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NO 9.

FIRST SARVODAYA CONFERENCE

ADDRESS OF WELCOME
BY MR. K. NESIAH

IT is with feelings of great joy as well as of humility that I offer you all a cordial welcome to the first Sarvodaya Conference, so appropriately held in the village of Neervely. It is a momentous occasion—if we are really planting in our country a doctrine that symbolizes at once peace and revolution.

Sri S. H. Perinbanayagam, President of the All Ceylon Gandhia Seva Sangam, it will be presently my duty to request you to preside over this Conference. It will not be out of place for me to remind the gathering here that it was just thirty years ago that you were the first one of a band of young men whose idealism fired the imagination of the country. It was an intensely patriotic band that dared at that time to stand courageously for One Ceylon and a Free Ceylon. Were we not making history when we made Mahatma Gandhi tread the soil of Lanka? And when from this vantage ground in the North we invited eminent Indian leaders like Sarojini Devi, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and Jawaharlal Nehru, speak the message of freedom to these shores, were we not helping to shape the destiny of our land?

The memory of those inspiring days comes back to me when in the name of the four-year old All Ceylon Gandhia Seva Sangam, I welcome to the Sarvodaya Ashram grounds at Neervely. Sri Shankar Rao Deo and his distinguished colleagues who are playing such a noble part in the great Sarvodaya movement in India today. May I take the liberty of saying that the verdict of history will be that it was our privilege as well as yours to have lived in such a time as this and to have had as our contemporary one of the finest spirits that ever trod the earth. I am compelled to remind ourselves of our great legacy since it has often been the misfortune of humanity to miss a great age when there is one and then to hark back to golden ages of the past. No need I warn this gathering against mistaking for an age of gold, the golden speed and the

romantic gadgetry of a certain way of life.

The Independence
Of Ceylon

The independence of Ceylon, which was in a sense the by-product of Indian freedom, was gained without any preceding struggle such as has marked the freedom movements of history. Freedom so gained found us hardly ready for its responsibilities. For one thing, the nation state of Ceylon is more the result of the political unity and rule of law that was unwittingly forced on us by a century and half of British rule rather than of the mental homogeneity that goes to make a people. One Nation. Geographical fact and historic circumstance has no doubt created a fundamental cultural unity in the entity called Ceylon, but our accustomed loyalties were to the caste, the creed and the race. The only territorial tie we knew normally was to the village community. No doubt occasionally a powerful monarch built a country wide dynastic state, but then it was a dynastic state, not a nation state; the people belonged to the monarch rather than the monarch represented the nation. We have hardly outgrown our ancient conceptions and the ideal of the homogeneous secular democratic nation state has still to get hold of our people.

With hardly any widespread democratic convictions, little social equality and social mobility, democracy is not much more than a form of government; behind it there is no democratic society. It is true that men and women march to the polls once in a few years; but in the making of the nation's laws or the nation's mind on daily affairs of state, the ordinary citizen plays no part. Why, in his personal life, his liberty means little to him. In a sense we are becoming a Welfare State, but it is the paternal state where the relationship between state and citizen is that of paymaster and payee, whereas the true Welfare State is one where every citizen is a partner, as Nehruji has observed.

That there is little sense of community of social con-

science among the bulk of citizens may be explained, negatively by the absence of a struggle for freedom; more positively, by factors such as the hang-over of the communal and credal loyalties of the past, the unnatural conditions of foreign rule which bred an irresponsible civic outlook, the growth of a colonial elite divorced from the mass of the population, and a system of education that was more training for individual careers in a colonial setting than education for social and spiritual living.

Our Economy

When we turn from the quality of our citizenship to an analysis of our economy again, we should not be deceived by our apparent well being and our relatively fair standard of living. The report of the International Bank Mission 1952 describes this as an under-developed land and us as an under-employed people. The verdict is a correct one. Witness these facts. 6.75 million acres of the 25,332 sq miles of land is cultivable, but only 3.5 million acres is under cultivation; of this, 2.25 million acres is taken up by the commercial crops like tea, rubber and coconut and just 1.25 million acres is used for paddy cultivation. Of the 700,000 tons of rice we had annually, the greater part 4,00,000 tons are imported at a high cost; we pay our big food and textile bill by our exports crops which have been developed largely by foreign enterprise. Rice cultivation not only suffers from poor yields and insufficient acreage devoted to it, but from the system of fragmented farms, the average farm being less than an acre—'postage stamp' plots as the Bank Mission calls it! At the other extreme are tea, rubber and even coconut grown in big estates, individually or company owned; the workers are just wage earners.

