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# THE Hindu Organ.

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 C/o Hindu Organ.

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## TWO FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN DUTIES

### University As An Appliance

**T**HE role of a University' was the burden of talk given by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University to the Professors and teachers of the University.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said that in the greatest Convocation address that had ever been delivered namely that found in the *Thaithriya Upanishad* two things had been made perfectly patent, and no one, either in the days of studentship or in the days of the attainment of knowledge or in after life, had the right to give up these two duties and obligations. The first obligation was that of *Steadyaya*, meditation and contemplation on study, and the second was *Pravachana* the teaching or the imparting to others what one had studied. No one should swerve from these two fundamental human duties, namely of learning and of teaching. A University, he added, was an instrument or an appliance by means of which those two duties were discharged.

### Not for Controversial Politics

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said a University was a place, where the human spirit aspired, learnt, strove, made mistakes and learnt through those mistakes. It was not a place for controversial politics, but one where no thought was prohibited and no reach of human intellect was tabooed. Students and teachers of the University within their several jurisdictions and within their domains, ought to be free and liberated souls. A University would justify its existence only if such people gathered together to seek the truth and to find out as much as was permitted to human intellect.

### Rests on the Prestige of Teachers

A university existed or should exist, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar went on, only by reason of the reputation and prestige of the teachers of that institution and by the manner in which they were able to differ from their teachers in the quest for the thing that was to be found out. Examinations should

be incidental or accidental, and there was something in a University which appeared transcendent and superior to the examination ideal.

### Must add to Creative Art

A University was remembered, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar said, only to the extent to which it revived the literary glories of the past and to that extent it was creating something for the future. It was only through the art, literature and drama that they would be making a future and it, in turn, could be attained by the residential facilities offered in this University, and by the constant touch between the teachers and the taught. If they carefully pondered over the matter, Sir C. P. remarked, they would find that each student had it in his power to do something to add to the sum-total of the creative art of the country. But, to do that, they would require great men, who would be an example for others to follow. For instance, the Vice-Chancellor said, when he started the Travancore University in 1939, he invited Prof. Einstein to be the head of the University, so that people might say that they had studied under that great man. But Dr. Einstein could not accept the invitation. "With your co-operation, it is my hope and my intention to have some people in this University, who will count for something throughout the world in the spheres of economics, science and literature, so that people coming here may say that they had been to a University where great men are working", the Vice-Chancellor said. The advantage that would be derived from that would be that everyone of those connected with the University would feel that they were also great. "That is an aspect, which I have very strongly in mind. It might be that these ideas may not fructify, but God willing, you and I should work together for making them come to actuality," he added.

### Jaffna Municipal Council

## 'Stop Transport Of Cattle'

Mr. K. Thuraisingham moved the following resolution at the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council.

"As the recent cyclone has destroyed a good portion of the ever dwindling livestock in the Jaffna Peninsula and thereby adversely affected the milk and meat supply of this town, this council resolves to request the Central Government to stop forthwith the transport of cattle and goats outside the Jaffna Peninsula."

The resolution was accepted.

Mr. R. C. Manmatha rayan proposed a motion protesting against the transfer of the Surgeon and E. N. T. specialist, from the Jaffna Civil Hospital to Kandy, and requesting the appointment of duly qualified and experienced officers to these posts.

The resolution was adopted.

### Election Petitions

## Kandy M. P. Appeals

### Kalutara Petition Dismissed

Mr. E. L. Senanayake whose election to the Kandy seat in the House of Representatives was declared void by Mr. Justice H. A. de Silva has filed a petition of appeal in the Supreme Court.

The costs in the election enquiry has been fixed at Rs. 19,000.

Mr. Justice E. L. Swan has upheld the preliminary objection raised by Mr. P. A. Cooray M. P. for Kalutara against the petition filed by Mr. H. J. G. Fernando challenging Mr. Cooray's election to the Kalutara seat in the House of Representatives.

