

ALIENATION OF CROWN LAND

LAND COMMISSION'S INTERIM REPORT

(Continued from last Issue)

When a Land Kachcheri for alienation of land to peasants or other villagers is advertised, applications should be obtained in duplicate on a form which requires the applicant to give all the information necessary regarding himself, his family, dependents, land, agricultural experience, physical fitness, &c. One copy of the application should be reported on by the Village Headman as at present. The other copy should be sent to the Village Panel for it to report on before a specified date. The two reports obtained in this manner will serve as a check on each other and also discourage either party from being inaccurate or making false reports.

These reports should be taken to the Land Kachcheri and used when interviewing the applicants.

Some witnesses were not much in favour of the scheme now being proposed by the Commission as they thought it would tend to undermine the present administrative system which works through the Headman. The Commission thinks these fears are groundless and dictated by a failure to realise the urgent need for a change from the present system, under which undue reliance is placed on the evidence produced by the Headman.

As a matter of interest, the Commission wishes to mention that recently the Government Agents at Kalutara, Galle and Matara have constituted for each village where land was to be alienated, a committee consisting of the Village Headman, President of the rural development society and the Village Committee members of the area to furnish reports on applicants for land. These Government

Agents have found that fewer protests against selection at Land Kachcheries have been received by them since the constitution of these committees.

In this connection, it would be appropriate to recommend here the possibility of maintaining a register of applicants for land in each village. Such a register should contain all the necessary facts about an applicant for land verified by the Headman and the panel, so that there will be less delay in holding a Land Kachcheri when land is available for alienation. All applicants for land in a particular area should be informed when land in that area is to be alienated. This and other matters, relating to the principles guiding the selection of allottees will, as mentioned before, be treated more fully in the final report of the Commission.

Representations have also been made to the Commission in regard to the manner in which Land Kachcheries are held. Though supposed to be public, they are often held in small buildings with limited accommodation, so that only the lucky or privileged few who gain admittance are aware of the proceedings. This is most undesirable and the Land Commissioner should insist that Land Kachcheries be held in public.

It should be a legal requirement that the selection of allottees be publicly announced at the place where the Land Kachcheri is held, either on the same day as the Land Kachcheri or on a later date regarding which adequate publicity should be given. Thereafter the Officer holding the Land Kachcheri or making the announcement of the names of the selected

allottees should be required to call for any objections to the selections made and inquire into any such objection and if possible make a decision on it immediately.

The Commission hopes that by the adoption of the recommendations in this chapter much of the present discontent about the selection of allottees will be removed. The recommendations may not be very acceptable to the Government Agents and Land Officers, as, on the face of them, they may appear to have complicated the process of selecting allottees. The Commission wishes to point out that this is not so. In the present system the labour of verifying the reports, if they are to be faithfully verified, will probably be beyond the capacity of the present administrative machinery. That it is in fact beyond the capacity of the present administrative machinery to verify faithfully is probably the reason why there is so much dissatisfaction about the selection of allottees. If the recommendations of the Commission in this respect are accepted, the reports will certainly be more reliable and accurate, apart from being a better and more useful guide to the qualities that are required of an applicant.

One other matter connected with the alienation of land remains to be disposed of and that is the power of the Land Commissioner to revise the selections made at Land Kachcheries which he presently exercises under the provisions of Section 23 of the Land Development Ordinance. The section does not limit the time within which this power can be exercised. The Commission considers it necessary that such a limit should be imposed when drafting a new legislation and recommends that this power should only be exercised within the period of one month from the date on which the selected allottee is given possession of his land. The application of this section should be extended to cover cases where allottees have been selected without the formality of a Land Kachcheri

(Continued on page 4)

The French Minority In Canada

By 'A STUDENT OF POLITICS'

In my earlier article on Regional Autonomy it was stated that in South Africa, under a unitary constitution with regional autonomy the British minority which forms 30 p.c of South Africa's whole population has been reduced to impotence and helplessness. Its position is in marked contrast to that of the French minority in Canada which forms also about 30 p.c of Canada's total population. The French are not merely content with their status in Canada. They, in fact, dominate Canadian politics. This difference in the position of the French is to be attributed in the main, to the Federal Constitution which they were able to set up in Canada despite the attitude of the majority community, the English, who had strongly favoured a unitary constitution. The constitutional history of Canada is a very fascinating one and has many lessons for us Tamils in Ceylon.