Meanwhile, we decided to catch up with the Industrial Revolution. The state's intervention in industrial undertakings took the form of highly mechanised factories involving huge capital costs. In effect this means exporting employment and importing unemployment, for you employ a very small labour force to work the factory here compared with the much larger force employed abroad to manufacture and repair the multitude of machines in-

involved. There is now considerable disappointment because these undertakings have been run at a loss and some of them are being closed down. The main reasons for this state of affairs are the low product on efficiency of those employed and the poor demand for local products from consumers. The right attitude towards work in a public concern and towards public property has been lacking and manual work has been looked down upon. 'For too many young Ceylonese the ideal job consists in sitting at a desk and telling others what to do', observes the Bank Mission. When it came to marketing of industrial or other goods, reliance was placed on an Industrial Products Act by which importers of articles like shoes or steel, towels or tumblers, were compelled to buy a quota of local manufactures. It has worked none too well. The patriotic fashion which has been long in vogue in India by

which private citizens and Government Departments extensively patronize locally made articles has not yet appeared in Ceylon. There must be very few Ceylonese who would do what Nehruji is reported to have done at a conference the other day—of refusing to use soap for a wash when he found that the cake of soap provided was not made in India! It is a simple truth that any scheme of industrialisation must depend for its success more upon the patriotic urge of the producers and consumers in the country than upon the excellence of the blueprints.

A Social Philosophy
For The State

The remedy for our political and economic ills is not to be found in more laws or more plans, but in ensuring that all laws and institutions, plans and programmes, are terms of a clearly thought out social philosophy. The lesson of history is that moral and social values are funda-

(Continued on page 5)

THIRUVALLUVAR'S
MESSAGE TO MANKIND

An Open Sesame To Victorious Living

WHAT Shakespeare means to the English Speaking World, Thiruvalluvar means to the Tamils. Tirukural, his masterpiece is acclaimed to be a Gem of purest ray serene in the literary diadem of Indian Thought—an open Sesame to a victorious living. Through Tirukural to life spans a royal highway and those who have trod this pathway but once, have been inspired and strengthened by its encyclopaedic charm.

Fashion's Perfect Society

It is fitting that Thiruvalluvar Day should be celebrated and the memory of this wizard of the Tamils honoured at the going down of the Sun and in the morning. An enlightened study of Kural is all-rewarding for in no other work of the Tamil Nad, do we get such a wonderful insight into the mental, moral and social horizons of the Tamils, in such crisp and terse form. Even though it is considered an epitome of the genius of the Tamil race, its message is to the whole community of mankind. That "Self-know-

ledge, Self reverence and Self Conquest"—these three alone lead life to sovereign power—has been clearly expounded by Sage Valluvar, with great illustrative wealth of imagery, clarity of diction and profundity of thought. He delineates Virtue and Truth in their eternal essence and

By

Mrs. R. R. Navaratnam,

M. A., M. LITT.

does not ponder at the mystery of the human mind, as Marcus Aurelius or Pope. In Kural, sovereign morality and reason are enthroned but the tenderest emotions and culture of the Soul are equally probed into, as the Author develops on the theme of the magnanimous, Perfect man and woman. In Aristotelian style, he fashions the perfect society in which a man of harmonious development can live move and have his living. Man grows in greater stature,

(Continued on page 2)



திருவள்ளுவர்.

சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் சகலமும்
சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானநிலிச்சையும்
சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானவித்தேந்தமே
சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானநிலி காட்டுமே

திருவள்ளுவர்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

All ye lovers of wisdom!
protect your minds from the
craving for pleasure, and
engage them in spiritual
wisdom.

CORONATION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

WHAT time the Great Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom was being crowned in stately splendour and picturesque pomp in the Westminster Abbey of coronation history, British Mountaineers already crowned with success were standing on the summit of the Majestic Mount Everest. While the one occasion was a traditional ceremony which reminded the British people of their inherent sense of the highest form of civic consciousness, the other was the triumphant culmination of a series of attempts to unravel the mysteries of mighty nature at super-human height. And both events have captured the imagination of the entire universe. The glorious ideal of a democratic model of monarchical Government stands reflected in the resplendent grandeur of the ceremony of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. In similar way the presence of British climbers on the top of the peak of a snow-capped mountain range indicates the zeal of man to march forward and upward.

What the Great English Poet of perpetual fame, King of Elizabeth I, will certainly apply to her namesake at whose coronation we rejoice with the rest of the world.

She shall be a pattern to all
prince living with her.

And all that shall succeed.

All princely graces that
may be.

Such a mighty piece as this is
With all the virtues that
attend the good

Shall be doubled on her: truth
shall nurse her.

Holy and heavenly thoughts

THIRUVALLUVAR'S MESSAGE TO MANKIND

(Continued from page 1)

in a society which encourages fullness of experience.

The gift of a loving heart, sensibility to shame, beneficence, compassion and truthfulness—all these are the touchstones of a man of noble character and humility is his charm. At the altar of "Honour", bend your knee, but not before insolent might. Cultivate modesty in the days of bounty and arm yourself with dignity in the days of adversity.

Valluvar extols the virtue of the culture of the soul, as a heavenly attribute—one that makes man a perfect being. It is difficult to translate these stanzas nor define the term "culture". It is a harmonious blending of qualities—goodness mingled with sympathy, tact, graciousness and tolerant humour and the key which produce the symphony of life. Even the wisest of mankind will appear mean without being touched by the fire of courtesy and lit by the smile of this kindly mirth.

