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## SHANTINIKETAN—THE SEAT OF CULTURAL STUDIES

### A STEP IN THE MOVEMENT TO EFFECT THE UNITY OF MAN

Nestling among mango groves and avenues of sal trees besides the flowing Kopai, is Shantiniketan—the Abode of Peace—in the Birbhum District of West Bengal.

Its beginnings were modest. It was a social experiment by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore. As a boy, he rebelled against the traditional educational system and refused to be "educated" on its terms. It cut deep into his sensitive soul and in later life, the poet took upon himself the task of providing a system as well as an environment for children. Shantiniketan was founded in 1901 as a school which later became the Visva-Bharati University.

Tagore's views on education at that time seemed to be most impractical. Speaking to a group of French teachers and students in 1921 he put forward his views on the educational system obtaining then and to a great degree now also. "In... school I learnt my grammar, my arithmetic, many things which I have completely forgotten, and how not to give lessons.

"Thus, when at the age of forty, I felt the urge to come out of the little corner where I had lived in retirement until then on the banks of the Ganges and its sand flats, in order to do something useful, I resolved to teach children. It was not, however, that I believed that I had any special gift for teaching, but it seemed to me that I had the secret of making them happy... I tried to live their daily life. Education, properly speaking, was a secondary matter. What was of the first importance was that our life was lived in common, in comradeship. For me, indeed, a child up to his twelfth year lives much more in the sub-consciousness than in clear consciousness and what is important during these first years is not to burden his memory with knowledge which taxes his mind, but to see that his sub-conscious is

saturated with beauty through the contact of living nature."

Thus, according to Tagore, with the background of nature and sympathy as the main elements, education would be a spontaneous process and children would imbibe education with unconscious ease.

Thus at the age of 40, the Poet started his school, like a guru of old in his forest abode, and gathered round him children from far and near. Here he sought to give his boys an education not only not separated from life, nature and happiness but to which all of them contributed in abundant measure. This constitutes the uniqueness of Tagore's educational experiment at Shantiniketan.

Classes were and still are held in the open, under the trees or on the verandah. Examinations, if any, are informal; pupils are at liberty to sit where they please to answer their papers. It is not rare to find boys writing their exams, perched on the branches of trees! They hold their meetings in the open and go out on excursions by themselves or with their teachers. The important thing is that they are open to the manifold influences of nature and the life surrounding them. The teachers live in the dormitories with their pupils. The study of nature is an integral part of life at Shantiniketan. Simple discourses in a trochony on a clear night or collection of botanical specimens are both part of the routine.

It is the teacher's duty to feed youthful enthusiasm, to guide it along creative channels. A period of silence at dawn and sunset begins and rounds off the *asramite* day. Tagore's idea of religion bears no trace of sectarianism. The temple at Shantiniketan is a fine building open on all sides to admit plenty of light and air to come in. It has no image or altar in it. Nor is the physical aspect of education neglected, for the Poet

looked upon education as a joint development of mind and body. Indeed the interest the boys take in sports is no less enthusiastic than elsewhere, football being the most popular with them as in the rest of Bengal. At one time the Poet even engaged a Japanese teacher to teach *jiu jitsu* and other methods of self-defence.

Tagore was not satisfied merely with the formulation of a national plan of education. He went further; he preached the ideal of human unity through education and knowledge. My own aspiration for my own country, he said, "is that the mind of India should join its forces to the great movement of mind which is in the present day world. Every success that we may attain in this effort will at once lead us directly to the unity of Man". It was with this ideal before him that he founded the Visva-Bharati University in 1921.

Visva-Bharati symbolised to him three things; first, it was to be an Indian University in which the oneness of India's culture was to be realised. Secondly, it was to be an Eastern University which was to unite in one centre the different cultures of the East. Finally, it was to be a World University, a meeting place of the East and the West. The University comprises the following Departments: The *Patha-bhavana* or the School, the *Siksha bhavana* or the College, the *Vidya-bhavana* or the School of Post-Graduate Research, the *Cheena bhavana* or the School of Sino-Indian Studies, the *Kala-bhavana* or the School of Fine Arts, the *Sangit bhavana* or the School of Music and Dance, the *Rabindra-Bhavana* or the Museum and Academy of Tagore Studies, the *Dra-vidu-bhavana* or the Andrews Memorial Hall for Christian and Western Studies, the *Vinaya-bhavana* or the Teachers' Training Institute and the *Grantha vibhaga* or the Publications de-

AMRITHA STORIES 10.

## AYLALAN — A TYPICAL KARMA YOGIN

We are all familiar with the name of Aylalan. He is the patron-saint of Tamil labourers. Wherever there are Tamil labourers, they sing "Aylalya, Ay-la-lo"; when they haul-up heavy things or do hard manual work. They get strength, patience and inspiration when they chant in chorus their hero's name.

Aylalan was the favourite disciple of Saint Thiru Valluvar—the author of

By  
G. K. SUNDARA SASTRY  
B. A. B. T.

Tamil Vedam—the sacred Kural. The student gained the good will and blessings of his master by his purity, simplicity and devotion—the characteristics of all prosperous students. He was sincere to the core. Naturally the "Guru" had a special liking for Aylalan.

Unfortunately the less evolved disciples of Thiru Valluvar got jealous of Aylalan. The great preceptor got scent of this

partments.

*Sriniketan* at Sural a mile and a half away, is a translation of the Poet's ideas on rural reconstruction and cooperative effort. The Institute of Rural Reconstruction is concerned mainly with problems of health, education, culture and social welfare. It also includes the *Silpa-bhavana* or the Rural Industries and Handicrafts Department.

