therefore, he resigned his post, on condition that his pupil be immediately appointed to fill it. Later events proved that Professor Barrow's judgment was correct. This pupil of his was no other than Sir Issac Newton. Professor Barrow's was an outstanding act of magnanimity.

Early in this century there was another Professor of Mathematics of Cambridge. His name was Hardy. One day he received a manuscript from a poor clerk in Madras by the name of Ramanujan. He examined it along with his colleague Littlewood, who Hardy considered a better Mathematician than himself. He discovered that Ramanujan was a genius of the class of Euler and Gauss. Thereupon, Hardy used all his influence and raised the money to get Ramanujan to England. This enabled the latter to produce rapidly a large volume of original contributions. Prof. Hardy then saw to it that Ramanujan was elected a Fellow of Trinity and a Fellow of the Royal Society, appropriate honours for the great genius.

You will appreciate that Hardy did this as an act of great magnanimity to a poor Indian, who did not have the proper connection or the necessary pull in the appropriate quarter.

(Continued on page 2)

An Analysis of the
TIRUMANTIRAM

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from last issue)

Brahmins take a pleasure in hearing the Vedantas, they reflect on the Om and probe into the inner meaning of the Tat Twam Asi (you become that) formula developed therefrom, they delight in knowing (God), the Lord of all creation, philosophy and religion (by realization within themselves subjectively) and not objectively (as something foreign). They deliberate on and contemplate the Gayatri and Savitri Mantras, ascend by the vehicle of love, transcend (the world of) Maya and, losing their individuality they identify themselves with the Lord. Faultless brahmins reflect on the Om, follow the instructions of the Gnana Guru and attain Godhood by conforming to the teachings of the four Vedas. They lose themselves in God through truth and asceticism, they control the senses, they destroy bondage and realize the Truth.

Such in brief, among others, are the duties, the qualities and the mode of conduct of brahmins. The vapourings of misguided patriots notwithstanding, we note that Tiru-Moolar held brahmins and the institution of brahmins in high esteem and gave them an honoured place in the body politic of Saiva society. But our Saint is not a blind follower of the sacred texts, conforming to the letter and breaking the spirit thereof. Where brahmins transgress the high code of conduct prescribed for them, he criticizes and does not mince words in condemning them and their actions. We read:

231. சத்திய மின் நிதீ, தனிஞானம் தானின் நி,
ஒத்த விடயம் விட்டோரும் உணர்வின் நிப்,
பத்தியு மின் நிப், பரணம் மையின் நி, உண்
பித்தேதும் மூடர் பிராமணர் தாமன்றே.

Gluttonous fools with no regard for truth, devoid of wisdom, devoid of the quality of love, devoid of Godly knowledge, incapable of dissociating themselves from sensual objects and distinguishing between right and wrong, they certainly are not brahmins.

It is these un-brahmin brahmins, (the Appiramanar அப்பிராமணர் of the Dravida Maha Bhashiyam whom our saint refers to in another section as பேர்கொண்ட பார்ப்பார், brahmins in name only, hypocrites, whose employment as officiating priests in temples he deprecates as productive of dire calamities to king and country alike of the locality in which they profess to conduct divine service. The sacred thread and tuft on the head (are symbolic of brahmins, but they are outward symbols only and) do not constitute brahminhood, the thread on investigation being found to be cotton only and the tuft a lock of hair. Vedic philosophy is the real thread and realization of the truth the real tuft on the head. We shall cite one more verse from this section before we proceed further:

234. அந்தணமை பூண்ட அருமறை அந்தத்துச்
சின்தைசெய் அந்தணர், சேருஞ் செழும்புவி
நத்துத வில்லை, நரபதி நன்றாகும்,
அந்தியுஞ் சத்தியும் ஆகுதி பண்ணுமே.

Brahmins possessed of sweet benevolence who contemplate on the Vedantas, they offer obla.

(Continued on page 3)



சென்னை, தமிழ்நாடு.

தமிழ்நாட்டின் மூலக்கல்வித் திட்டம்
தமிழ்நாட்டின் மூலக்கல்வித் திட்டம்
தமிழ்நாட்டின் மூலக்கல்வித் திட்டம்

சென்னை, தமிழ்நாடு.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1963

Treasure These Thoughts

Talk little, hear much and set much.

—SWAMI SIVANANDA

RUM TO COUNTRY'S RESCUE?