Pours Forth Wisdom Of The Ages

Poets and authors have tried hard to establish new forms and give freedom to old ones. Tiruvalluvar has created a vehicle of expression in which he has enshrined the wisdom of the ages in rhythmic couplets—Man's quest for Truth and purity has been unceasing, and volumes have been written on these themes. Yet note the freshness of the opening couplet on Dharma, where he defines it as unalloyed Purity of mind—Gracious, calm and unspeaking, the Poet gazes from the quiet lights of the lowly men and women to the lofty heights of kingly grandeur and O'er it all throws a sanctifying light of sovereign morality. One has to read the Chapters on the Bliss of Domestic felicity to understand the spell he casts on the web of human existence. He is not the stern philosopher-moralist that Manu was, nor did he gather into his fold the riches of the Kingdom of the Spirit like Manicavasagar, but to him was revealed the language of the humblest commonality

still counsel her.

God shall be truly known;
and those about her

From her shall read the
perfect ways of honour.

The Crown symbol in a Constitutional Monarchy is an agreeable contradiction much more than what is indicated in a dreadful dictatorship in democracy. Hence our rejoicings.

who lived closest to the Infinite. If nature touched his imagination comparatively little, he wrought in exquisite lines the rhythm of a harmonious life and he had no difficulty in seeing life as a whole, and seeing at the same time, the light of eternity playing in and round it.

Venerates Womanhood

Women wherever they are, would lift up their hearts in silent homage to the Sage for his veneration of womanhood. Here is a graceful image which the mind has gathered for itself outside itself:

"Self she nurtures, tireless
her search for beautiful truth;
And Oh for the touch of
gentle care o'er her own true
love".

Not all the heroines of Shakespeare or Goethe or even Dante's Beatrice or Helen of Troy are clothed in such lyric of the eternal feminine. The stanzas depicting love, Self Sacrifice, Hospitality, Graciousness defy translation.

He pictures the Earth as a beautiful wonderful place and in the pail on Rains we get the effect of the thirsty showers, when he exclaims the dripping rains as the giver of nourishment. Social evils and social graces give to our mundane earth both dignity and depravity. It is like an arrow meeting a cross wind that he portrays the pitfalls of the Self-righteous men. Simple seems the path to perfection but the thorns on the way side are many. Backbiting, fear, jealousy, envy can corrupt even a man of virtue. Whatever the subject he deals with, he comes back to the central theme of Man's Happiness on Earth. The millennium has to be established on earth and why wait for the morrow. Gird up your loins—"Anger is unborn in the hearts of these pilgrims who climb on the Rock of Goodness". That is where Plato too finds his Summum Bonum.

In Kural, the vision of human love, enabling human existence awes us. Can the strong staves stem the tide of love? Those who cannot love live for themselves. Those enriched by love live for others.

Builds The Temple Of Truth

Finally Valluvar suggests that "Thyaga" comes in beautiful raiment and in the heart of man's darkness, creates laughter and joy and so He salutes her as the finest offspring of love. Her companions are sweet speech, hospitality and gracious deeds. Beholding the mellowing fruits on the tree—will we cover the entire fruits?

Though he left unsung the glories of the other world, his message grips us: let us build a temple on earth by our lives—a temple dedicated to Truth and Blessedness and dwell in harmony.

His unfailing certainty of touch, the gaiety and liveliness as well as gravity, his power of noble thought and emotion joined to the luxuriance of imagery which varies despite the sameness of metre of the couplets—all these have passed into religious experience, and it is our solemn duty to revivify the message of Kural and reinterpret it to the Modern World.

Truly Tiruvalluvar remains an enigma behind his work—His lowly birth, His Age and Social background but he has put his heart so close to the world about him that his

sympathy seems to pass into its body, returning thence charged with acknowledged and subtle understanding that makes his language haunted. He forges his pen in the workshop of creation—what gives Kural its sublimity is the Author's definite experience of realised beauty within his life. He saw and felt that this world was neither a blot nor blank but means intensely and well. It is this universal unity that gives Kural its undying fame.

His genius has been born of Indian Thought—not of poets or philosophers but of the common folk. 'The exchange of international thought is the only possible salvation of the World' said Hardy and Kural in this light deserves our careful study and enlightened exposition.

Visit of His Holiness ARUNASALA THESIGAR

(of Kunrakudi)

TO THE
SAIYA PARIPALANA SABHAI
ASHRAM

ON FRIDAY (12-6-1953) AT 5.30 P. M.

His Holiness will deliver a Lecture on that occasion

All are cordially invited.

A. ARULAMBALAM,

Secretary,

Saiya Paripalana Sabha.