The *Grantha Vibhaga* or the Publications Department has its headquarters at Calcutta. The copyright of the Bengali works of the Poet belongs to this department.

Its publications cover a wide range of subjects including the writings of Rabindranath Tagore, books for popular education, books on general knowledge and research pub-

(Continued on page 5)

odour. He was only waiting for an opportunity to show the jealous disciples how Aylalan had attained the highest level in the realm of spirituality. Soon the opportunity came.

One day Thiru Valluvar was holding a class. Aylalan was also present for he could not cut any of the classes of his "SathGuru." The very presence of Thiru Valluvar was elixir to him. Ere long a loud wailing rose outside the class. Soon a band of people in all humility but steeped in sorrow and despair came to Valluvar and with his permission informed their leader, Aylalan that all his (Aylalan's) ships were sunk not far from the coast. Aylalan heard the news but he was not at all disturbed. His biographer says, "not a single muscle moved to show sorrow or disappointment on his ever bright and beautiful countenance."

His classmates were thoroughly upset. Many thoughts like waves in the sea rose and fell in their minds. Slowly the band melted away.

Saint Valluvar continued his lesson and Aylalan alone was rapt in attention. The time passed and at the close of the lesson, the same band of people in all joy and mirth came to the class. With the permission of the teacher, they in all joy informed Aylalan that all his ships had safely reached the harbour!

On hearing this happy news also Aylalan was not elated. He remained calm and undisturbed. His face shone well in all usual brightness. His friends then looked at him. The substance of the Chapter 31 in the Kural became crystal clear to them.

"He, who has no desires or attachments and rises far above joy and sorrow, profit and loss—is alone a self-realised being."





திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் சகலமும்  
சமச்சிவாயவே காணநிலிச்சையும்  
சமச்சிவாயவே காணநிலிச்சையும்  
சமச்சிவாயவே சந்தொழிவாட்டுமே.

திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

### Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1954

Treasure These Thoughts

.....Be bold and face  
The Truth

### DISCREDITING THE DELHI PACT!

THE inglorious uncertainties of political pacts examples of which are not rare in the records of the affairs of states and statesmen remind us that the misgivings about the implementation of the Indo-Lanka agreement that was reached at New Delhi only a few months ago are not unfounded. The Government of this Island has to give the people an explanation why the post-pact developments have been allowed to deteriorate in such a way as to endanger the relations between the neighbour nations. An agreement is reached not as a measure of expediency to gain time to make ingenious moves in the political chess-board. Considering the fact of a common heritage and close cultural ties between Sri Lanka and Bharat it looks ridiculous that there should be any diplomatic moves in the effort to restore feelings of amity.

The Indian High Commissioner's recent statement on the question of the stateless of Indian origin in Sri Lanka and the responsibility of the Government of this country in this affair is quite plain. The provision for inducements to Indians by the Administration of this Island was included in the pact in the hope that such inducements would bring about harmonious understanding between the neighbour nations. Compulsory repatriation of Indians from this country is a step that should not have occurred to the Kotelawala Government particularly after the great effort that had been made by the Premier of Sri Lanka in bringing about

# BAD EFFECTS OF TODDY AND BEER

## A Rejoinder To Claims On Behalf Of Drinks

[ By C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR ]

I have just read in the course of a report in the Press of the Prohibition Week celebrated in Bombay that Dr. Jivraj Mehta has referred to and refuted a nutritional claim made on behalf of Toddy by Prof. Julian Huxley.

Some 24 years ago I read an article signed by Prof. Huxley referring to the enzyme and B Vitamin content of beer and toddy over and above the admittedly harmful content of alcohol. This was not a plea for alcohol but a plea for something that supplied B Vitamin although it contained alcohol (4 per cent in the case of beer and 8 per cent in the case of toddy is the alcoholic content) When I saw this in 1931 I immediately got into touch with Col. McCarrison, the illustrious nutritionist, who was then working in our country. He authorized me to say what I thereupon printed at page 25 of my Prohibition Manual which I quote below, as my book is now out of print.

"It is sometimes claimed for beer that it contains enzymes, and is therefore good; and similarly that toddy contains Vitamin B and is therefore useful. In non-technical language the enzyme in beer is the malt that was in it, and the Vitamin B in toddy is nothing but the yeast in it. Enzyme: a e secreted by cells in our bodies, if we keep

a conciliatory approach to this thorny question at New Delhi. That Administrative assistance should be sought to nullify the effect of the Indo-Lanka Agreement exposes the slipperiness of the edifice on which the Pact had been built and creates misgivings about the spade work that has been done by the Asian Premier in attempting to restore peace in South East Asia. Equivocation and quibbling are dangerous where talks of good relations are concluded in a spirit of mutual understanding

We are confident that the matter will not be allowed to deteriorate any more and that the Government of this country will get into touch with the Indian Government and discuss the question in the light of recent developments and find an equitable solution.

them in healthy efficient activity. Yeast Vitamin can be readily obtained in many ways without having to consume alcohol for it. Col. McCarrison, our best expert in Nutritional research, has stated: 'To drink beer in order to ensure efficient enzyme action in the body is as unnecessary as to drink toddy in order to ensure a sufficient supply of Vitamin B.'

Having said this, now let me say all about it as it may be useful at this juncture.

