

PRISTINE RACIAL TRADITIONS AND THOUGHTS

What The Puranas Embody And Signify

SEVERAL books have been published during the last few years by Western scholars which display great erudition and conscientious research dealing with the main source-books of Eastern Scriptures (more especially the Buddhist and early Hindu texts). Some of our Indian scholars have also essayed a similar task departing in many respects from the orthodox methods of the Pandit and relying upon comparative studies of several civilizations and literatures. Unfortunately, however, many of the volumes published within the last decade have been vitiated by *a priori* theories and preconceived notions, the authors basing themselves upon some one or more fixed ideas, which they regard as basic to an epoch or to a literature.

Theories like those relating to the solar myth, the phallic cult, the fertility cult, totem worship, the deification of ancestors, the actual or notional consumption of the flesh and blood of selected animals or human victims and other ideologies may be instanced not only from such books as Frazer's *Golden*

(Sir C.P. Ranasamy Aiyar)

Bough but also Alan Llewelyn Powys' *Pathetic Fallacy* Grant Allen's *Evolution of the Idea of God* and innumerable other treatises.

Similarly, some of our scholars have stretched particular ideas to the breaking point. For example, some authors have concentrated upon the contrast between the so called Brahminical and ritualistic preoccupations supposed to have been exemplified in the *Rg.* and *Yajur* Vedas and the allegedly primitive pre-Aryan beliefs supposed to be typified in the *Atharva-Veda* and characteristic of a different race and culture.

So far has this process gone that such a learned and scrupulous writer as Zimmer has practically bisected the Indian scriptural heritage and drawn an amazing distinction between the Aryan contribution, i.e. *Rg-Veda* and the early Upanishads and the so-called pre-Aryan doctrines

of Yoga, Bhakti, and the Krishna cults, supposed to have been founded on essentially different approaches to life.

Intrinsic Study

It is time that Indian literature and thought should begin to be studied anew intrinsically, rather than extrinsically, and that conclusions should be arrived at by a perusal of the original documents and contemporaneous literature and tradition uninfluenced by any preconceptions. Especially is such a mode of approach needed in the case of the Puranas, which are too often dismissed as unhistorical and exaggerated narrations of improbable myths and legends and as designed to strengthen the unthinkingly idolatrous tendencies of the Indian mind.

While on this subject, it may be instructive to remember that in no civilization and in no culture are abstract ideas easily realized or pictured. Idols, it may be emphasized, need not be only representations in stone or marble or fresco or on canvas and there may be idols in the shape of mental images or fragments or they may even be merely conceptual.

It may be useful in this connection to remember Bacon's *Novum Organum*, wherein it is laid down that the human mind is almost invariably subject to one or other of the following tendencies, which too often hinder the application of the processes of induction and deduction of which Bacon was the champion. Bacon describes for types of idols; (a) Idols of the Tribe, having their origin in human nature itself, e.g. the tendency to observe instances favourable to a pre-conceived opinion; (b) Idols of the Cave originating in the constitution and circumstances of the individual; (c) Idols of the Market-place, being verbal fictions and confusions arising from men's association with each other; and (d) Idols of the Theatre, received into the mind from philosophical and other systems, which like stage-plays represent worlds of their own creation often in an unreal and scenic

Tamil Cultural Society

The Council of the Tamil Cultural Society with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. Nagalingam the President in the chair elected the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents of the Society. The Hon'ble Mr. S. Natesan, Chevalier Sir Sittampalam A. Gardiner, Senator A. M. A. Azec, Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Chief Magistrate, Colombo and Mr. A. Sabaratnam, Accountant. The Council also considered the report of the Sub-Committee relating to the programme of work of the Society. A series of lectures by Professor T. P. Meenadchi Sundaram of Madras was also arranged under the auspices of the Society and was delivered at Colombo.

fashion. In a very wise sentence Bacon concludes that 'forms constitute the alphabet of nature.'