The campaign in this country for freedom from hunger, ironically enough commenced on the eve of the announcement that the Gal Oya Development Board's three varieties of liquor, namely rum, gin, and brandy were ready for sale. The achievement of the Gal Oya Board in being able to satisfy the hunger, in the sense of a strong craving for alcoholic drinks, of the people is one in which the Minister of Finance, more than the Minister for Food will certainly find a restorative. The modest estimate of a revenue of nearly three and a half million rupees from the new source cannot fail to encourage the Minister of Finance. He will be induced to keep on whistling for the wind hoping in vain to enable the ship of Finance make the harbour.

In commemoration of the Hindu and Sinhalese New Year it is reported that a special brand of arrack would be offered for sale. Perhaps this idea must have originated from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs! It will be interesting to remember the fact that the fulfilment of the Gal Oya Project was welcomed as heralding the progress of the country's march towards self-sufficiency. Yes, how true it is that Lanka at last has become self-sufficient in its supply of alcoholic beverages! And how happy are the S. L. F. P. leaders who boast of Buddhist cultural revival in the thought that rum will go to the rescue of the nation in its battle with hunger and bankruptcy! And what other proof is necessary to show that the standard of living has been raised? It is to the lasting credit of

KEEP THE WORLD FROM CHANGING YOU

Union College Principal's Counsel To Students

Mr. I. P. ThuraiRatnam, M. A., B. Sc., Principal of Union College, in the course of his Prize-day report, referred to Free Education and its purpose and also drew the attention of students to what their outlook should be. He said:

Free Education was inaugurated in the face of fiery debate and bitter controversy. On the 1st of October, 1945, when we had to make a decision about the Free Education Scheme, I said, 'We would accept it as it is in keeping with the history and traditions of this school. In 1954, I again said, "Free Education is being assailed and it will continue to be assailed for years to come. But for our part we hope that it has come to stay." After seventeen years of experimentation it may not be out of place at this stage to do a little bit of evaluation. Free Education has raised the status of a large majority of schools. Teachers have been emancipated from the bondage of unscrupulous managers. Students have been helped to discover themselves and to receive a fair chance in life. A classless society is in the making.

Universal Free Education has been variously called. Some have called it the Pearl of Great Price. Others call it the Great Investment. It is a long-term investment that the state makes in order that "it may be a better place in which to live and a better place in which to make a living." It is a business investment and not a kindly benevolence. Some of the dividends that society gets are tangible and others not. Universal education raises living standards and increases the national wealth. It reduces crime, poverty and disease.

Free Education provides to every child an even start in life. It offers opportunity for all children to develop to the highest they are capable of. One fails to see how after children are started on their race with these promises, handicaps could be placed in the middle of the race or towards the

the ruling party that the national resources in man, material and money have been successfully explored and used in realising self-sufficiency in the manufacture of alcoholic ales and consequently in balancing the budget!

The result can only be frustration and discontent. The state cannot be bettered unless the individual is first bettered himself. The doctrine of education as an investment carries with it a concern for the individual. The state can profit only in so far as it recognizes whatever is unique in each boy or girl and develops it. The dividends that Free Education can give to society is in 'men and women skilled and happy in the highest vocations for which they are by nature fitted.'

I was young like you a long time ago. You know only what it is to be young. I know what it is to be both young and old. A cynic once said that he was yet to see a person who was not a socialist before twenty or one after that. A socialist, I suppose, has some ideals and what the cynic meant was that young people in the springtime of their lives have ideals and noble aims. But when they grow older they lose their ideals and give up their principles. The world will corrupt you and your parents too may. If you don't believe in dowries they will soon make you believe in them. If they say you are shaping well it may mean that you are beginning to conform to the ways of the world to which they have become habituated. Your friends will give you powerful reasons for doing bad things. When you are employed and wish to get on, you will be persuaded to forget your ideals. When you want to get a promotion over your colleagues you will yourself devise ways which will involve your giving up your principles. You will learn to suppress all good impulses. At school you have perhaps learnt to say no to your friends and above all to say no to yourself. It was written on Plato's ring that it is easier to form good habits than to break bad ones. Don't try to change the world. Many people have tried it before you and left the world pretty much the same as they found it. However, it is in your power to do one thing. Keep the world from changing you.

Magnanimity A.....

(Continued from page 1)

But for Hardy the world of Mathematics would have been poorer to-day.