Alcohol has a degenerative effect on the structure and functions of the human body, especially on the brain cells. The higher centres of the brain are the first to suffer under alcohol. Self-control is one of the highest functions of the brain. Alcohol weakens this. Many persons recognizing this fact consume a large quantity of liquor as a preliminary to the commission of crime.

The impairment of reason and judgment by alcohol is well recognized. The drinker is not able to value even properly. A light affront or a trifling matter may appear to his unbalanced judgment a matter of great gravity. Alcohol incites the baser instincts of combativeness and licentiousness. These effects are mistaken for courage and increased vitality.

The first result after the consumption of a small amount of alcohol is a heightened sense of pleasure and wellbeing. It is this that gives alcohol its power over men. Alcohol diminishes the feelings of hunger and weariness and sends an increased flow of blood to the skin causing a feeling of warmth. Its first and apparent effects are stimulating. But real effects are to depress the nerves which fail to register true conditions. It blunts sensibility. It causes dissipation of heat by sending the warm blood to the surface. The depressant effect of alcohol upon the higher centres of the brain produces a lessening of restraint and a lowering of standards and a slackening of checks upon the animal nature. This is the reason why speech becomes readier. Confidence grows as efficiency declines.

The first effects of stimulation of alcohol is like the increased pace of a horse when the reins fall away from a drunken rider's hands. The brain and the nerves correspond to the rider and the reins; the muscles of the body are the horse. Energy

is let loose and, therefore, soon exhausted.

### Dangers

A famous British Physician, Dr. Saleeby, wrote in April 1926; "All first hand scientific students of alcohol from Sir Charles Sherrington, President of the Royal Society, and Sir Humphrey Rolleston, President Royal College of Physicians, downwards are agreed that alcohol from first to last in health and in disease is not a stimulant as mankind had so long believed but a narcotic. It mocks us as a stimulant, because simply it narcotizes control, and lets loose and therefore exhausts our reserves. Why reserves? We have known for a generation that alcohol paralyses the white cells of blood, which are the defence army of the body".

Alcohol inflames the throat and the lining of the stomach. It hinders digestion, by coagulating foods and precipitating solutions. It permanently dilates the blood vessels, inflames the tissue of the liver, poisons the heart-muscles and causes accumulation of fat therein. It prevents proper nourishment of muscles by robbing them of their oxygen. It hinders the functions of the mind by paralyzing the delicate cells of the brain.

Alcoholism is a term denoting acute alcoholic poisoning. It occurs as a result of over doses taken by habitual drunkards. But there is a disease, sub-acute alcoholism, from which the habitual taker of moderate dose suffers. The symptoms are carelessness of dress habits, desires; welfare and family affection which are all subordinated to a craving for drink

Prof John Hay of Liverpool University has written: "It is not properly recognised by many people that the alcoholic patient, or even the moderate drinker has his resistance to infection lowered by his alcoholic habits" The British Board of Education syllabus has it that 'alcohol lowers the resistance of the body to disease'

Sir Victor Horsley, the great English doctor about whom the British Medical Association passed a resolution when he died in Mesopotamia in 1916 that the nation owed him a debt of gratitude presents the following tabulation of the diseases caused solely or in part by the use of alcohol.

Diseases due to alcohol alone; acute alcoholic poisoning; acute mania; delirium tremens, chronic alcoholic insanity, alcoholic epilepsy; alcoholic neuritis; neuralgic paralysis

Diseases of which alcohol is frequently a determining or contributing cause: Pharyngitis; arterio-sclerosis; gastric catarrh; increased susceptibility to inflammation of the lungs; congestion of liver.

### Contributing Cause

Pharyngitis; gastric catarrh; congestion of liver; cirrhosis

of liver; fatty liver; albuminuria; Bright's disease; gout; glycosuria; inflammation of the skin; functional disorders of ovaries and breasts; dilation of heart, fatty heart; arterio-sclerosis. increased susceptibility to inflammation of the lungs, consumption; chronic dyspepsia; dilation of stomach; bronchial catarrh; increased susceptibility to the inflammatory diseases of the eye; epilepsy; melancholia; hysteria; dementia; idiocy; sun stroke erysipelas; blood-poisoning tubercle; syphilis; diphtheria; cholera and lead poisoning etc.

There is no nourishment in beer, toddy or wine. There is a trace of substances that may be called food in these drinks, but there is more nourishment in a few grains of rice, especially if not over-polished than in a gallon of beer or toddy. The amount of poison in the drink far exceeds the small trace of nutrition dissolved in it. People fancy that there is nutriment in fermented drinks, because the alcohol deadens the feeling of hunger, which is a very different thing from being food.

The fact that toddy is drawn from the palm tree, or that wine is made from grape juice, or beer and whisky from grains, should not make us believe that these drinks have the nourishing or other good qualities of the fruit or the grain. The alcoholic ferment alters the whole character of the thing, making poison out of food. The sugar which was good has been split by the ferment into two totally different substances, viz, alcohol and carbonic acid.

Dr. Robert Hutchinson, physician to the London Hospital, writes about tonic wines: "The use of these wines can on no grounds be recommended. On every ground their manufacture and sale should be strongly deprecated by the medical profession"

The select committee on patent medicines appointed by the House of Commons in 1914, after a thorough investigation came to the following result embodied in their report: "There can be no doubt that many persons acquire the drink habit by taking these wines and preparations".

The committee exposed the claims of these preparations to contain nutrition by its finding that alcohol cannot contain meat extract in solution and that any medical man desiring to administer meat extract would do so without mixing it with alcohol.