It is in this spirit that it is stated in one of our philosophic poems; '*Ajnanam bhavanarthaya pratima parikshita*'—'Images have been fashioned for the purpose of aiding the thought of the un-instructed.' A very great Indian poet and philosopher, Appaya Dikshita, has, in a stanza full of suggestive profundity, asked forgiveness for three cardinal sins committed by him daily, those sins being; (1) the attribution of form to the formless and the worship of that form; (2) prayers and praises offered to the indescribable; and (3) the resort to temples and other places of pilgrimage in the quest of what is All-pervasive

The True Objectives

If these aspects are borne in mind, the true objectives of the Puranas will be adequately perceived and the truth appreciated of the maxim that our Dharma is 'Srutu, Smriti, Puranokta Dharma', including the Tantras in the Puranas. The *Srutis* are described as Prabhu Sambita, laid down by a lord or master, and the Puranas as *Smriti Sambita*, declared by a friend. In other words, the former partake of the nature of commandments the latter of conversation and advice, supported by stories and allegories, and designed for the

(Continued on page 2)

WOMAN AS SYMBOL OF THE DIVINE MOTHER

HOW SRI RAMAKRISHNA REALISED ATMANHOOD

(DURING the Sri Ramakrishna Jayanti, the following extracts reproduced from the *Vedanta Kesari* will afford our readers know at what spiritual level the sage looked at women.)

As the result of his success in the Tantrika and other practices, Sri Ramakrishna became like a child. To him woman was always a symbol of the Divine Mother. From now onward he regarded all women—even a street walker—as embodiments of the Divine Mother. He worshipped Her with the help of the stone image. He realised Her in all woman's form, in her living images. But the greatest of the living images he worshipped was no other than his divine consort, the Nun-wife who was the partner of his spiritual life and realisation and also the fulfiller of his great spiritual mission.

One auspicious night Sri Ramakrishna made the necessary arrangements for a special worship of Kali—the Divine Mother; but instead of the image of Deity he placed the living form of Sarada Devi, the Holy Mother, and worshipped her in the regular ceremonial way. Both the worshipper and the worshipped went into samadhi and attained their union on the transcendental plane.

Once Sarada Devi, as she massaged the Master's feet, asked him, 'What do you think of me?' Quickly came the answer, 'She who is worshipped in the temple, she who has given birth to this body, is again massaging my feet at this moment.' Both of them had realised their Divine nature, their Atmanhood.

It is the same spirit of which illumined sages declared.

'Thou art woman, Thou art man, Thou art boy, thou art girl, thou art the old tottering on the crutches, thou pervadest

the Universe in many forms.'

Sri Ramakrishna brought a new spiritual dignity to women. This he did by accepting the Guru, by worshipping the Holy Mother as a special manifestation of the Divine Mother of the Universe, and by looking upon all women as embodiments of the Mother Divine.

When he warned men of women or women of men, be placed before them the spiritual attitude—that men and women are not male and female animals but are the twofold manifestations of the same spirit. This spiritual outlook let us imbibe by all means, transform our lives and help to bring into being a new spiritual order in ourselves and the world.

May we remember Sri Ramakrishna's grand realisation of the Divine Mother—

'The Divine Mother revealed to me that She had become everything. She showed me that everything was full of consciousness. The image was consciousness, the door-sill was consciousness, the marble floor was consciousness—all was consciousness I found everything inside the room soaked, as it were, in Bliss—the Bliss of Sat-Chit-Ananda.'

May we all follow in the Master's footsteps, light the lamp of wisdom in the secret chamber of our heart, and see the Divine Mother manifest within ourselves, see Her manifest everywhere. Let us all remember that religion is realization, experience, being and becoming.