Magnanimity consists in seeing oneself and any other person as both really are and then exerting oneself to see the best in the other. This I commend to everyone, in this assembly as well as outside it, as a major virtue which sweetens and glorifies life at all levels. Never before in the history of this Island has the necessity to cultivate this virtue been felt more than at the present, when other considerations far outweigh merit.

Often on those occasions the pupils, for whose sole benefit Prize Days are held, are forgotten. To them also I commend the cultivation of magnanimity. There is a verse in Thirukkural which says that it is a virtue to forgive one's enemies but, it is a greater virtue to forgive one's friends. You will do well to remember the valuable advice given by the Principal. He has referred to the temptations to which you will be exposed when you go out into the world and warned you against yielding to them. Remember that temptation is not sin—it is yielding to temptation that is sin.

In recent times there has been a marked decline in character. People have not been unwilling to sacrifice honour and self-respect for gaining worldly advantage. Under no circumstances should you sacrifice honour or self-respect. If you always strive to maintain simple standards of life this will be easy to achieve.

When you go out into the world you will be faced with keen competition. Please remember that victory gained at the cost of self-respect and principle is not a victory worth having.

You may be interested in knowing our motto. It is this:

“தெய்வம் மறவார்; செய்க
கடன், பிழையார்;
ஏதுதான் செயினும், ஏது
தான் வருந்தினும்,
இறுதியில் பெருமைபுற
இன்பமும பெறுவார்”
—பாரதி

which when freely translated would run thus:

“He who forgets not God and fails not in duty. Whatever befalls him & however much he may suffer

In the end honour and happiness gain.”

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1264.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Manonmaniamma wife of V. Murugasapillai of Vaddukoddai West

Deceased.

1 Selvadurai Kanagaratnam and wife
2 Nagarathnamah both of Vaddukoddai West

Vs. Petitioners.

1 Somasundram Kumarasamy and wife
2 Maheswary both of Vaddukoddai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Thanabalingam Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1963 in the presence of Mr. N. Ehamparam Proctor on the part of the petitioners abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioners and the affidavit of the attesting witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the late Manonmaniammah wife of Vythilingam Murugasapillai bearing No. 7360 dated 13th July 1946 and attested by V. Nagalingam Notary Public the original of which has been produced and is filed of record and the same is hereby declared proved and the 2nd Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration with the copy of the Will annexed as sole heir and daughter of the deceased abovenamed and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of March 1963 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of January 1963.
Sgd. O. L. de Kretser,
District Judge.

Notice

Under Partition Act

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. P/647

1 Ponniah Retnam and wife
2 Thangammah both of Tirunelveli North Jaffna

Vs. Plaintiff.

1 Sinnathamby Nadarajah and wife
2 Illadebumypillai both of Madam Lake, off Palali Road Tirunelveli

3 Ponnadurai Navasundaram and wife
4 Sivakamasundari both of Tirunelveli North

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. P/647 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No 16 of 1951 for the partition of the land called 'Kumarasillamkapulam' 3, 9/16 Lms. V. C. situated at Tirunelveli in the Parish of Nallore in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province and bounded on the East by the property of Valliammai widow of Subramaniam and Velu Kanapathy, North by the property of Sinnapillai wife of Vyramuttu and shareholders, West by lane and South by the property of Nadarajah Sivasithambaram.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 4th day of October 1962 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon.

This 6th day of September 1962

Sgd. A. Dharmasena,

for Secretary

D. C. Jaffna.

Notice is extended returnable on 11-6-63.

Tirumantiram

(Continued from page 1)

tions (to the Lord) both morning and evening. The land they live in becomes fertile and has no wants and its king prospers.

Section XIII speaks of kings, their duties and their faults. It starts by comparing the king to Yaman, the god of death:

238. கல்லா அரசனும் காலனும் தேரோப்பர்,
கல்லா அரசனின் காலனாய்க் கல்லன்,
கல்லா அரசன் அறமோரான் கொல்லென்பான்,
கல்லாரைக் காலன் நனுகி கில்லானே.

An illiterate king and Yaman (Death) are alike, (both being cruel). Nay, Death is very much better than the illiterate king, as the latter, having no idea of what is justice, punishes even innocent people, whereas Death does not even get near the virtuous.