Some people believe that alcoholic beverages help digestion; on the contrary alcohol injures the digestive organs. Alcohol hardens food whereas for digestion food has to be softened. Alcohol weakens the gastric juice by precipitating the pepsine in it. Alcohol deadens or stupefies the delicate nerves of the stomach. This is the cause of the false relief obtained by the use of alcohol when there



# THE PERIL LURKING IN THE SOIL

## Campaign Against Tetanus

A potent new remedy for tetanus or lockjaw, may soon be announced in the world's medical press. Scientists have discovered that a chemical found in the body, and particularly in the brain, halts the progress of tetanus in laboratory animals. They are nearing the stage when the treatment can be tried on human sufferers.

If hopes are fulfilled, it will be the end of many old wives' tales. These superstitions have gained credence over thousands of years since tetanus is not only one of the worst diseases, but also one of the oldest known. Real progress began with the discovery of the tetanus germ in 1886.

The germ is a hardy little menace—a rod like organism called *Clostridium Tetani*. It is widely distributed in the soil, and breeds though spores, which can live for many years even under adverse conditions. The germ produces a vicious poison, which acts particularly on the nervous system.

The injuries likeliest to lead to tetanus are deep, penetrating crushing or lacerating wounds, such as punctures by a rusty nail, or any dirty object which harbours particles of infectious matter which can be driven deeply into the tissue.

The more deeply imbedded the tetanus germ can become, the happier it is, for it thrives on the relative lack of oxygen usual in the parts of the body that it invades. Once introduced, the germ soon multiplies, and attacks the nerves with its poison.

The first symptoms are usually felt about a week after an injury and include tightening or drawing pain in the wound, and a twitching of the neighbouring muscles. This is followed by irritability, fever, stiffening of the jaw muscles and neck, until the mouth is seized up so hard that it cannot be opened, hence, of course, 'lockjaw'.

Later, and even more distressing symptoms include agonising spasms and convulsions, which eventually involve almost

the whole body. Fatal results usually follow when the heart and respiratory muscles are affected.

Not so long ago, tetanus was almost always fatal. But increasing knowledge of the germ and its habits led to the forging of two powerful weapons against it. One is inoculation with tetanus toxoid a weakened form of the tetanus poison, which produces active immunisation by stimulating the body's natural defences. People likely to meet with injuries can be given toxoid injections that may confer immunity for life but booster injections can in any case be given every few years.

The other treatment is an anti toxin prepared from animals infected with tetanus. This is usually given early during suspected infection, or immediately after a patient has received a wound which might lead to lockjaw. This antitoxin was pioneered by Sir Almroth Wright, teacher of Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin. In the first world war when tetanus was a constant peril in the trenches, Wright's work probably saved thousands of lives.

The antitoxin is, of course, assisted by more general measures, such as surgical cleansing and opening of the wound. This enables drugs to combat the germs, permitting air to enter their hiding places. Secondary infections are prevented by antibiotic drugs. One of them, terramycin, shows promise of fighting the tetanus germ itself. It has been found that drugs like curare, which relax the muscles, can be useful in counteracting the spasms.

In spite of these measures, tetanus still takes toll of human life. Work continues to make the anti-toxin more effective, but individual patients sometimes react unfavourably to it and it may occasionally harm the nervous system.

Such patients would be among the first to benefit by the new discovery that minced brain can make the tetanus poison harmless and inactive in laboratory animals. These

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animals suffer no harm if they are given simultaneous injections of brain tissue and tetanus poison. The tetanus germ poison apparently combines with the cells of the brain tissue and tetanus poison. The tetanus germ poison apparently combines with the cells of the brain tissue instead of attacking the injured animal.

Only a small amount of brain material is needed to minimise or neutralise a lethal dose of tetanus poison. The active chemical in the brain tissue is believed to be *cholinesterase*. If brain tissue is treated so as to extract its affinity for the tetanus germ. The logical conclusion is that if a tetanus patient is treated with *cholinesterase*, the tetanus germs will rivet their attention on the chemical and destroy themselves into the bargain.

Of course, very careful tests have to be made before the new treatment can be tried on human beings. Meantime, the intelligent use of existing methods can nearly always prevent the worst effects of the peril lurking in the soil.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1746

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muthukumar Kanagaratnam of Tholpuram Deceased

Neelambikai widow of Muthukumar Kanagaratnam of Tholpuram

Vs Petitioner

- 1 Sivakamasunthari daughter of Kanagaratnam
- 2 Kanagaratnam Thillaiampalam
- 3 Kanagaratnam Thillainathan
- 4 Kanagaratnam Thillaiwasam and
- 5 Sivakkolunthu widow of Muthukumar all of Tholpuram

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 8th day of April 1954 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundaram Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 13th day of

ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1743  
Sivapackiam widow of Sampuathar Sathasivam of Vannarponai West, Jaffna  
Vs. Petitioner.  
Punithavathiammah daughter of Sathasivam of Vannarponai West, Jaffna  
Respondent.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kohilambal daughter of Somasegaram deceased of Vannarponai West, Jaffna

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of April, 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 26th March 1954 having been read:

It is ordered that the said petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased Kohilambal daughter of Somasegaram and the same is issued to her accordingly, unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 7th day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. This 31st day of March 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge.

Drawn by  
Sgd. V. Navaratnarajah  
Proctor for Petitioner.

7-5-54  
Extended and re-issued for 14-6-54.