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Proctor

Secretary

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Treasurer

(M 40, 5 & 12)

GANDHIAN IDEAL OF A WELFARE STATE

Spirit Of Reform A Driving Social Force

(Speech delivered by Shri C. C. Desai, Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon at the All-Ceylon Sarvodaya Conference at Neervelly, Jaffna on May 29, 1953)

The ideal of Sarvodaya (the welfare of all) has come to be clearly defined and has proved to be the inspiration of countless number of people since the passing away of Mahatma Gandhi. It is historically correct to say that when great men live, the principles they stand for are often over-shadowed by their personality. The principles that Gandhi stood for during his life time were not perhaps as forceful a source of inspiration as his lived life. He had a great following and drew under his leadership people of diverse faiths and from different spheres of life. His politics appealed to some; his ascetic life to some others. But if one were to analyse the one unfailing factor which roused and fascinated millions of people, it was his essential humanity. It was his concern for the welfare of all the people regardless of caste, creed or colour, that never failed to move all those who came into contact with him.

The Concept Of Sarvodaya

Gandhi has often confessed that he had read very little outside text books and of this little, John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last' and the Bhagwad-gita were the main sources of his inspiration. He found reflected in Ruskin's work some of his deepest convictions and these formed the basic principles of his concept of Sarvodaya. Gandhi listed them as follows:

(1) That the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.

(2) That a lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's, inasmuch as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.

(3) That a life of labour i. e. the life of the tiller of the soil and the handi-craftsman is the life worth living.

These he made his guiding principles through out his life, and what was later come to be known as Sarvodaya, he described as constructive work.

Universal Acceptance

It is indeed remarkable how the ideal of Sarvodaya

has caught the imagination of not only the people of India, but of people in other lands. It gives me the greatest pleasure to be associated with the Ceylon Sarvodaya Conference. That such a conference is meeting here in this Island is solid proof — if proof were required — that Gandhiji's ideal of a welfare state is a universal ideal. As the world is organised today, political divisions are inevitable and nation states are assured of long existence. But society is not to be confused with the state and the spirit of reform is a driving social force in all nation states. The greatest amount of recognition to the Sarvodaya movement comes when a Government dedicate itself to the creation of a welfare state. I am in the happy position of representing such a Government. But the Sarvodaya movement is independent of governments. It is a movement of the people for bettering themselves and the motivating force is self-help.

It appears to me that while the movement for Sarvodaya in each country will have the same guiding principles, the nature of the work that people undertake will depend on the complexion of the societies in which they live. There can be no hard and fast rules because the problems of each society are different. The needs of different countries in the matter of securing the welfare of the people are widely different, depending in each case on the levels of industrial and social organisation. So long as the means adopted accord with the principles of Sarvodaya, there should be little quarrel about the names given to various movements.

Selfless Service

In India, for instance, the principle of Sarvodaya animates the Government when it legislates for the welfare of labour; it animates the thousands of workers in the various Community Projects where they strive towards bettering the lives of the people and it animates that frail figure of a man, Vinoba Bhave, when he walks the length and

breadth of the country asking for land for the landless. More and more selfless and able workers in India are coming up to work for the Sarvodaya ideal. There has, for instance, been a magnificent example recently in the village Vedchi in Bardoli Taluk. A Sarvodaya plan has been formulated by the villagers themselves and worked by them, having for its basis the creation of a bond of joint effort and results. The main objects of the plan is all-round development and not emphasis on any one particular aspect to the detriment of other lines of progress. Increased food production, real cattle-wealth, sound health and education for all, better communications, subsidiary occupations and a marshalling of local labour so as to avoid waste of resources on one hand and prevent drudgery on the other are the main features of the plan. The central idea is to stop waste and exploitation by means of improved appliances so as to advance local productivity.

Similar plans and schemes are being worked by people themselves in all parts of India. It is only at this level of voluntary work for improvement that all people can come together irrespective of political differences. Followers of all political parties in India are now coming forward to co-operate with Sarvodaya movement. This is indeed a magnificent example of the unifying force of social reform which can be copied by all countries.

The Sarvodaya movement has a special appeal to countries of the South-East Asia region which are newly independent. The political independence has awakened in them a great desire for self-sufficiency. The economic and social sustaining force for this political aspiration can come only from a movement such as the Sarvodaya. The problems before these countries are similar and require the same kind of approach. A Government can do a great deal to the people but the people themselves can do far more. That is what Mahatma Gandhi taught throughout his life. The greatest tribute that the world could pay to him would be to embody his principles in every-day conduct.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 34 T

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathipillai S'innadurai of Madduvil North who died in Singapore, Malayan Union Deceased
Sivakamipillai widow of Kanapathipillai S'innadurai of Madduvil North, Chavakachcheri Petitioner
Vs
Minor 1 Amirthambigai daughter of S'innadurai, Minor 2. Annaledchumy daughter of S'innadurai both of Madduvil North and 3. Aiyampillai S'innappah of Sella Pillaiyar Koviladi Madduvil North, Chavakachcheri Respondents

This matter of the application of the petitioner above-named praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased be granted to her coming on for determination before A. W. N. Rajah, Esqr. District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 18th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Siva Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner and the Supreme Court Order dated 21st March 1953 conferring sole testamentary jurisdiction on this Court having been read; It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner as widow of the deceased abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be granted to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested in this estate shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of June 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioners do produce before this Court the said minors 1st and 2nd Respondents on the said day.