The king should always protect the good and the virtuous and punish evil doers. If he fails to do so, ruin will overtake him and the country will go to dogs. Hypocrisy should be put down with a strong hand and people made to follow the path of honesty, truth, virtue and rectitude. He should protect virtuous people, God's devotees, women and cattle in particular. In default, his lot in the next world can only be hell. People desirous of prosperity here and hereafter should act righteously and give the king his dues, which amount to one-sixth of the income earned by them by lawful means. As is the king so is the subject is a well known saying. The king should set an example to his subjects by his righteous conduct. He should not fail to protect his country and his people from invasion by enemies. Neither should he vie with the enemy in plundering the people and devastating the country. The section concludes:

247. தத்தம் சமயத் தகுதி கில்லாதாரை
அத்தன் சிவன் சொன்ன அகம் நூல்தெறி
எத்தன் டமுஞ்செயும் அம்மைகில், இம்மைக்கே
மெய்த் தண்டஞ் செய்வது அவ்வெதன் கடனே.

The Saiva system of the divinely revealed Agamas provides for the due punishment, in the next world, of those who transgress the rules of conduct laid down for them in their respective religions. (As regards punishment) in this world it is the king's duty to punish them.

This is an important verse, the contents of which should be carefully noted. While emphasising the king's duty to punish evil-doers, it incidentally indicates at the same time the accommodating nature of the Saiva creed. We have often had occasion to dwell on this unique feature, the universality, the all-embracing nature and spirit of toleration of the Saiva system of religion and philosophy. But superficial critics are not wanting who brush this idea aside as weather-cock-like (அடித்த காற்றைக் கெல்லாம் புரளுதல்) and condemn it as a new graft newly introduced into the system by modern interested parties to make it appear to conform to the spirit of the times. The occurrence of this verse among others in this admittedly ancient treatise of pre-Devaram times which recognises, nay, emphasises the necessity of every man conforming to the tenets of his particular religion is sufficient evidence to prove our contention that it constitutes one of the rock-foundations of our philosophy. The same coat cannot fit both Jack and John, both Raman and Govindan. Every man must be served according to his dimensions. The child in the kindergarten class should not be expected to understand the binomial theorem or the differential calculus. The teacher knows this only too well. Similarly is it with the Divine Teacher, பாலகர உணர்த்தும் மேலவர் பேரால் in the words of Unapathiar. The idea of conversion from one religion to another, except on sincere conviction, is alien to the Saiva religion. It expects every man of religion to conform strictly to and carry out the injunctions of his particular religion. And this applies not only to professors of advanced forms of religion but also to those of the most primitive type, புறச் சமயத்தெறி கின்றும் அகச்சமயம் புக்கும் in the words of Siddhiyar, complying with the rules of conduct laid down in the most out and out heterodox creeds

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 24-3-63 TO 30-3-63

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

Work will be heavier than usual. You will be confronted with much opposition. New ventures will be delayed. Domestic upsets also shown.

TAURUS Karika 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithuna 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

Gains through lands promised. You will find much progress in your affairs. Friends will be very helpful. Troubles through paternal relatives shown. Ill health to father also likely.

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

You will lose your temper in a hurry this week. There will be no mental peace. But financially a good week. Friends of the opposite sex will help you a good deal.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Domestic affairs will still be in a mess. Misunderstandings and quarrels likely. Health too will suffer. But professional success and financial gains promised. The first day of the week must be spent with care.

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

Health will be far from satisfactory. Expenses will soar. You will have to face some adverse criticism. But ruin to enemies and success in agricultural pursuits promised. Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care.

VIRGO Uttara 2, 3, 4, Anuradha 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Financial gains promised. Domestic harmony will prevail. Gains through landed properties also indicated. Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

and entering the fold of orthodox creeds. It is the duty of the king, the dispenser of justice in this world to find out, punish and reform transgressors and evil doers. As regards dodgers who manage to escape from the king, his counterpart in the next world, Yaman often referred to as அறக்கடவுள், the lord of justice, will do the needful, and it is certainly not possible to hoodwink and escape from him and his emissaries. This is what the Agamas say and what our saints and writers have all along been iterating and reiterating one after another from time to time from the earliest times to the present day.

(To be continued)

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

You will find your freedom curtailed. It will be difficult to have your own way in things. Clashes with relatives also shown. The last day must be spent with care.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anuradha 1, 2 [Vrischika Rasi]

A good week for finances. Agricultural gains also promised. New ventures will be successful. But fathers health will suffer.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1 [Thannu Rasi]

Friends will help you out of difficulties. Some improvements in your personal affairs promised. But there will be no mental peace.