(Sgd.) S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

O 31, 28 & 4)

February 1954 having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be and she is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents abovenamed minors and that the petitioner the widow of the deceased is entitled to have letters of administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 10th day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of April 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

10-5-54 Time for showing cause is extended to 21st June 1954.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

(O 33, 4 & 11)



Astrological

## WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 6-6-54 TO 12-6-54

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

Conditions in your domestic affairs should improve a little this week. Your friends will help you out of difficulties. Expenditure will be on the rise. But you will gain something to meet them

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

New friends will help you much in your undertakings this week. Financial gains and fame also promised. Some changes in your routine work will lessen your responsibilities.

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

Domestic conditions should improve during this week. Financial gains promised. Friends of the opposite sex will prove to be very helpful. Triumph over competitors also indicated.

**CANCER** *Punarpusam 4, Poasa, Aayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

Relatives will be causing you some mental pains this week. But they cannot harm you in any way. Financially a good week. Success in new ventures promised.

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

New ventures will bring in good results this week. You will be spending some money in business. Domestic harmony and fame promised. But there will be no rest for some time.

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

There will be some misunderstandings in the domestic circle during the week. Avoid clashes with elderly relatives. New ventures should be handled with care. Beware of scandal mongers. Friends will be very helpful week end.

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

Your financial position will be very satisfactory during this week. Fame and success in new undertakings also promised. But health upsets likely. Do not exert yourself much.

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

Mental worries and trouble in office shown during this week. Do not go out of the way to help friends lest you yourself may get into difficulties. Expenditure will be on the rise and you may have to incur certain debts.

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

You will be able to achieve something substantial in your professional deals. Triumph over enemies and social success also promised. Some domestic upsets likely during the beginning of the week.

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

You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning must be spent with care. Some improvements promised after mid-week.

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

First half of the week will be favourable for new undertakings and social deals. Wednesday afternoon Thursday and Friday must be spent with care. Domestic upsets likely week-end.

**PISCES** *Pooraddati 4, Ut-raddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]*

This is a good week for professional deals. You will be able to gain something. But work will be heavy. Spend the last day of the week with care. Clashes with relatives likely.

ORDER "NISI" DECLARING WILL PROVED, &amp; C

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1752

Suppar Swaminathan of Periyavilan Jaffna Petitioner Vs

Suppar Thambu of do Respondent

In the matter of the Estate of the late Amaram daughter of Swaminathan Suppar of Periyavilan

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of April 1954 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 13th March 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will

of Amaram daughter of Swaminathan Suppar of Periyavilan deceased dated 30th March 1952 and numbered 18688 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any others interested shall, on or before the 31st day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. And that the said Suppar Swaminathan of Periyavilan, petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 31st day of May 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 29th day of April 1954

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District JudgeDrawn by  
A. V. Sathasivam  
Proctor for petitioner

(O 30 228 &amp; 4)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1756

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ratnam-bai daughter of Eliyathamby Subramaniam of Vaanarponnai East Deceased.

1. Sinnathamby Nagalingam and wife  
2. Rasammal both of Nallur, Jaffna Petitioner Vs.

Eliyathamby Subramaniam of Vaanarponnai East presently of No 91, Colombo Street, Kandy Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovesaid petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the

## MAJESTIC SPLENDOUR OF MOUNT KAILAS

## Abode Of Spiritual Serenity

By SWAMI PRANAVANANDA

(Continued from our last issue)

There are several routes to Kailas and Manasarovar from different places in India, of which the one from Almora via Lipu Lekh pass is the shortest, easiest, and safest inasmuch as one can command transport arrangements easily throughout the season. The best time for starting for Kailas is the middle of June to avoid rains, at least on the onward journey, though one can go even in July. Kathgodam is the railway terminus for going to Almora. It is six hours' journey by bus from Kathgodam to Almora.

Kailas is 20 miles from Almora. The trip would take about 50 days from Almora and back to Almora, including the parikramas of Kailas and Manasarovar; and costs anything between Rs. 400 and Rs. 800, depending upon the comforts, which the pilgrim would like to have

The trip might roughly be divided into five stages. (1) Almora to Dharchula—50 miles; bridge path; negotiable in seven days; Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 per pony; (2) Dharchula to Garbyang—55 miles; only coolies are available, Rs. 3 per coolie per day; five days' journey; (3) Garbyang to Taklakot—31 miles; three days' journey during which one shall have to cross the Lipu Lekh pass (16,750 ft. the Indo-Tibetan border; charges per pony or a yak, Rs. 10 to 12; from Garbyang the last Indian village, one shall have to pick up provisions for 20 to 22 days; hire tents, heavy blankets, etc.; and engage a guide; (4) Taklakot to Kailas (62m); Kailas Parikrama (28m); Manasarovar Parikrama (42m); back to Taklakot (31m); Khocharnath to and from journey (24m); and back to Garbyang (31m)—2.8 miles; 20 to a yak for the whole trip is Rs. 30 to 35; (5) Garbyang

petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the intestate estate of the abovesaid deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on before the 11th day of June 1954 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 7th day of  
May 1954.  
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam,  
District Judge.Drawn by  
Sgd. N. R. Karalasingam  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 32. 4 & 11)

back to Almora—145 miles, 12 days' journey.

It is advisable to go in small batches as it saves some of the common expenses of guide, etc. One shall have to take sufficient quantities of dried fruits, tinned vegetables, pressure cooker, stove, first aid medicines and sufficient warm clothing. Since the occupation of Tibet by the Chinese Communists, check posts have been established at Taklakot (10 miles off the Indian border) where the belongings of the Indian pilgrims are thoroughly checked; and cameras, binoculars, thermometers, maps, books, arms, ammunition and any other article suspected to be of a political nature are withheld. But for this there are no other restrictions on pilgrim traffic. Robber menace is, however, still existing, since there is no arrangement as yet made by the Chinese Communists and since Indians are not allowed to carry their arms for self-protection, though all Tibetans including brigands carry fire arms freely.