The 18th day of May 1953
Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Siva Rajah.
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 25 29 & 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 490

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Kanapathipillai Thirubalasubramaniam of Thunnalai South Deceased
Thirubalasubramaniam Arumugam of Thunnalai South Petitioner
Vs
Kanapathipillai Arumugam of do Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadaraja Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro, on the 12th day of May 1953 in the presence

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1309.

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramaniam Vinasithamby of Velanai East. Deceased.

1. Sinnathamby Sadasivam and wife
2. Parupatham both of Mankumpan.
Vs Petitioners.
1. Veerkathy Veluppillai of Mankumpan
2. Thambayah Nadarajah of do.
3. Thambayah Somasundaram of do
4. S'innappu Somasundaram of do.
5. Kanapathipillai Subramaniam of do
6. Kanapathipillai Thamotheerampillai and wife
7. Manikkam of do
8. S'innathurai Tharumalingam and
9. wife Sivakkolunthu of do
10. Saravanamuttu Kulasekaram and
11. wife Puwaneswari of do
12. Vinasithamby Kanapathipillai of do.
13. Velu Appakkutty and wife
14. Theivanaipillai of do
15. Vaithianather Arulampalam and
16. wife S'innammah of do
17. Chellappa Kandiah of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of May 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioners and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners as the 2nd petitioner is one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 3rd day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of May 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.
(O. 23 29 & 5.)

of Mr N A Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner as the son of the deceased, unless the Respondent or any other persons appear before this Court on the 25th day of June 1953 at 10. O'clock in the forenoon and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary

This 12th day of May 1953

Sgd. A. W. Nadaraja
District Judge
Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 26 29 & 5)

HOW DID THESE ERRORS CREEP IN ?

(BY E. P. RASIAH)

THERE is a popular belief that Turkey rhubarb comes from Turkey—it is not actually so. It grows on the mountain chain between Tartary and Siberia. Panama hats are not made in Panama, but in Ecuador.

Dutch clocks are not Dutch but of German (Deutsch) manufacture. Indian ink comes from China and not India. Bath brick, used for cleaning knives and polishing metals, comes from Bridgewater and not from Bath. Cat-gut used by medical science does not come from the cat but the sheep. German silver, an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, was thought to have been first produced at Hildburghausen in Germany, yet it has been used by the Chinese centuries before.

Here are a few misnomers of English nomenclatures—Black-lead is

plumbago or graphite and has no lead in it. Sealing wax contains no wax but is made of shellac, turpentine and cannobar. Titmouse is not any kind of mouse, as its name would seem to suggest,—it is a bird. And the plural of family enough is tit-mice. There is no bone in whale-bone. It is really baleen, an elastic substance found in the mouth of the whale.

Rice-paper used for making cigarettes, is not made of rice, but from a pithy plant called "tung-tau". There is no camel's hair in a camel's hair brush. It is made from the hair of squirrels. A pine apple is neither an apple nor a pine, but botanically speaking, a berry.

Ask almost anyone as to who invented wireless and the answer would be 'Marconi'; but Marconi never

made any such claim for he never gave us wireless. Marconi only invented "the spark" (damped wave) telegraphy which has been responsible for saving thousands of lives at sea, but neither music nor speech could be transmitted by this method. In fact, wireless is a cumulative product of many. The transmission and reception of wireless was made possible by Edison and Fleming who were responsible for the invention of "the thermionic valve."

It is said that Hertz sent wireless messages more than 10 years before Marconi began his work and the first recorded use of wireless by the British Post Office was in 1895, when wireless communication was set up between the Island of Mull and the mainland following the breakdown of a cable.

It was not Shakespeare as is commonly believed who originated the phrase

"all the world's a stage" for, an old Greek poem written by Palladius of Alexandria contains the words:—

'All the world's a stage,
a show;
Then learn thy part with
all thy heart
Or bear the burden of
thy wee'

The general belief that snakes are fond of music is contrary to the view of experts from the London Zoo. They say that snakes are stone deaf to ordinary sounds. In reality the snake is said to sway too and fro in harmony with the motions of the snake-charmer who moves his leg, keeping time with the melody he produces. According to a Tamil song, the snakes have no ears—their eyes perform the dual functions of seeing and perhaps hearing—hence the appellation of "கேள்வி".

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1455.

In the matter of the estate of
the late Rasamma widow
of Vettivelu Sadasivampilai
of Saravanai east.
Deceased

Thuraiappah Ponnambalam
of Velanai east.
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vaithilingam Chellappah of Saravanai west
2. Sinnathambay Somasundaram of do
3. Ponnambalam Karthigesu and wife
4. Chellamma of Mandaitivu
5. Kandiah Sabaratnam and wife
6. Visaladchy of Vaddukoddai west
7. Ponnappa Somasundaram of Oddumadam, annarponnai. Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of February 1953 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 It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the above named deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 18th day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 13th day of February 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

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

18-5-53.
Order Nisi extended for
19th June 1953

Intd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.
(O. 22, 29 & 5)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 1609 Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Kandiah Velupillai of Karainagar North Deceased.
Paruwathipillai widow of Kandiah Velupillai of Karainagar North.