May the Mother Divine bless us all in every way.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, '53

Treasure These Thoughts

Convert all work into Yogic activity
Remember "work is worship of the Lord"
Vyavahara with the right bhav is Pooja

THE JAFFNA HOSPITAL

TRADITION has confirmed the importance which the Northern Capital has acquired by reason of its geographical situation, dimensional extent, volume of population and above all its urban activities. And steadily has Jaffna acquired and maintained a status second only to that of the metropolis; such it is that the Government has got a special responsibility to discharge in the matter of the provision of public facilities for this city. We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the Government to this fact and *inter alia* have mentioned the pressing need for the reconstruction of the Jaffna Railway Station in conformity with its increased requirements. We are now compelled to remind the Government of its routine responsibility in affairs which affect the welfare of the people of Jaffna. We make special mention of the recent changes which have been made in the administration of the Jaffna Civil Hospital and refer to the transfer of the Surgeon of this institution without provision for a similarly qualified Doctor to take the place of the out-going officer.

We do not pretend to be unaware of the normal procedure whereby Government officers are transferred from one place to another. Nor do we question the right of the Head of a Department to make changes in the staff of its institutions. But we are unable to find the reasons which have led the authorities to such an action as to deprive the Northern Hospital of the services of a qualified surgeon. The Jaffna Hospital today occupies such a position of importance by reason of actual need, that it requires the services of a complement of qualified surgeons and physicians in addition to the other

THE GLOBAL HEALTH INSTITUTION - W. H. O.

Its Objects And Achievements

There is no enterprise which can command greater devotion than the world crusade for world health. All its members—in field work, in research in policy and planning—are working on a common front and with the inspiration of dedicated minds. They know that they have the goodwill of the world as their warrant; they know also that given a real chance they can in a generation do for the "less happy" peoples that which is beyond the power of rulers and armies. They are already well on their way.

At the First World Health Assembly in 1948 it was resolved to concentrate on seven great fields of world health: on malaria, tuberculosis, and venereal disease; on maternal child health, and nutrition; and on environmental sanitation and public health organisation. The lessons learned in on us in Britain by Chadwick and Simon and Florence Nightingale are now abroad in the world. The battle is joined all along the line.

The World Health Organisation (W. H. O.) is one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations, with its own annual assembly, its modest budget, its half-yearly executive board, its director-general and secretariat, and its expert panels. It covers the whole world, except (since 1949) the Communist controlled peoples. It has no political pre-occupations; it neither has nor needs any supra-national powers. Its central function is to design and co-ordinate the big international health programmes and to provide those means for these programmes which the peoples cannot provide for themselves, in research, technical supplies, and the

normal requirements. In such circumstances it should not become necessary for the authorities to be reminded of its duty by the people of Jaffna.

The days of memorials and petitions had disappeared with the exit of Imperialism. Today in a democratic administration the needs of the people have to be supplied by the authorities on their own by means of a correctly conducted survey of the requirements of each village, town or city. If a Hospital has in its staff a qualified physician or a qualified surgeon, the transfer of that particular officer should not be effected until a similarly qualified officer has been selected for appointment to the vacancy.

It is amusing to note that as in days of old the people have been left in such a state of suspense as to compel them to make public protests against the manner in which the transfers in the Jaffna Hospital have been made. We are confident that the Member for Jaffna will take up the question with the Ministry of Health without loss of time and impress on the Minister the place Jaffna Hospital occupies among the Medical Institutions of this Island and advise him on the need for care in the matter of the appointments of suitably qualified surgeons and physicians to it.

training of skilled field workers. It promotes procedure for scientific and practical progress, from standard terminology and statistics to rules for quarantine.

This is all done hand in glove with six regional organisations: for the Americas, for Africa, for the Eastern Mediterranean, for South East Asia, and for the Western Pacific.

(By SIR JAMES ROSS)

Great Aim

The constitution of the Organisation expresses a great conception. The aim is "the highest attainable standard for health for every human being". And by health is meant "the state of complete physical and mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of disease".

The case for the Organisation is vital to the progressive countries of the world as well as to the backward regions where the health conditions are appalling. The policy provides for everyone the first sure basis of world peace and prosperity. It is much to be regretted that the Soviet Union called off its workers from the Organisation early in 1949 its satellite countries gradually dropped off, en suite, with a wistful reluctance.