The source of the River Indus is in the springs of Sange Khambab, north-east of Kailas, at a distance of 62 miles from Manasarovar; the source of the Brahmaputra is in the Chema-yungdung glacier, about 63 miles south-east of Manasarovar; Sutlej flows out of the north-western corner of Rakshas Tal, about 12 miles from Manas; and the source of the Karnali is near the Limpiya pass, about 50 miles southwest of Manasarovar. The Karnali is one of the head streams of the Sarayu, which is so named as it is supposed to take its rise from Manasarovar. So no river takes its rise from Manasarovar, as it is believed now. Since the sources of these four great rivers are situated within a distance of 45 miles (as the crow flies) from the shores of the Holy Lake Manasarovar, they can be said to have their sources in the Manasarovar region, but not actually in Manasarovar.

About 30 miles beyond Garbyang, on the way to Lampiya pass there is a beautiful snow peak called "Kailas Baba" or "Chota Kailas" and a beautiful lake situated at its foot called Chhota Manasarovar. There is yet one more snow-capped peak by name Kailas in Rampur Bashahr in Himachal Pradesh. There are two more peaks in Tibet—Lapchi on Nepal borders and Chari, 200 miles east of Lhasa, whose presiding deity is the Deuchhog.



# Test Of Communists' Intentions

**T**HE *London Times* assesses the prospects of a settlement being reached at Geneva. It begins by quoting Mr. Eden as saying that the next week or two will be decisive and adds that "a month of talking and angling for position has not been wasted". "The chief credit for keeping the Conference going belongs to the British Foreign Secretary".

The *Times* then proceeds to analyse the position as it is at the moment. Dealing first with Korea it says: "It would seem that the only problem was how free elections would be held throughout the whole country. But at that point difficulties begin. Because neither China nor North Korea has been recognized by the United Nations and because the United Nations resisted Communist aggression, the Communists refuse to let the United Nations supervise the elections. Because North Korea is smaller than South Korea, and because the regime here has every reason to fear the result of free elections, the Communists wish to be able to influence the elections from the beginning by having them arranged by a joint commission on which they would be represented equally with South Korea. The South Koreans on their side demand the withdrawal of Chinese troops before the elections, while asking the United Nations troops to remain longer, and they have said that the elections in the North and South should be distinct and separate. Britain and other countries are seeking a middle way."

What is the clarity about Indo China? The first test of the Communist's intentions is whether they will agree to discuss Viet Nam (where there is fighting and where they are strong) apart from Laos and Cambodia (where there is no fighting and where they are weak). If they continue to press for recognition of the so called resistance movements in Laos and Cambodia, it may be assumed that they desire no settlement at all. The second test is whether they will agree to discuss a cease-fire before going on to discuss a political settlement. That order of business stopped the fighting in Korea and there have been one or two signs that M. Molotov

would agree to a similar order for Viet Nam. On the military side, apart from these two outstanding points, there is the possibility of a compromise. Both sides agree that if a cease fire were decided upon, troops of each persuasion should be re-grouped in zones. Both sides agree that there should be some international supervision and control over these arrangements. Both agree that there should be an international guarantee over any settlement. This is not to say that they agree on the methods... on the political future of the free states of Indo-China the differences are almost as wide as they can be, the Communists asking for their immediate independence with subsequent elections arranged by the Governments of both sides in each state, or with 'the help of patriotic associations'. Viet Nam asks for the recognition of Bao Dai's Government as the sole representative of Viet Nam with free elections under the United Nations.

## PERSONAL

Dr. P. T. Nathan, the Managing Director of Nathan Dispensary and President of the Singapore Ceylon Tamils' Association and Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Sri Sempaga Vinayagar Temple Singapore arrived in Jaffna by air to attend the funeral of his mother Mrs. Panadarappillai at Sithankerny.

## Issue Of Visas

Visas for India on all travel documents issued by or on behalf of the Government of Ceylon will also be issued, in addition to the Indian High Commission, Colombo, by the Second Secretary (Consular and Labour), 359, Peradeniya Road, Kandy, with effect from 1st June 1954.

## NOTICE

It is proposed to cancel the registration of the Indo Ceylon Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., Vannarponnai, Jaffna under section 277 of Companies Ordinance No 51 of 1938 as the firm has not been functioning since 1940.

Those who are against cancellation of registration are requested to communicate to the Registrar of Companies, Secretariat Premises, Fort, Colombo.

K. NAVARATNAM

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1758

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnatambiy Visuvanathar of Moolai Deceased

Visuvanathar Kandiah of Moolai presently of The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Senate Buildings, Colombo

Petitioner

Vs

Visuvanathar Murugesapillai of Moolai presently of Town Board Kuala Pilah, Malaya Respondent

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying for grant of letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Eliyathamby Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 6th day of March 1954 having been read: It is declared that the petitioner as the heir and son of the deceased abovenamed is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall on or before 14th day of June 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of May 1954  
S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge

(O 35 4 & 11)

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1728

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Kamaiahmah wife of Sundarampillai Seevaratnam of Velanai East

Deceased Sundarampillai Seevaratnam of Velanai East

Vs Petitioner Minor 1. Seevaratnam Sabanathan of Velanai East, and

2. Arumugam Ravevadivel of Vaaarponnai East

Respondents This matter coming on for disposal before S Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of March 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st minor Respondent for the purpose of representing him in these proceedings, and the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as husband of the said deceased unless the said Respondents or any other person interested in the above estate shall appear before this Court on the 9th day of April 1954 and

## Shantiniketan

(Continued from page 1)

ications. The Visva-Bharati also brings out a monthly newsletter and has three other quarterlies published in English, in Bengali and in Hindi.