Petitioner.
This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on the 15th day of May 1953, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 15th May 1953 and the affidavit of the Notary dated 5th May 1953 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 8820 dated 29th February 1948, made by the deceased and attested by K. S. Mahesa Sarma, Notary Public, the Original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner abovenamed is the Executrix named therein and she is hereby declared entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

This 15th day of May 1953.
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge.
(O. 24, 29 & 5)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1494

In the matter of the estate of the late Valambikai widow of Visuvalingam-chetty of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna Deceased
Kanagasabai Chettiar Gunaratnam of Pt. Pedro

Vs. Petitioner
Kavuriamma widow of A. Dharmarajachetty of Pt. Pedro Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of March 1953 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.

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 respondents or any others interested shall appear before this court on or before the 1st day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 27th March 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Order Nisi extended for
12th June 1953

Intd. S. R.
D. J.
(O. 20, 29 & 5)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 7-6-53 TO 13-6-53

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

This is a very agreeable week for social undertakings. You will have much comfort and friends of the opposite sex will be very helpful. New ventures will bring in very good results.

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

Most of your worries will be over by the end of this week. Financial gains promised but it will help you only to settle some debts. Strangers will help you a good deal.

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

Progress after initial difficulties shown this week. Family conditions should improve. But you will be worrying your head over affairs. Do not go out of the way to help friends.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

A favourable week. You will be able to put down opposition. Gains through landed properties also promised. New ventures will bring in the desired results.

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

Your brothers and sisters will help you much this week. Success in educational pursuits and fame promised. But it is not well on the domestic side. The first day of the week may prove a bit troublesome.

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

Your worries will be lessened after mid week. Women associates will be very helpful. New ventures will be successful and opposition will melt away. The first 3 days likely to upset you a bit.

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

Not a good week. You will have to work very hard for your success. Misunderstanding with friends and official troubles likely. Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday the worst out of the lot.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will be quick to pick up quarrels this week. Your married partner's relatives likely to cause you much expenditure. Troubles through secret enemies also shown. Thursday afternoon Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

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

This promises to be a successful week for professional or business deals. But all is not well on the domestic side. A woman is likely to make trouble somewhere.

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

Much of your worries will be over this week. Put your hand sternly wherever it is needed if you want to get things done. You will find it easy to triumph over your competitors.

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

You will have no mental peace this week. All is well on the professional side. But beware of secret enemies and new friends. Indications for ill health specially abdominal complaints shown.

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

Vehicles will cause you much expenditure and annoyance this week. Family affairs will remain unsettled for some time. Relatives likely to cause you much trouble end of week.

THREE CORONATION KNIGHTHOODS

Several Imperial and Local Honours

On the occasion of the Queen's Coronation 33 got awards from Queen Elizabeth Sir Ukwatte Jayasundera has been awarded the K B. E. while Dr. N. Attygalle and Gate Mudaliyar S T. B. Rodrigo have been created Knights Bachelor.

The Honours include the following:

C. E. E.

Mr. P. J. Hudson, O B E,
G A., N P.
Mr T C Rajaratnam O B E,
J P, U M

O. B. E.

Mr K Kacagasundaram,
C C S

I. S. O

Mr K C Selvadurai

M. B. E. (Military)

Warrant Officer M Arumai-
nayagam

Dr. C. Gurusamy who has been made a J. P., retired from the Govt. Medical Service as Medical Superintendent, Jaffna. He has been a leading social worker. As President of the North Ceylon Prohibition League he organised the polling for the abolition of Arrack Taverns in the Peninsula. He is also the President of the Jaffna Rotary Club. In religious affairs Dr. Gurusamy has been taking an abiding interest and is the President of the Board of Trustees of the Sivathondan Circle. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha.



Muhandiram E. P. Rasiah is another social worker who

M. B. E. (Civil)

Lieutenant Colonel S
Saravanamuttu

Local Honours

Justice of the Peace

Dr C Gurusamy (Jaffna
District)

Mr S V O Somanadar
(Batticaloa District)

Mudaliyar

Muhandiram K T T Kan-
diah and Muhandiram A M
Selvaratnam

Muhandiram

Mr E P R. siah

Mr S A Vaitialingam

Mr S Sadasivam

Mr J S Eliathamby



has been making good use of his retired life. He is the President of the Jaffna District Co-op. Agricultural Producers' Union and Treasurer of the C. N. A. P. T.

He is also the Treasurer of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha

As Secretary of the Jaffna District Community Centres' Union Mr. Rasiah took a leading part in founding the 'Samooga Thondan' a monthly publication for the furtherance of the Community movement.

FIRST SARVODAYA CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1)

mental for the greatness of a nation. It won't do to have a lawyer's document for a constitution; like the Indian Constitution, it should embody the outlines of a Social Philosophy. A patchwork of administrative provisions does not constitute a country's law of education; like the English Education Act of 1944, the aims and character of your education should be set forth. A village hall and a government grant are not enough to make a real Community Centre; you should ensure that you are building up a community around the centre. Again, colonization schemes will avail little, though individual settlers may be ever so adventurous and government assistance ever so generous, unless you are settling a real community with all that is needed for a rich corporate life.