The original concept was a large-scale attack on world disease. The Organisation is now training and enabling the countries to do for themselves the work that is within their power. Progress, central and local, is sorely hindered by political divisions and by financial stringencies. The financial shortage is not merely in the Organisation's budget, now about eight million dollars; domestic budgets are straitened by the burden of armaments for defence. Yet a vast deal is being done, mostly unobtrusively, in the backward communities, like the gentle rain irrigating a parched and starving country.

Much pioneering work was done by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations. We can recall today that per-

haps its greatest constructive work was in China, where the medical conditions in the interior had been primitive beyond belief.

Let us take Sardinia as an example of what can be done. This was a joint project by the Italian Government, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Rockefeller Foundation, to eradicate malaria from the island. The campaign began in 1946. The island was infested, and the effects hung like a curse on the people, their flocks, their agriculture, and every decent human activity. The agent used was dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (D D T) spraying, with its persistent qualities as an insecticide, for live mosquitoes and for their larvae. The technical direction was given by the International Rockefeller Health Division, over a five-year timetable, with 30,000 unemployed Sardinians in support. The effects were spectacular. By 1951 malaria transmission had completely ceased; no case of primary malaria was found in that year. The effect on productive efficiency was marvellous. As a by-product milk yield went up astonishingly, ascribed by some to the saving of energy in tail-wishing!

Malaria has been a chief factor in the world food shortage but D. D. T. control set up by the Organisation is rapidly doing its work in selected regions. "In China the World Health Organisation Mission was welcomed in Communist held provinces in the Middle East, Arab and Jewish doctors and nurses have worked side by side in the Organisation's medical teams. Among the 800,000 Arabs in the highly malarious regions of Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Transjordan the Organisation carried out an intensive campaign... The Greek expert in charge was sent on by the Organisation to India" for other field duty.

Seven malaria teams recruited by the Organisation are today demonstrating expert methods of control in South-East Asia.

The Organisation's work on the crusade on tuberculosis includes the creation of a modern training centre in Turkey, vaccine laboratories in India and in Mexico, and a diagnosis centre in San Salvador. In Greece—again a random illustration—laboratories for diagnosis are at work in Athens and Salonika with training courses for Greek nurses.

A like account can be given for each region under all the seven main branches of activity, for example in the protection of mothers and children, where more than 20 governments have been helped. In this and other spheres there is the closest team work with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

In sanitation and public health the great need is for trained staff native to the countries concerned, whether doctors, nurses, or sanitary engineers and administrators. For this there is an invaluable

Pristine Racial Traditions And Thoughts

(Continued from page 1)

purpose of instruction through example rather than precept. When the early British scholars, led by Sir William Jones and Colebrook performed their invaluable service in the matter of publishing and popularizing specimens of our sacred and secular literature, they unfortunately discounted the value of the Puranas, and persons like Macaulay spoke of their "wild chronology and weird stories". But, it is noteworthy that later writers have discovered that the Puranas, in the main, cannot be discounted even as historical material and a great controversy has been waged on this point between two learned antagonists—Barrie Dale Keith and Pargiter.

Be this as it may, one may plead for the inauguration of an intellectual palingenesis in this matter so that we may study and analyse our Puranas from an essential and intrinsic rather than a superficial or extrovert point of view. Without the need for elaborate discussion, it may be granted that the Puranas and Upanishads as their very names signify, embody pristine racial tradition and thoughts and they, taken in conjunction with the Ramayana (or Adi Kavya) and the Mahabharata, were brought into existence as instruments of popular education and enlightenment and as is well known, many of the Puranas include among their contents treatises on political economy, the art of government, law, medicine, archery, music and dance, and so forth. Indeed, many of them may be regarded as compendious anthologies including cosmogony, "ancient legends, nature lore, and theological, astronomical, and other handbooks.