The inquiry into the Batticaloa Election petition is being continued.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

### Their Place in Religious Ceremonies

**T**O write on music is as futile as it is difficult; to write on Indian music, which is one of the world's most complex and "scientific" arts, would be sheer folly. But to the layman the first step of curiosity leads him to see and examine the various instruments which, played singly or together, with or without the accompaniment of the human voice, produce music which lifts up the Indian's heart to ecstasies, draws from him that sympathetic mood that ennobles him.

As in all lands there are 3 types of musical instruments: percussion, wind and string.

The chief instruments in each of these categories are the *Mridangam* and the *Tabla* among the percussions; the *Veena* and the *Sitar* among the strings; and among the wind, the *Bansri* and the *Nagaswaram*—a kind of clarinet. Violins are also very popular with strings of wire and not of cat-gut. Other important instruments are Cymbals, Conch shells and bells which are used in temples and religious ceremonies; the *Jalatarangam* which consists of several porcelain bowls filled with various quantities of water to produce a scale of notes when struck with a pair of sticks. Recently the western Piano and the Organ have also been used to play Indian music. A favourite instrument at singings and with strolling players is the harmonium, a wind instrument with keys for metallic reeds through which air is bumped by bellows worked by the left hand. There is also a kind of bagpipe which is native to the country. Perhaps the first instrument a traveller comes across is the pipe of the *Snake-charmer* which consists of a couple of reeds which fits into a bulbous sound-box. Its long drone is heard afar and is the 'cry' of the *Snake-charmer*.

Conditions have been attempted on the *Veena* of which the most noted is the *Vichitra Veena* which has two gourds of equal size as sound boxes. Both its ends are free and are carved usually into the form of a peacock.

The North Indian *Veena*, popularly called *Bin*, is made of a bamboo and two gourds. It has seven metal strings played on twenty-two (or more) frets. Four of the strings are used for playing the melody. The three other strings, turned to the tonic, are used only for drone-accompaniment.

The South Indian *Veena* is the larger and more powerful. It was evolved in its present form in the 17th century. The two gourds is replaced by a large wooden bowl with a flat top on which rests the bridge. The flat finger-board is also made of wood. This type of *Veena*, too, has seven strings and 24 frets.

The *Gottuvadyam* is an instrument identical with the South Indian *Veena* but without frets. The strings are stopped with a sliding piece of wood. It has sympathetic strings.

There are two main types of *Bansri* or *Flute*. One the louder and more powerful is played held across the mouth parallel to the ground. This is known as the *Murali*. The more common and simpler type is played with one end between the lips and is held pointing to the ground.

Other instruments which are out of the way are the *Conch Shell* which is blown at *payer* times in temples; the *Ghatam* is the large round earthen pot made carefully to produce rhythmical sounds

(Continued on page 4)

## Sri Ramakrishna Birthday Celebration

The Birthday of Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at the Vaidyeshwara Vidyalyaya, Jaffna on Sunday the 22nd inst., from 5 p.m. Mr. K. Ramachandran, Editor 'Atma Jothi', will deliver an address and Mr. Thillairajaparam will give a music recital.





## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, '53

Treasure These Thoughts

From holy company one derives detachment, from detachment non-delusion, from non-delusion the knowledge of immutable reality, from the knowledge of immutable reality liberation in this very life.

## FINANCIAL FIASCO?

THAT Sri Lanka is on the verge of an economic breakdown may be wishful prediction by political pundits from those quarters where the crimson flag of wild alarm continuously flies. In other opposition circles too, the wish may be father to the thought. Nevertheless it cannot be gainsaid that what amount of exaggeration of bankruptcy the opposition is guilty of that volume of supreme indifference to the financial future of this country is in evidence in all activities of the Government.

It must be admitted that the general economic situation in the world is not as satisfactory as it ought to be and that this state of affairs in a way has its repercussions everywhere. But the Government of this Island cannot conscientiously take refuge in this global condition, when it is called upon to answer for the economic ills of this country. It is true that the Administration is providing the people with rice, the staple food, at a subsidized rate, above its capacity to do so. But it is also not incorrect to say that the Government has become extravagant in its expenditure in matters that do not necessarily go to make the people live contented.