Canada was originally a French Settlement. As a result of the Seven years War it was ceded to Britain in 1763. English colonists fled to Canada from the U. S. A. after the American Revolution which began in 1775. As the French type of government which had been retained by the British conquerors was found to be inadequate after the influx of the English, the Constitution Act of 1791 was passed by the British Parliament, separating Canada into two parts each with its own government, Lower Canada, chiefly French, retaining the old system of laws with representative institutions and Upper Canada on a purely British model. In the meanwhile other British colonies had arisen in British North America. In 1837 rebellions broke out in both Canadas. The British Government sent Lord Durham to report on the affairs of British North

America. He recommended the Union of Lower and Upper Canadas at once, the ultimate union of all British North America into one Unitary State and the granting to this large State of full responsible government. The French element, he thought, a menace to Canada's future and he desired all the provinces to unite—the first step being the Union of French Lower Canada and English Upper Canada—so that the British element should be dominant. His frankly avowed policy was to swamp the French by the English. He hoped that the French Canadians confronted in a United Canada with a British majority steadily increasing as a result of immigration would gradually become assimilated to its language and ways of life until their distinct nationality had virtually disappeared.

To carry out Lord Durham's policy, the British Government passed in 1840 an Act of Union joining Upper and Lower Canada. In 1849 responsible government was given to various provinces. The partnership between Lower and Upper Canada worked badly. The French were suspicious of the Union & aimed avowedly at checking their influence. "French-Canadian nationalism, fortified by its faith, proved far more tenacious than Durham had expected. More self-conscious, indeed, and more self-confident than before, it stubbornly resisted the policy of denationalisation & subordination." There were frequent deadlocks: The French and the English were sufficiently equal in strength in the legislature to make the task of government well nigh impossible. French Canada remained more French than Canadian and as a consequence some of the men in English Canada

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NOTICE

This week's issues of the HINDU ORGAN and INTHU-SATHANAM contain only four pages instead of six on account of the Mavidda puram Car and Theertham festival holidays on Thursday & Friday 25-26-7-57.

Manager.



சென்னை நகரம்.

நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமூலக் கல்வியும் நமச்சிவாயவே நானறி விச்சையும் நமச்சிவாயவே நானறிந் தேத்துமே நமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே சென்னை நகரம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1957

Treasure These Thoughts

Make life sublime by illuminating it with Divine light, peace and joy. Love all beings for all are He—the be all and end-all of your quest, the dearest to your heart, the eternal Truth God.

THE CAUSE OF THE COMMON MAN

THE drab and dreary course of the debate on the Budget in the House of Representatives only indicates that this annual performance of the Government Party and the Opposition will no longer serve to be of interest to anyone. The survey of the financial position, the estimates of expenditure and the proposals for balancing the Budget have failed to inspire the common man with any feeling of confidence in the present or the immediate future; neither have the criticisms of the Opposition nor the self-condemnatory comments of most of the speakers on behalf of the Government.

The cause of the common man stands neglected and forgotten. There is no prospect of an economic recovery. Development of the country in its real and regular sense has not been undertaken. Stated briefly, the Premier and his colleagues have miserably failed in their ambitious bid to effect a change for the better in the system of Government that had been in practice after Lanka attained freedom from foreign rule. There has been such a calculated contest for power that the

The French Minority In Canada

(Continued from page 1)

da became anti-Catholic and anti French. Baldwin of English Canada found wild men in his right. Lafontaine, his partner in French Canada and his successors found wild men on their left. The gulf between the two communities was too wide for a unitary parliamentary system to be practicable.

In 1864 came the opportunity for change when New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the newer provinces, decided to discuss closer relations. The province of United Canada asked to be brought into the discussions.

The English Canadians led by Sir John Macdonald preferred a unitary

activities of parties and leaders have tended to create more and more communal dissensions.