The Srutis, including the Vedas and Upanishads, were carefully memorized from the beginning by the adoption of such devices as Gana and Jata, whereas the Ramayana the Mahabharata, and the Puranas were chanted at various gatherings, during sacrifices or in assemblies convened in hermitages and towns and were not memorized with absolute textual fidelity and, therefore, underwent additions and translations and interpolations.

The Puranas, as they exist at present, are not wholly "Purana" or ancient but are a combination of the very old and what is not so old. Viewed in this manner the Puranas may rightly be described as the embodiments of the ideas and the growing traditions of the race. Some scholars, having proceeded so far, have attempted to push the enquiry to curious lengths. For instance, one writer has asserted that all stories and theories of transmigration, the ideas of Hiranagarbha, of the Avatars of Krishna and Rama, the stories of Naga, the Matsyagandhi episode,

(Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 8)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE 1st INSTANT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1511

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Pavalam wife of Alfred Jessornayagam Goanamuttu of Urelu in Jaffna.

Deceased Siniyah Ponniah of Urumpiray, the attorney of Thanmavarather Thambithurai and wife Sugirtharatnam of Urumpiray presently of Malaya Petitioner

This matter coming for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and the petition of the petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting witnesses and the Notary of the said Last Will having been read:—

It is ordered that the said Last Will No. 1256 dated 28th October 1944 and attested by A. Subramaniam Notary Public is proved and probate be issued to the petitioner in the 1st instant returnable 20th March 1953.

This 9th day of Sept, 1952 Sgd Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge

(O 164 24 & 27)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1548

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of David Vyravanather Kandiah of Vaddukodai late of No 10 Parry Road Kuala-Lumpur in Malaya Deceased

In the matter of the British Courts Probate (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84.

Sambanther Kulansingam of Jaffna, the Attorney of Emma Amirtham Kandiah of No. 10 Parry Road Kuala-Lumpur, the Administratrix of the estate of the abovenamed deceased by virtue of Letters of Administration dated 8th day of March 1940 granted by the Supreme Court at Kuala-Lumpur under petition No. 146 of 1939

Applicant

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of Fourteen days from the date hereof,

Letter to the Editor

Insult Added To Inefficiency At The Jaffna Rly. Station

Sir.—I am a daily train-traveller. All of a sudden just after the Independence Day celebration I noticed a porter holding up passengers who came by the Pallai-Kankasanturai train reaching Jaffna between 8-15 and 8-30 a. m. at one gate for the purpose of examining tickets while the passengers at the other gate were moving as usual. The difference might have been caused by the difference in the ability or temperament of the two men. I noted the number of the porter (No. 2445) to see whether it was an individual defect or a general one.

Today (23-2-53) coming down by the same train I found that a porter without a number at the Western gate was delaying the passengers badly in spite of the murmur of the passengers. As my turn came looking at the porter I said "திருத்தவாசலம் வேண்டுகிறேன்" in order to make him feel that he was not right in delaying passengers in that manner. The porter literally snatched my purse containing the ticket and kept on looking at it just as one examines a forged currency note, uttering insulting words while all the other passengers behind me were held up.

I have nowhere else seen such insult added to inefficiency under garb of the performance of duty. Most of the passengers travelling by this train are officers, teachers and students who should reach their destinations before 9 O'clock. But the Jaffna Railway does not seem to be concerned about it. Is it so?

—A Daily Traveller.

the applicant will file in the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probate (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 for the sealing of Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of David Vyravanather Kandiah late of No. 10 Parry Road Kuala Lumpur, granted by the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur on the 8th day of March 1940.

Jaffna This 24th day of February, 1953

Sgd A. Subramaniam Proctor for Applicant (O. 163 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1452

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effect of the Late Kandiah Kanagaratnam of Thinnavelly in Jaffna.

Deceased Umopathy Sinnathamby of Urumpiray Petitioner.