Finally, it should be mentioned that by an Act of Parliament the Visva-Bharati was constituted into a Central University in 1951. Its President, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has become the University's first Chancellor and Shri Rathindranath Tagore the Poet's son, its first Vice-Chancellor.

New India

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1757

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Muttachay wife of Sinnatambiy Visuvanathar of Moolai.

Deceased. Visuvanathar Kandiah of Moolai presently of The Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Senate Buildings, Colombo.

Petitioner.

Vs. Visuvanathar Murugesapillai of Moolai presently of Town Board, Kuala Pilah, Malaya.

Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying for grant of letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 10th day of May 1954 in the presence of Mr. V. Eliyathamby Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 6th day of March 1954 having been read: it is declared that the petitioner as the heir and son of the deceased abovenamed is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 14th day of June 1954 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of May 1954  
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge.  
(O. 36. 4 & 11)

## GOVERNMENT TENDERS

### MANNAR KACHCHERI

N1200 - Tenders are invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling toddy by retail in the toddy taverns in the Mannar Dist. during the period 1-7-54 to 30-6-54. Tenders close with A.G.A., Mannar at 9 a.m. on 17-6-54. For particulars see Part I-Section II, Govt. Gazette, 4-6-54. (G & 6)

show cause to the contrary. This 9th day of March 1954.  
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge.

10-5-54  
Time to show cause extended to 14-6-54.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam  
District Judge.  
(O. 37, 4 & 11)

## Letter to the Editor

### Tree Planting Campaign

Sir,—The report that the Minister of Agriculture & Food The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. Jayewardene contemplates a large scale tree planting campaign throughout the country in the interests of food production is very welcome. A systematic and judicious programme of work is bound to result in augmenting considerably the country's food supply and also adding to its richness, variety, and nutritive value. It would further add to the country's economy, bring down the cost of living and prove a boon to the people. Many years ago the late Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham, former Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils and a colleague of Mr. Jayawardene's father and uncles at the bar had advocated the same idea. Mr. Arthur V. Dias, the veteran patriot from Panadura has also been emphasizing for years the worth of the jak tree. It is trusted that Mr. Jayawardene's campaign would meet enthusiastic support from the public and that an early start will be made.

It is reported that Government officials in each district and Divisional Agricultural Committees would function in this connection.

For many years, it has struck a good number of people that the area from Tissamabarana to Katarama including these two sacred places themselves and the entire route covering the distance between them was an ideal place for the planting of fruit and other trees. Similarly the Madhu Thiruketheeswaram area is also very suitable. Such plantations would add to our food supply and also afford shelter and shade to innumerable pilgrims who travel all throughout the year to these historic and sacred shrines. It is trusted that the Government officers and Agricultural Committees of the particular areas concerned and unofficial organizations interested will attend to this matter at the earliest opportunity and that the Minister of Food in view of the suitability and religious and historic importance of the areas referred to would give his personal and special attention thereto.

S. Sivasubramaniam.

### Bad Effects Of Toddy And Beer

(Continued from page 2)

is pain in the stomach. This leads to no cure, but to worse forms of the complaint. Rest for the stomach and a change of diet are what is wanted in such cases. Alcohol leads to inflammation and injury of the stomach glands. Alcohol injures besides the heart, the liver, the kidneys and the lungs. (Adapted from A I C Economic Review)



# Need For Man-Making Education

## It Should Be Plus Religion And Minus Politics

**O**UR education, at present, seems to be in the hands of politicians. A lot of condemnation, without a cause, is the feature of the day. Yet there are certain educationists and intellectuals who cannot shut their eyes to the prevailing reality in India.

The present fashion is to find fault with the universities and the colleges. This penetration ends there and that is the fundamental mistake. The universities and colleges are almost the same as they were in good old days when our present politicians, the pride of India, were students, preparing for their present life of activity and glory. And yet this transformation, this tragic change, that may be responsible for apparently unending frustration! There is a deep, indeed a fundamental, change in the atmosphere in the country and that is the main trouble.

The charge against students is that they do not work and that they have no moral discipline. We can have the same thing to say with reference to our society. This evil of society is in our educational institutions. There is, to say the right thing, politics in our institutions. And the great wonder is that some of our politicians—who seem to be governed, as they say, by greater politicians of the day want this politics in our nation-building institutions.

The general public, including intellectuals, might not feel like that. And that is the tragedy. This is responsible for 'no work' and 'no discipline' among our students. We want them to work. We want them to build up their character. But they do not. Politics interferes. Discipline is cast to the winds. In the absence of discipline nothing is possible—no work and no character-formation. Our institutions must remain in perfect isolation from politics. As I look back upon my student days I feel a greatly changed atmosphere in the institution I am now working in and from where I can have a change as and when I

want. That sacredness is gone. Nothing but money, nothing but selfishness, prevails. As I go round I find the same picture in other institutions. That touch, that touch of divinity, of essential sacredness and affection, is wanting between the teacher and the taught. In fact, respect for age, for learning, and what is worse, respect for law, is gone.