Mahatma Gandhi often reminded his followers of the need for keeping accounts of expenditure correctly and regularly and for analysing their financial position critically in order that they might do away with unnecessary expenses.

The Government ought to keep accounts and does so. But it is doubtful whether any analytical study of the Island's expenditure has been attempted with a view to

## SRI SUBRAMANYA BHARATHI

## His Place In Tamil Literature

Subramanya Bharathi is a name dear to every Tamil heart. The songs of Bharathi are heard in every corner of the Tamil country—in musical concerts and political meetings, railway compartments and village fairs. They are better known than the works of any other poet ancient or modern. Most of the Tamil journals go to Bharathi for their mottoes. On Bharathi day, meetings are held in many places, his songs are sung, and lectures are broadcast. Articles on Bharathi are frequent in Tamil journals. His collected works have gone through a third and a fourth edition. All of which point to the popularity

reducing extravagance. What cannot be understood is that the Government while having to admit the fact that the financial prospects are not very rosy launches out on new ventures which even at the optimistic level will not be justifiable in the present economic condition. How much the standard of living of the individual has been artificially raised to the fabulous state of luxury so much has the standard of national existence been ridiculously elevated to the giddy height of prodigality.

Often have we drawn the attention of the leaders to the glaring excessiveness of the amount spent on personal emoluments of the highest rungs of Government service and to the top-heaviness of the administration. Add to this the fantastic paraphernalia of a large number of foreign embassies each of which swallows a large portion of the revenue of this country.

Prodigality in an individual is dangerous, but this pernicious trait in a nation is a calamity affecting a whole people. And how much should those who shoulder the responsibility of administering the country take care not to strike the note of superfluity in spendthriftiness. We make bold to suggest to the Government that the time has come for a financial stock-taking and for a re-organisation of the country's executive administration on a basis of frugality without prejudice to efficiency and effect.

this poet enjoys with the Tamil people.

A large measure of this vogue can be traced to his patriotism and devoted service in the cause of the country. The patriotic nature of his poetry overshadows its literary value. As literature his songs do not rank very high with the pundits. He is quickly disposed of by them as one who introduced into Tamil poetry a simple diction and a few easy metres. Mr. K. Subramanya Pillai, the author of a fair-sized

## (TAMIL CULTURE)

volume on Tamil literature devotes just half a page to Bharathi! Though the poet died nearly a quarter of a century ago a full life and estimate has yet to appear. His importance in the development of modern Tamil literature is hardly realised, much less established. It will not be, then quite unprofitable to consider the place of Bharathi in the development of Tamil poetry.

To place Bharathi in modern Tamil literature it is necessary to glance back a little. For the past three centuries the Tamil Muse was singularly unproductive. There appeared but two or three poets of any lasting value, and one of them a foreigner, the Italian Jesuit, Fr. Beschi. Not that there was any dearth of literary activity of a sort. Accomplished versification continued unabated, and Mr. K. Subramanya Pillai's history lists a few dozen names of "poets" belonging to this period. A typical instance is that of Mr. Minakshi Sundaram Pillai hailed about the end of last century as a great poet. His name has become immortalised by a life written by the late Dr. Swaminatha Aiyar. His poetry however awaits readers.

Criticism—what criticism Tamil can boast of—has attempted to enquire into the reasons for this extinction of inspired poetry. Various causes have been suggested. Dr. Pope, the great Tamil scholar, wrote at the beginning of this century: "Many reasons may be assigned for this comparative failure (of Tamil literature to enter in to the hearts and minds of the people),—if the fact of failure be conceded. Among these we venture, very humbly as foreigners, to express our opinion that Tamil verse, with all its incomparable ingenuity and elegance, generally fails in simplicity, intelligibility and adaptation.... Whether simplicity, of diction, limitation of sandhi, separation of

## REVERENT STUDY OF RELIGION

## Great Thoughts Of Great Men As Guides To Students

THE Great Saiva Siddhantha Scholar Sri Isana Sivachariar met the Heads of Educational Institutions at the Vaidheswara Vidyalaya on the 15th instant at the invitation of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha and made several useful suggestions with reference to the teaching of Religion in schools.