1. Umopathy Thuraiappah of Urumpiray presently of Malaya and 2. Umopathy Chelliah of Nallur Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of May 1952 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the petitioner as heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased and that Letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of October 1952 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna This 8th day of May 1952.

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

16-2-53.

Time extended to 16-3-53.

Sgd Spencer Rajaratnam, D. J.

(O. 165. 24 & 27).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1509

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Ramalingam Saravanamuttu of Achcheloo in Jaffna.

Deceased Annappillai alias Muthupillai widow of Saravanamuttu of Achcheloo in Jaffna

1. Varathaledchumy daughter of Saravanamuttu 2. Saravanamuttu (Santharajah) and 3. Thambiah Ramupillai all of Achcheloo.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:—

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed as Guardian ad litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents, that the petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 12th day of December 1952 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna This 8th day of September 1952

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

13-2-53.

Time extended to 13th March 1953.

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam, D. J.

(O. 167. 24 & 27.)

The Global Health Institution-W H. O

(Continued from page 2)

scheme of World Health Organisation fellowships, to be held in countries with the best facilities—such as U. S. A., Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, France and Denmark.

Ten years ago, in the garden of a rest-house in the Sudan, a girl broke through the hedge and ran to me like a frightened animal—starved and emaciated—and held out her poor dumb hands for such pity as I could give. A moment afterwards she had run back to a scrub, but no one could ever forget the deep significance of that appeal.

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Tenders in sealed envelope marked "Tender for sale of mutton" will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 7th March 1953. The successful tender will be allotted the meat stall No. 2 (New Municipal Stall near Grand Bazaar Fish Market). Persons tendering should strictly abide by the following terms and conditions:

1. The successful tenderer, herein after referred to as he shall deposit three months rent in advance. 2. He will be allotted New Municipal Stall No. 2 near Grand Bazaar Fish Market. He should run this stall in terms of regulations framed by the Council for the control of meat stalls and shall pay stall rent fixed by the Council from time to time.

3. He should obtain a Butcher's licence.

4. All animals for slaughter should be passed by the Health Department; exposed for at least for 24 hours at the cattle pound and thereafter slaughtered at the slaughter house. No slaughter will be permitted on Fridays.

5. Meat shall be transported to the Meat Stall in approved boxes or cart.

6. For weighting mutton etc, sold at the stall, only approved scales and weights shall be used.

7. All employees working in the stall should be courteous to those who buy meat at this stall.

8. The stall should be open for inspection by the Medical Officer of Health and or other officers to find out whether the conditions are strictly adhered to.

9. He should also enter into an Agreement with the Council, that he will sell mutton etc. at prices fixed by the Council from time to time.

10. The Council reserves the right to terminate this contract within 24 hours and the successful tenderer will have no claim what-so-ever as damages.

11. A breach of any of the above mentioned regulations will render him liable to forfeiture of the advance deposited and cancellation of the licence forthwith.

K. SHANMUGAM Commissioner, M. C., Jaffna

Office of the Municipal Council Jaffna, February 20, 1953.

(G. 60, 24).

Pristine Racial Traditions And Thoughts

(Continued from page 2)

the exploits of Hanuman and Ganesh a pre Dravidian in origin and that the Rama story is a blend of three distinct legends, whereas the Mahabharata is more purely Aryan. Others have sought to introduce the rivalry between the Bramin and Kshatriya into such narratives as those dealing with the Sata as the witness of the Bharata war and with the uta Ugrasravas who made his recitals in the Naimisha forest

JAFFNA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for sale of Beef" will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 7th March, 1953. The successful tenderer will be allotted a space of land at Navanthurai Market for erecting a temporary "Thakaram" shed for the Beef Stall at his own cost. Persons tendering should strictly abide by the following terms and conditions:—

1. The Successful tenderer, hereinafter referred to as he shall deposit three months rent in advance.

2. He will be allotted a space of land at Navanthurai Market for erecting a temporary "Thakaram" shed at his own cost for the Beef Stall.