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

Health will suffer. Domestic affairs will be far from satisfactory. New ventures will be delayed. Misunderstandings with friends also shown.

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

A good week again. Ruin to enemies and fame promised. Though you get enough money expenses also will soar.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi [Meena Rasi]

There will be vast improvements in your personal affairs this week. Success in agricultural pursuits promised. But health will still be unsatisfactory.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 113

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Vallipuram Ponnuchamy of Chavakachcheri Deceased.

Thayalaratnam widow of Vallipuram Ponnuchamy of Chavakachcheri Vs. Petitioner.

1 Ponnuchamy Devabalan

2 Ponnuchamy Joseph Devanandhan

3 Ponnuchamy Devendran and

4 Pamela Devakanthy daughter of Ponnuchamy all of Chavakachcheri Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before M. M. M. Abdul Cader, Esqr, District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 5th day of February 1963 in the presence of Mr V. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his widow and that such Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested in the said estate appear before this Court on or before the 18th day of March 1963 and show cause if any, to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 5th day of February 1963.

Sgd/M. M. M. Abdul Cader District Judge.

Drawn by V. Canagasabai Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 205. 15 & 22)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1258In the matter of the Last
Will and Testament of the
late Paul Charles-Alexander
Singhanayagam of No. 140,
Main Street, Jaffna
DeceasedAgnes Sophia Gaanamalar wi-
dow of P. C. A. Singhana-
yagam of No. 140, Main
Street Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- Minor 1 Singhanayagam
Reche Manmathan
" 2 Evangeline Isabel
Indranee daughter of
Singhanayagam
" 3 Singhanayagam Alfred
Manoharan
" 4 Wilfred Hyacinth
Mathivathani daugh-
ter of Singhanayagam
" 5 Singhanayagam Te-
rence Betram Mahen-
dran all of No. 140,
Main Street, Jaffna
and
6 Hector Emmanuel
Balanathan Thambi-
rajah of No. 16, Tem-
ple Road, Jaffna
Respondents

This matter of the Petition
of the abovenamed Petitioner
coming on for disposal before
O. L. de Kretser, Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna, on the
22nd day of January 1963 in
the presence of Mr V. K.
Subramaniam, Proctor for
Petitioner and the Petition
and affidavit of the Petitioner,
and the affidavit of the wit-
nesses having been read:

It is ordered that the above-
named 6th Respondent be
appointed Guardian-ad-litem
over the 1st to 5th minor
Respondents and that the
Will of the deceased dated
15th day of June 1963 attest-
ed by A. Kanagasabai, Notary
Public under No. 2697 and
now deposited in Court be
and the same is hereby de-
clared proved, unless the
abovenamed Respondents or
anyone else interested in the
estate shall appear before
this Court on or before the
29th day of March 1963 and
show cause to the satisfaction
of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that
the said Petitioner is the Exe-
cutrix named in the said Last
Will and that she is entitled
to have Probate of the same
issued to her accordingly, un-
less the said Respondents
shall appear before this Court

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1266 T.In the matter of the Intestate
estate and effects of the late
Arumugam Sinnathamby
of Valanthalai, Karainagar
Deceased.Sinnammah widow of Arumu-
gam Sinnathamby of Valan-
thalai, Karainagar

Vs. Petitioner,

- 1 Sinnathamby Senathirajah
2 Chelliah Navaratnam & wife
3 Selvanayagi
4 Sinnathamby Thiagarajah
5 Sinnathamby Nadarajah
6 Sinnathamby Thangarajah
7 Selvanayagi daughter of
Sinnathamby, all of Valan-
thalai, Karainagar
Respondents.

This matter coming on for
disposal before O. L. De
Kretser Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day
of February 1963 in the pre-
sence of Messrs. Selvarajah &
Mahesan Proctors on the part
of the petitioner and the affida-
vit and petition of the petiti-
on having been read:

It is ordered that the above-
named petitioner be declared
entitled to take out Letters of
Administration to the estate
of the said deceased and that
Letters of Administration be
issued to the petitioner as
the widow of the deceased,
unless the respondents or
other persons interested
shall appear before this Court
on or before the 5th day of
April 1963 and show sufficient
cause to the contrary to the
satisfaction of this Court.