In this connection we reproduce below quotations from Sir S. Radhakrishnan, the world-renowned philosopher statesman, with a view to making the leaders of this country take early action in the matter of providing religious instruction in all schools.

## The Study of Great Literature

'A short period of silent worship or meditation every morning before the class work starts, may well become an integral part of college life. For a few moments we may free the mind from the distractions of daily living and attend to the forces which determine the meaning and value of life. We will find the supreme, the only Supreme, which it is possible for us to know, when we are taught to look within.'

'Education cannot ignore the great realities of experience and leave to chance their discovery by every young person. In the historic expressions of the fresh insights of great artists, we lift the hem of the garment of ineffable beauty. In the direct disclosures of the unutterable to the saint, we find persuasion and sustenance.... Great literature sets fire to the highest emotions and prompts the highest ideals and aspirations. A study of great books, books that shame our smallness, that quell our fears, that fill us with hope is essential in the University course.'

## The Study of Religious Books

'While in the Secondary School stories which illustrate great moral and religious principles are used in the College classes, ideas, events and leading figures associ-

words, a freer system of rhythm, and a general adaptation of thought are possible to the Tamil poets is not for us to say." (i) Bharathi, in the Introduction to his "The Oath of Panjali" says: "The poet who writes an epic poem in simple style and an easily

(Continued on page 3)

ated with religious movements should be studied. A reverent study of the essentials of all religions would be uniquely rewarding... Our education must give the knowledge of some of the wellsprings of faith and hope with which the human race has met its tragedies and guided itself for renewed striving.'

'When the students get acquainted with the great thoughts of the Great souls, they should be introduced to the problems of the philosophy of religion.'

## Foundation for Education

'If we exclude spiritual training in our institutions we would be untrue to our whole historical development. India has believed that when one has done his duties as a Grihastha a householder, has been a good father or mother, a good provider for the family, a good citizen, there is still the beauty and mystery of the Universe, the meaning of life and death, the aspirations of the inner soul, that sad feeling of the wiseful-minded that beyond the world of positive knowledge there is a realm of forces Unseen which we can feel but never know completely.'

'We must not be carried away by sentiment. What is responsible for communal excesses is not religion as such, but the ignorance, bigotry and selfishness with which religion gets mixed up... We do not accept a purely scientific materialism as the philosophy of the State. That would be to violate our nature, our svabhava, our characteristic genius, our svadharma. Though we have no state religion, we cannot forget that a deeply religious strain has run throughout our history like a golden thread.'



**Essential Factors of Thiruvalluvar Day Journalism**

'Forthright honesty, truthfulness and correctness of reporting are essential factors of Journalism' said Dr. P. Sitaramaya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh addressing a Union of Working Journalists, at Nagpur.

The Governor compared journalism with astrology and said there were two fields in which "no person takes you to be wrong in spite of several occasions on which you have gone wrong". Astrology was "an easy profession where more often than not you succeed in predicting the future. If you go on predicting people only remember where you are right and want to forget where you are wrong." Journalism was a "simpler profession" where, he said, one managed with "a notebook and pencil, bicycle and a pair of good legs, and some brass."

(COMMUNICATED)

Thirukkural is undoubtedly the finest and the most highly esteemed product of the genius of the Tamils. This great and immortal work is fittingly called the gospel of the Tamils (தமிழர்களின்) and also the gospel of the world. (உலக இயக்கம்) It holds a unique position in the realm of world literature. It has attracted many a scholar from all over the world by virtue of its high ideals and moral teachings. It has attracted many a scholar from all over the world by virtue of its high ideals and moral teachings. It has also been translated into many languages both western and oriental.