Who is responsible for this change in the atmosphere? Not the teachers, at any rate, who have no other power but the pupils' respect for age, learning, and laws. The atmosphere is such. We have won our freedom. At this time of transition, when we have not yet settled down peacefully, the atmosphere is full of agitation for yet more freedom. This 'freedom' seems to make us free of culture, light, and learning.

Our politicians have a great responsibility. They have to control our society. After all, students, who are the makers of present and future glory of the country, have to pass considerable time in society even while they are students. They must have a proper atmosphere to develop. They have in them, as all of us, the essence of divinity. That essence must come out in their dreams, thoughts, and deeds. That consumption is possible in a proper atmosphere.

The burden is on the shoulders of teachers and politicians alike. Teachers have to give their students an atmosphere of sacredness, and this atmosphere has to be kept up in society so that education, a continuous process, is unendingly progressive. And for this perpetual progress of education, which is a campaign for light and learning, we need a sacred atmosphere in society too.

Let us think. We are not to apportion blame. We have to work unendingly for this sacred atmosphere in which there will be a full and perfect manifestation of sacredness. God that lives in us must manifest. For long

we have forgotten Him. Without Him we are nowhere.

How aptly does Swami Vivekananda say: 'We must have a hold on the spiritual and secular education of the nation. Do you understand that?..... The education that you are now getting has some good points, but it has a tremendous disadvantage which is so great that the good things are all weighted down. In the first place it is not a man-making education, it is merely and entirely a negative education. A negative education or any training that is based on negation, is worse than death.'

How is the present education a negative education? There is very little of sacredness in our education. It aims at purely money-making. What a sorry thing for this land of Rishis, of religion and spirituality! Education is not for money-getting alone. It should make man what he ought to be, through the manifestation of divinity within. He ought to be truly religious, a lover of truth and knowledge. Money will come in course of time. It should not be the prime concern of education to lead to wealth acquisition. There is wealth inside, the universal library of the world. Education must reveal that wealth in all its variations. Life is a complicated affair. Let education be a right preparation for it.

Our education must be positive in its approach. What is positive is God. Make education godly. Again let us turn to Swami Vivekananda for light: Now comes the question, can religion really accomplish anything? It can. It brings to man eternal life. It has made man what he is and will make of this human animal a God. This is what religion can do. Take religion from human society and what will remain? Nothing but a forest of brutes'.

Our education needs religion and yet more of it to bring in light, culture, and discipline. Generally people aim at banishing religion from educational institutions. This is wrong. Instead of politics let us have religion. Politics has done enough harm. It has coloured entire education with the result that we have a large army of students who do not recognize their teachers. We want a trained army of workers for peace and construction. This

army will be forthcoming as a result of right development of the religious atmosphere, an atmosphere of sacredness, in our teaching workshops. We must manufacture truth-loving and truth-finding students in these workshops.

What present education, minus religion, has not accomplished, introduction of a religious atmosphere, minus politics, will accomplish soon—and for ever—a new world of peace, harmony, and justice, where freedom will be perfect and intellectually accomplished.

—Prabuddha Bharata

### ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1659

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Sinnathangam wife of S. Kandiah of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Deceased

Somasundaram Kandiah of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Petitioner

And

Kandiah Velayuthampilai of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Raja-

ratnam, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of September 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasuriar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th August 1953 and the affidavits of the attesting Notary and witnesses, dated 28th August 1953, of the Last Will and Testament No. 1351 dated 10th May 1953 attested by S. Cumarasuriar Notary Public having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased Sinnathangam wife of S. Kandiah bearing No. 1351 dated 10th May 1953 attested by S. Cumarasuriar Notary Public and marked P1 and deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved in the first instance.

And it is further declared that the said Somasundaram Kandiah, the Petitioner abovenamed, is the Executor named in the said Last Will and Testament and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly.

This 3rd day of September 1953

Sgd Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge 30 9 53

Drawn by Sgd S. Cumarasuriar Proctor for Petitioner (O 34 4 & 11)

### GOVT. TENDERS VAVUNIYA KACHCHERI

NI369-Sale of rents of the undermentioned toddy taverns for the period 1-7-54 to 30-6-55 will be held at the places and time mentioned below:-

No.	Divn.	Local area within which the tavern is to be sited.	Date & time of closing tenders	Place.
11	Vavuniya	Vavuniya Town	June 10, 1954 at	Kacheheri, Circuit Bungalow, M'Tivu.
8	Vavuniya North	Katchilamadu	June 11, 1954 at	
4	Maritime Pattus	Puthukudiyiruppu	10 30a. m. June 11, 1954 at 11.15 a. m.	-do-

For particulars see Govt. Gazette, 4-8-54 (G, 5, 4)

### SUPER FORT BRAND Basel Mission Double Grooved Roofing Tiles

#### BETTER THAN THE BEST

A new model Basel Mission SUPER FORT Double Grooved lately designed roofing tiles have arrived. They are very light in weight and very strong. These tiles have set a new standard in roofing tile manufacture.

The general design of these tiles surpasses anything in tile manufacture so far accomplished.

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See the new model tiles in our stores before you decide to buy tiles for your houses.

William Mather & Sons  
SOLE AGENTS,  
JAFFNA

(M. 24. 21-11)

வாழ்க்கை வளமுடன் பெய்சு மலிவானது காக்க மண்ணு  
கோண்டுகை யாக செய்யு குறைவிடா துயிரிகள் வாழ்க  
காண்மறை யறங்கு கோங்கு கற்றலும் வேண்டி மல்கு  
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ கீதி விளங்குக வலக மெய்கலாம்.

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