3. He should enter into an Agreement that he will demolish the temporary shed when ordered by the Council to do so and not claim any compensation therefor.

4. He shall pay the rent regularly fixed by the Council from time to time

5. He should obtain a Butcher's Licence.

6. All animals for slaughter should be passed by the Health Department, exposed for at least 24 hours at the cattle pound and thereafter slaughtered at the slaughter house. No cows will be allowed to be slaughtered under any circumstances. No slaughter will be permitted on Fridays.

7. Meat shall be transported to the meat stall in approved closed boxes or cart

8. For weighting beef etc, sold at the stall only approved scales and weights shall be used.

9. All employees working in the stall should be courteous to those who buy meat at this stall

10. The stall should be open for inspection by the Medical Officer of Health and or other officers to find out whether the conditions are strictly adhered to.

11. He should also enter into an Agreement with the Council that he will sell beef etc at prices fixed by the Council from time to time.

12. The Council reserves the right to terminate this contract within 24 hours and the successful tenderer will have no claim what-so-ever as damages.

13. A breach of any of the above mentioned regulations will render him liable to forfeiture of the advance deposited and cancellation of the licence forthwith.

K. SHANMUGAM Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office, Jaffna, 20th Feby. 1953.

(G. 61. 24.)

"EXCELSIOR" CARNIVAL & EXHIBITION

St. Patrick's College, Jaffna

April, 24th to May 4th.

Tenders are invited for:

RESTAURANTS—CHINESE FEEDS, ICE CREAM—BEER, CHOCOLATES—CIGARETTES, AMUSEMENTS—SIDE SHOWS, ILLUMINATIONS, ETC., ETC.

Applications are called for:

TRADE STALLS—EXHIBITS.

CLOSING DATE: 20th MARCH

For particulars apply to:

Chief Executive Officer,

"Excelsior Carnival"

St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

(M 257 24, 27, & 3)

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 Kanthermadam, Jaffna. Deceased.

Veluppillai Thambiah of Kanthermadam Petitioner.

Vs.

Chellachchy 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.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, D. J.

(O. 129. 20 & 24.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 1578

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kamelambikai 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 widow 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)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF VAVUNIYA,

held at Mullaittivu

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.

Vs

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 Connambalam of do

5 Subramania Udaiyar Thiagarajah of do

6 Selvanayagi daughter of Subramaniam of do

7 Veluppillai Udaiyar Thil; laimbalam of do

The 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad-litem the 7th respondent

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. Swaminather Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner 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 person 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. Swaminather Proctor for Petitioner, O. 128 20 & 24)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1510

In the matter of the Intestate estate and effects of the late Sinnathamby Kulanthaiveluppillai of Achcheloo in Jaffna. Deceased.

Achimuttu widow of Kulanthaiveluppillai of Achcheloo in Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1. Kulanthaiveluppillai Nagendram of Karainagar and
2. Sinnathamby Thillayampalam of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of September 1952 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent be appointed as Guardian-ad litem over the minor, the 1st respondent, that the petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 12th day of December 1953 appear and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 8th day of September 1952.

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

20-2-53. Time extended to 20th March 1953.

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam, D. J.

(O. 166. 24, & 27.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 485

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of Chellamma wife of Chinnathambiar Veluppillai Kandiah of Alvai West. Deceased.

Chinnathambiar Veluppillai Kandiah of Alvai West.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Amutharatnam of Alvai West
2. Kandiah Jayaratnam of do
3. Suththamalar daughter of Kandiah of Alvai West.
4. Chelvamalar daughter of Kandiah of do
5. Kandiah Poopalaratnam of do
6. Kanthymalar daughter of Kandiah of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge Point Pedro on the 2nd day of February 1953 in the presence of Kandaiya & Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 2nd day of December 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved and admitted to Probate and that the Petitioner be declared Executor of the said Last Will and that Probate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of March 1953 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of February 1953.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH, District Judge.

(O. 162. 24 & 27.)

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