Yet, it cannot be said that this work and its author Thiruvalluvar are sufficiently honoured by the world or even by the Tamil speaking people. The action already taken

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by the Tamil Marai Kalakam (Sacred Kural Society) to exhort the people to do their duty by this great work and its author is commendable. In a leaflet issued recently, Pandit K. P. Ratnam, The president of the Kalakam has requested all the people in the Tamil speaking areas to observe Thiruvalluvar Day annually as a national festival and celebrate it in their homes too. The views of some Tamil scholars and associations has led to the conclusion that the Thiruvalluvar Day should be "Vaikasi Anudam" (வாயிசி அனுடம்). This year it falls on 28-5-53.

**SRI SUBRAMANYA BHARATHI**

(Continued from page 2)

intelligible rhythm will alone give a new life to our mother tongue.' An undue stress on external form, a vocabulary, exclusive, diffuse and often obscure, intricate schemes of metre and rhyme, the repetition of jaded sentiments and an extravagant fancy have all contributed their share. An extreme artificiality of form and matter has stifled poetry at the very source.

The diagnosis given above is true to a great extent. But does it go far enough? Extremely stylised form and lack of originality are the manifestations, not the causes, of decadent poetry. The origin of the evil must be traced further back. Neither the adoption of new forms and a popular diction, nor the expression of simple sentiments will by themselves effect the genuine poetic touch. A combination of these elements may result in what may be passed for true poetry. But the unmistakable note of genuine poetic vision will be lacking. — that perfect blending of thought and music in such a way as to inspire life.

To illustrate the point, *Manonmanyam*, the drama written by Sundaram Pillai, was an attempt to vivify Tamil literature with western form. Though the language is heavily influenced by the classics, there is a brave attempt to introduce prose rhythm and easy rhyming, and the spirit is modern. Yet on the whole the drama is a failure. The note of real poetry, absent from the drama proper, is, curiously enough, more traceable in the digressive anecdotes written in the traditional style. *The Story of Sivagami* in the third act, and Van's prayer in the fifth breaths more of true poetry than any other part of the drama.

And again, take Surya narayana Sastr. His sonnets, which appeared in 1901, were hailed by Dr. Pope as 'a clear indication of a new departure in Tamil poetry.' And yet, even after a most sympathetic perusal, they fail to inspire, though his stray verses, dispersed through the novel *Mathivanan*, written in a most traditional vein, leave a better impression. For instance, the poem beginning with the lines,

"Knowing the nature of Him who forever exists. Come, friend, let us dance every day without fail, Come friend, let us sing with love in sweet Tamil."

To restate the case. These two pioneers of modern Tamil poetry realised the required change, and were well equipped from the point of technique to effect it. Withal they failed to strike gold whenever they attempted anything new, but met with a

relative success when they followed tradition. We are not unaware of the inherent difficulties of introducing a radical change in a field where conservatism reigns supreme. But these do not account for the entire failure. For, two decades later appears another poet, even less prepared than either of them, makes the same effort, meets with much the same difficulties,—but succeeds so well that his poetry had become the lasting heritage of his people. An attempt to answer this question may reveal interesting point.

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No- 1578

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kamalambikai wife of Arunasalam Thevarajah of Karainagar West Deceased

Arunasalam Thevarajah of Karainagar West

Vs Petitioner

Minor 1. Thevarajah Thillairajah of Karainagar West

2. Ambalavanar Rasiab of Karainagar North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 3rd day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Rudrasingham, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 29th January 1953 and the petition of the petitioner dated 31st January 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent abovenamed be, and he is hereby, appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minor the 1st respondent abovenamed for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner abovenamed be, and is hereby declared entitled as such widower to administer the estate of the said intestate and to have letters of administration of the said estate granted to him accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 23rd day of March 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of February, 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. K. Rudrasingham  
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 161 20 & 24)

**Our Astrological Feature**

**WEEKLY FORECASTS**

"SRI PATY"

FROM 22-2-53 TO 28-2-53

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

Except for minor health troubles this week is favourable. New ventures will bring in good results but only after much hard work. Relatives may tax your patience week end.