This 15th day of February 1963

Sgd. O. L. D. Kretser
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by

Sg I Selvarajah & Mahesan
Proctors for Petitioner,
(O. 206, 15 & 22)

on the said date and show
cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

This 22nd day of January 1963

Sgd. O. L. De Kretser
District Judge,

O 209 15 & 22

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 728.In the matter of the intestate
Estate and effects of the
late Sithamparappillai Kan-
diah of Varany North
DeceasedKathirasippillai widow of
Sithamparappillai Kandiah
of Varany north

Vs Petitioner

- 1 Rajaledchumy daughter of
Kandiah
2 Indra Devi daughter of
Kandiah
3 Kandiah Kumarasamy
4 Kandiah Balasingam
5 Kandiah Sidamperappillai
6 Kandiah Nadarajah
7 Sithamparappillai Kailayar
of Varany Idakkuricheby
Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before V. M. Kumara-
samy Esquire Acting District
Judge Point Pedro on the 10th
day of May 1963 in the pre-
sence of Mr. T. Ponnambalam
Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the Petition
and affidavit of the Petitioner
having been read.

It is ordered that the Peti-
tioner as widow of the de-
ceased be and she is hereby
declared entitled to take out
Letters of Administration be
issued to her accordingly and
that the 7th Respondent be
and he is hereby appointed
Guardian-ad-Litem over the
minors the 1-6 Respondents
for the purpose of represent-
ing and defending them in
the Testamentary Proceedings,
unless the Respondents shall
appear before this court on
the 6th day of July 1962 and
show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to
the contrary.

It is further ordered that
the 7th Respondent do pro-
duce the minors the 1-6 Re-
spondents before this Court on
the said date.

This 10th day of May 1962

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge.Drawn by
T. Ponnambalam
Proctor for PetitionerTime to show cause extended
to 6-7-62V. M. Coomaraswamy
Actg. District Judge.6-7-62
Time to show cause extended
to 7-9-62.N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge13-9-62
Time to show cause extended
to 2-11-62V. M. Cumarasamy
Actg. District Judge.2-11-62
Time to show cause extended
to 15-2-63V. M. Cumarasamy
Actg. District Judge15-2-63
Time to show cause extended
to 22-3-63.M. M. Abdul Cader
District Judge.

(O. 210, 15 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 740.In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Kidnar
Nagapper of Putoly East,
Point PedroManicemuthu widow of Kid-
nar Nagapper of Putoly
East, Point Pedro

Vs. Petitioner.

Sarojidevi daughter of Na-
gapper of do
Respondent.

This matter coming on for
disposal before N. Sivagnana-
sundaram Esqr. District Judge,
Point Pedro on the 16th day
of July 1962 in the presence
of Mr. N. Esurapadham Pro-
ctor on the part of the peti-
tioner and the petition and
the affidavit of the petitioner
dated 10th day of June 1962
having been read:

It is ordered that the peti-
tioner as widow of the deces-
ed be and she is hereby de-
clared entitled to obtain
Letters of Administration to
the estate of the deceased
and that Letters of Adminis-
tration be accordingly issued
to the petitioner, unless the
respondent shall appear before
this court on or before the
7th day of September 1962
and show sufficient cause to
the satisfaction of this court
to the contrary.

This 16th day of July 1962.

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended

to 22-3-63.

Htd. K. R.

A. D. J.

(O. 207, 15 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1262 T.In the matter of the Intestate
Estate of the late Aru-
mogam Saravanamuttu of
Pungudutivu West, Pungu-
dutivu Deceased.Arumugam Saravanamuttu
Nadarajah of Pungudutivu,
presently of No. 11, Rhein-
land Place, Kollupitiya

Vs. Petitioner.

Arumugam Saravanamuttu Ra-
jendram of Pungudutivu 2.
Respondent.

This matter coming on for
disposal before O. Thanabala-
singam Esquire District
Judge, Jaffna, on the 31st day
of January 1963 in the pre-
sence of Messrs. Selvarajah &
Mahesan, Proctors on the
part of the Petitioner and the
affidavit and petition of the
petitioner having been read.

And It is ordered that the
petitioner abovenamed be and
he is hereby declared entitled
to have Letters of Administra-
tion to the Estate of the
deceased abovenamed as a son
of the deceased and that
Letters of Administration be
issued to him accordingly
unless the respondent aboves-
named or any other person or
persons interested in this
estate shall appear before this
court on the 29th day or
March 1963 and show cause-
if any, to the satisfaction of
this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of January 1963
Sgd. O. L. de Kretzer
District Judge, Jaffna.Drawn by,
Sgd Selvarajah & Mahesan,
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 221 15 & 22)THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
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APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

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