The purpose of this Sarvodaya Conference is to turn the attention of the nation to issues of the most lasting interest. Sarvodaya—the equal welfare of all, as Gandhiji understood the expression—unto this last, which Ruskin had borrowed from the Gospel of St. Matthew xx, 14—is to be our criterion for a constructive programme. I should like to suggest an angle of approach to four vital fields of national life.

(1) FARMING In this country where the greater part of the population live directly or indirectly by agriculture, it is necessary to consider how peasant farming may be preserved and improved, how farms may be integrated into moderately-sized units, how the co-operative principle may be applied to farming and, above all, how land may be re-distributed by peaceful means. Is our country so totally insensitive to the supreme challenge of the Bhoodan Movement of Sri Vinoba that no one would make a beginning here by surrendering his surplus land?

(2) INDUSTRY. What is the pattern of industry that would suit the way of life of a farming people such as we are? What are the big industries State-owned and State-controlled, that are basic to all industrialization? What are the numerous small scale industries that would not only meet the under-employment in our villages but at the same time enrich their occupational life? Need I remind you how modern developments of science—standardisation of parts, electric power easily conveyed into village cottages, and the numerous means of transport and communication—favour decentralization of industry. Even in the West, one likethat there is no freedom in

Norbert Wiener is convinced that—

Eventually...the machines will take over the bulk of routine and repetition work... There will be immense scope for the revival of local crafts and small specialised manufactures, for subsistence farming and horticulture, for all sorts of pleasant and useful pursuits outside the main industrial stream.

(3) GOVERNMENT. What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own neighbours? It is not only Mahatma Gandhi who has pleaded for the revival of the Village Republic—so much in line with our national genius. Western thinkers are turning to the small community both as a means of enabling the individual to find his social significance in this world of millions and as a means of making possible the democratic State itself. Says G. D. H. Cole—

I do not believe that any State or Society can be effectively democratic in great affairs—in national or international affairs, or in the government of its great cities and country areas—unless it is so organized as to be democratic in small things, and to give the small groups of which the great society is made up, real opportunities for democratic action.

Besides, in our country with its plenitude of public servants and excessive public expenditure in all directions it is time we turned to consider the role of voluntary association in social work. I would commend in this connection the study of the 'Values of the Small Community' by Wilfred Wellock, abridged in Sarvodaya April 1953.

(4) EDUCATION. What shall I say of an education still so largely divorced from the life and work, language and culture, of the community to which the children belong? If national independence has not led to a quickening of the human spirit in our country, the fault is at least partly that of an education that is not equal to the conditions of a free country. Education is much deeper than types of schools, varieties of curricula and a neat administrative set-up. A new education can only come when a nation has a burning conviction that by no other means can a people set forth to build a new civilization.

Let me tell you and the rest of my countrymen that our newly gained freedom would avail little, in fact may be lost again as oftentimes in our history, unless we make it our priceless possession. I have tried to indicate to you

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1601 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Vaithilingam of Changanai West, late of Singapore Deceased

Perampalam Vaithilingam of Changanai West

Vs. Petitioner

1. Sellachchy alias Sellachchiammal widow of S. Vaithilingam of Changanai West
2. Vaithilingam Kathirgambamby,
3. Vaithilingam Mahesan both presently in Singapore
4. Vaithilingam Sampanthamoorthy,
5. Vaithilingam Sunharalingam,
6. Saroja daughter of Vaithilingam,
7. Vaithilingam Ganesan,
8. Thanaladchumy daughter of Vaithilingam and
9. Appapillai Arumugam all of Panoakam, Changanai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 30th day of April 1953 in the presence of Messrs Sulramaniam & Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner who is the father-in-law of the abovenamed deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him, and that the 9th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents abovenamed to represent them, unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of June 1953, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of April 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam

District Judge.

(O 32. 5 & 12)

any essential sense unless land belonged individually and collectively to those who tilled it, unless wealth was used as a trust for the entire community, unless industry was so organized as to redeem the worker and develop his personality, unless government itself became the self-government of little territorial communities that are real communities. To my mind, education is something integral to a free society; it is the instrument of a silent social revolution that should secure freedom of the individual and the fullness of society.

Let me repeat once again, that our freedom would be in peril unless it became the means of a larger freedom. I ask you all to join in the search for this freedom.

CORRECTION

TODDY RENT SALES
VAUNIYA DISTRICT

Further to correction appearing on page 577 of Government Gazette No. 10, 528 of 22-5-53 the rent sale referred to therein will also be subject to Current General Conditions (Excise

Notification 415) up to September 30, 1953 and thereafter to the new General Conditions EN 426.