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

A favourable week. You will find it easier to negotiate things. Friends will prove very helpful. Unexpected gains also promised.

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

A good week again. You will be able to achieve some of your ambitions this week. Financial gains and success in romance also promised. Last two days specially favourable. Still better times ahead.

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

You will be busy with other peoples affairs this week. Some improvements in your domestic sphere also promised. Some favourable changes indicated before week end.

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

Petty official troubles and domestic worries shown this week. Be careful in all you deals. Financial gains promised but you will spend whatever you make.

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

Your new associates will prove very helpful to you this week. Secret enemies may cause you some troubles. But you will triumph over them. Expenditures will be on the rise.

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

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet this week. The first day of the week likely to upset you much. Rest of the week is favourable for new deals but you will not get ready cash.

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

The first three days must be spent with care. Domestic worries and official troubles shown. You may lose some money. Time turns slightly favourable from Wednesday but you will have no mental peace.

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

The first 3 days of the week will be very favourable or new undertakings. Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday forenoon likely to and you into troubles. Week end turns favourable again.

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

Except for the last two days this week is favourable. You will find friends very useful. Some unexpected gains also promised. Last two days must be spent with care. Health upsets likely.

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

Many will look to you for a lead this week. New friendships will be formed. You will be occupied with other people's affairs throughout this week.

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

You will be able to settle some of your difficulties this week. Financial gains promised. Petty official troubles shown week end.



ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1529

In the matter of the estate of the late Sivapatha Nesam wife of Nallathambiy Arumugam of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna. Deceased.

Nallathambiy Arumugam of Vaddukoddai East. Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors. 1. Arumugam Sitsabesan of do
2. Arumugam Sivapoo-shanam of do
3. Arumugam Sivanantham of do
4. Arumugam Sivakengatheran of do
5. Arumugam Sivanyachelvi of do
6. Arumugam Visuvalingam of do. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of October 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-5 respondents and that letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on or before the 24th day of November 1952 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors be produced in court on the said date.

This 9th day of October 1952. Extended to 27-2-53.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva District Judge. (O. 127. 17 & 20)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF VAVUNIYA,

held at Mullaitivu

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 375.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Veluppillai Udaiyar Subramaniam of Thanduwan Deceased. Sinnachchi alias Theivanai widow of Subramaniam of Thanduwan. Petitioner.

- 1 Subramania Udaiyar Veluppillai of Thanduwan
2 Manikkam widow of Thambiah Mudaliyar Sivaprakasam of do
3 Parupathy daughter of Subramaniam of do.
4 Subramania Udaiyar onambalam of do
5 Subramania Udaiyar Thiagarajah of do
6 Selvanayagi daughter of Subramaniam of do
7 Veluppillai Udaiyar Thilaimambalam of do
The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 7th respondent. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner, coming on for disposal before I. M. Ismail Esqr., Addl. District Judge on this 25th day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the peti-

Musical Instruments

(Continued from page 1)

upon being struck with the finger 'Ghungru, really a number of strings of small bells tied together and bound round the ankles of dancers, are also used as a part of Indian orchestra when they are passed from hand to hand rhythmically; and Castanets which are used particularly in congregational religious songs along with cymbals.

The orchestra is an innovation in Indian music. The usual instruments are the Sitar, Flutes, Tabla and types of Violins like the Dhruba the Israj the Sarangi and the Tambura. This last provides an excellent drone accompaniment. The strings are pulled gently one after the other and the sound is produced continuously, reminding the singer of the basic note, the drone.

The musical instruments of India are both of native and foreign origin. The Sarangi Tambura, Dhruba and Israj came from the Turk and Iranian countries to the west. The Tambura was, for instance, introduced into India in the 13th century by the poet, Amir Khusro. Indian music especially in the North is now experimenting with new styles and mediums. The South especially Madras, favours classical music and there religious music has reached its heights. The Veena, the Violin, the Guttuvadhyaam—the complicated kind of Veena, the Flute and the Mridangam (Drum) are the chief South Indian instruments. Minor instruments used in the South are the Nagaswaram, a kind of Clarinet which is played dained in temples and at all auspicious occasions such as marriages; the Ghatam, the Jalatarangam and the Moosing, which produces a twanging sound. The Dhruba, the Sitar, the Israj, the Sarangi and the Tabla are the chief instruments of North India.

A new element has now flooded in, the cinema, in which the Piano is the most outstanding novelty. Short songs and popular hits are its products.

—NEW INDIA

tioner dated the 26th day of August 1951 having been read: It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased to administer the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner accordingly, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of August 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of July 1952 (Sgd) I. M. ISMAIL, Addl. District Judge.

Order Nisi extended to 27-2-53 for publication

(Sgd) K. Jeyakody Addl. District Judge.

True copy V. T. Swaminathan Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 128, 20 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1553.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Paramsothiammah widow of Murugesu Perampalam of Chiviatheru West. Deceased.

Moothathamby Kumaraswamy of Chiviatheru West. Vs. Petitioner.

Chellammah wife of Moothathamby Kumaraswamy of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and the affidavits of the notary and witnesses to the Last Will.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased dated the 7th July 1951 and attested by C. Thilliampalam Notary Public under No 75 be declared proved and probate thereof issued to the petitioner as the executor named in the said Will, unless the respondent or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of January 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th November 1952.

Sgd. W. G. SPENCER, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 9th March 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J. (O 130. 20 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1562

In the matter of the late Thambiah Vadivelu of Kantharomadam, Jaffna. Deceased.

Veluppillai Thambiah of Kantharomadam. Petitioner.

Chellachchi wife of V. Thambiah of do. Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of January 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition.

It is ordered that Letters of administration, to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondent or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 16th day of February 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of January 1953. Sgd. S. RAJARATNAM, District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd C. C. Somasegaram, Proctor for Petitioner

The above Order Nisi is extended for 13th March 1953.

Sd S R Jaratnam, D. J.

(O. 129. 20 & 24.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1382

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Arunasalam of Sirupiddy. Deceased.

Ponnammah widow of Kandiah Arunasalam of Sirupiddy. Vs. Petitioner

1. Arunasalam Navaratnam

2. Theivanaipillai daughter of Arunasalam

3. Sivapackiam daughter of Arunasalam

4. Thanganayagi daughter of Arunasalam and

G. A. L. 5. Thambimuttu Vaithilingam all of Sirupiddy. Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of November 1951 in the presence of Mr. S. Ambalawane Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the above named 5th respondents be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors 1-4 respondents, and that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the said Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on the 28th day of January 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said 5th Respondent do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 26th day of Nov. 1951 (Sgd) V. S. Jayawickrama District Judge

Drawn by S. Ambalawane

Proctor for petitioner

Time to show cause extended to 23-2-53.

23-1-53 Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge (O 155 17 & 20)

Order Nisi Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1518

1. Mary Kanagamany Sinnadurai widow of Edward Sinnadurai of Uduwille. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Charles Selladurai of Chundikuli

2. Emily Ponnu widow of Paul Chinnayah of do. Respondents.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Edward Sinnayyah deceased of Uduwille.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq., District Judge, on the 10th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabayath Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner having been read, and the evidence taken and all parties heard;

It is ordered that the Will of Edward Sinnayyah Sinnadurai of Uduwille deceased dated 3rd October 1951 and numbered 1016 and attested by P. R. Rajendra Notary Public and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased as executrix and sole legatee unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 15th day of December 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 10th day of November 1952.

K. D. de SILVA, District Judge.

Time extended till 20-2-53. (M. 126. 17 & 20)

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