S. SELVARATNAM
for P. A. SILVA,
A. G. A., Vavuniya

The Kachechi,
Vavuniya, 26th May, 1953.
(G 13. 5)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
MANNARTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 817

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Vallipuram Cathiravetpillai of Changanai West, Sithankerny, Jaffna late of Sethukulam Mathani District Mannar

Deceased,
Vallipuram Cathiravetpillai Subramaniam of Sithankerny Changanai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.
1 Cathiravetpillai Thiagarajah
2 Cathiravetpillai Tharmalingam
3 Ponnar daughter of Cathiravetpillai, and
4 Annaledchumy daughter of Cathiravetpillai all of Sithankerny, Changanai West, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. Jayakody Esquire, District Judge Mannar on the 21st day of February 1953 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner who is a son of the abovenamed deceased is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him, unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear on or before the 26th day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 22nd day of May 1953
Sgd. Felix S. Paul
Addl. District Judge

26-5-53
Time to show cause extended till 23-6-53.

Sgd. Felix S. Paul
A. D. J.

(O. 31, 5 & 12)

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1598.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Visaledchy wife of Thamby of Irupalai.

Deceased

Sittampalam Narayappillai of Thunnaalai South.

Petitioner.
Against.

Minor. 1. Rajarajeswari daughter of Thamby of Irupalai

2. Ratnasingham Thamby of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Gunam Spencer Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed as Uncle of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 22nd day of May 1953 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction

of the Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent for the purpose of this action, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 22nd day of May 1953 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 7th day of April 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
District Judge.

21-5-53.

Time for showing cause extended to 29-6-53.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,
D. J.

(O. 27, 29 & 5.)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1547

In the matter of the estate of the late Archippillai wife of Nagamuttu Kanapathippillai of Tholpuram, Jaffna

Deceased.

Arunachalam Kandiah of Tholpuram

Petitioner

Vs.

Minors 1. Vaitilingam Parameshvary of do

2. Kanapathippillai Mahesvary of do

3. Nagamuttu Kanapathippillai of Chandiruppay

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of November 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 abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-2 respondent and that that Letters of Administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on the 16th day of January 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of Nov 1952.

Sgd. K. D. DE SILVA,
District Judge.

Extended to 12-5-53.

(O. 19, 29 & 5)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1577

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Nagammah wife of Ponniah Sathasivam of T. S. Vanniarpennai East Jaffna

Deceased

Ponniah Sathasivam of Th.

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1594 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Minkkammah wife of Soosai Kandiah of Suthumalai

Deceased

Soosai Kandiah of Suthumalai

Petitioner

Vs

1. Mariammah widow of Thomaspillai, 2. A. Nagalingam and wife, 3. Rasamany, 4. T. Sellathurai and wife, 5. Puththirasigamany, 6. Velichchorepillai Sianmany, 7. T. Sinnathurai and wife, 8. Nesammah, 9. Velichchorepillai Rasathurai 10. Velichchorepillai Thevarajah and 11. Velichchorepillai Sinnaasa, all of Suthumalai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of April 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read:—

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner is entitled to probate thereof as the Executor named therein unless the Respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 29th day of June 1953 and state objections to the contrary.

The 30th day of April 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
S Rajendran
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 29, 5 & 12)

laiyali Vannarponnai

Vs Petitioner

1. S. S. Nadarajah & wife

2. Ratnammah of Thalaiyali Vannarponnai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1953 in the presence of Mr. V S Nadarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and that of the witnesses and attesting notary of the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the last will No. 22 dated 3rd April 1951 attested by S. Selvarajah Notary Public filed of record left behind by the deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner is declared entitled to have probate of the same and issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 23rd day of March 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary

This 31st day of January 1953

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 12-5-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
D. J.

(O. 30, 1 & 12)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1945.

In the matter of the estate of the late Parupatham widow of Arumugam Chettiar of Grand Buzaar, Jaffna

Deceased

Kanagasabai Chettiar Gunaratnam of Pt Pedro

Vs. Petitioner.

Kavuriammah widow of A. Dharmaraja Chetty of Pt Pedro

Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 27th day of March 1953 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.

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 appear before this Court on or before the 11th day of May 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th March 1952
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,

District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 12th June 1953.

Intd. S. R.

D. J.

O. 21, 29 & 5)

ORDER NISIIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1587

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinathangam widow of Subramaniam Komariah of Changanai West

Deceased.

Somanather Kathiravelu of Changanai West

Petitioner

Vs.

Annapooranam daughter of Subramaniam Komariah of Changanai West

Respondant

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rajaratnam Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of March 1953 in the presence of Mr. T. Sangarappillai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as her brother-in-law, unless the said Respondent or any other person interested shall appear before this court on the 27th day of April 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of March 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam

District Judge

Order Nisi extended to 12-6-53

Intld S. R.

D J

27-4-53
Drawn by

Sgd. T. Sangarappillai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 3, 5)

**THE JAFFNA MUTUAL
BENEFIT FUND Ltd.**

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,867.00

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

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

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

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold.

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

வாங்குபெறும் வழக்கு பெய்த மலிவானது கர்த்த மன்னன்
கோருமுறை யாக செய்க குறைவினா துயிர்க்க வாழ்க
காண்மறை யறங்க கோங்க கற்றவம் வேன்வி மங்க
மேன்மைகொன் கைவ கீதி வினக்கு வகை மெய்காம்.

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