The M. E. P. must know that the development of this Island requires the co-ordinated efforts of all the people with a genuine feeling of mutual understanding and good-will. Marching in the right direction of development cannot be undertaken by a Government in which a substantial section of the people have lost confidence. Economic recovery cannot be made but by the united endeavour of the entire country. How far has the Premier strived towards making this preliminary requirement available?

The common man's view of 'Government' is quite different from that of the politician, the former wanting a good Government and the latter a power-giving Government. Balancing the Budget in the House of Representatives and leaving the country to be rent asunder by iniquitous laws and discriminatory acts in the administrative level that create communal tension cannot solve the problem that faces the Government. The cause of the common man requires to be championed. And that means that the common man should be allowed to live in the congenial atmosphere of cordial communal relations. The Premier can yet work for the ideal condition of a united Lanka by dispelling the fears and misgivings of the minorities.

constitution for the proposed union of all the British North American provinces, but the attitude of Lower Canada made a federal constitution inevitable. French Canada wanted to be autonomous in matters which affected its own culture. It did not desire to extend the system of United Canada by incorporating or amalgamating with the other provinces. It wanted to break up United Canada so that Lower Canada could remain a separate cultural unit. But at the same time it did not want to be a prey to the advancing secular civilization of the U. S. A. Standing alone, it would be too weak; incorporated in the Dominion as a unit it could share the protection of the Dominion and yet remain essentially distinct. In Dicey's phrase, it wanted "union but not unity". The final solution was found in a federal union including French Canada as one of its autonomous provinces.

The first step taken was the rectification of the injustice caused to the French by the Act of Union 1840. The province of United Canada was redivided into the two regional provinces—French Canada (Quebec) and English Canada (Ontario). These two provinces along with the other newer provinces formed a federal pan-Canadian State in 1868. It is worth noting that the decisions were taken in Quebec with a French Canadian presiding and an Anglo-French coalition leading the discussion.

The Canadian Federation comprises ten provinces - nine of them speaking English and the tenth—Quebec-speaking French. Quebec differs from the rest of Canada in race, language, customs, traditions, culture, and religion (The French are Catholics). About one-half of the total population of the country claim to be of British descent and about 30 p.c claim to be of French descent. Though the French are to be found mainly in the province of Quebec they have spread also into other provinces. Both English and French are recognised as official languages for federal purposes. English is recognised as the second official language of Quebec whose first official language is of course, French. It must be added that the

nine English-speaking provinces do not recognise French as the second language; the recognition is strictly limited to Federal purposes.

The solution found in Canada was the exact reverse of Lord Durham's, the recognition that the French Canadian demand for notre lang, nos institutions et nos lois (our language our institutions and our laws) had to be met. When that was done it became possible for Canadian politics to be based not on race, religion or language but on issues on which the French as well as the English world divide. In other words the issues of politics have become national rather than sectional.

That the problem of the French minority in Canada has been solved satisfactorily is no doubt due in the main to the adoption of a federal Constitution. The Federal constitution has enabled the French to establish themselves safely and solidly in a national home of their own, the province of Quebec. For it possess a majority there of 81 p.c and under the Constitution which allots the control of education and, by implication, of the social services complete autonomy. Its religion, its language, its habitual ways of life are secure from external interference.

If the constitution has given the French security & contentment their practical political sense has helped them to maintain and even improve their position. Their solidarity has given them greater strength at the centre than they would otherwise have enjoyed. Consistently since the birth of the Federation the French community in Canada has given to one or other of the two national political parties a predominant support with the result that in the party of its choice it always possess a commanding position and for long periods may be the principal means of keeping it in office. As a result of this a convention has been established under which the French Canadians are always represented in the Federal Government and there seems to be at least an understanding, if not yet a regular convention that on an issue of first-rate importance the Federal Government will not adopt a policy to which its French-Canadian members are resolutely opposed. It may be noted that Louis St. Laurent who held the post of Prime Ministership for nine years before resigning it only

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Development Of Jaffna Town

The following motion which was moved by Mudlr. C Muttutamby M. M. C. and seconded by Mr. Alfred Swampillai was unanimously passed at the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council.

Jaffna is the second largest town in the Island both in extent and in population. In importance to the Tamils of Ceylon it is second to none. It has been the seat of Government of the Tamils for several centuries. Despite such importance and historic background it is today one of the most backward towns in the Island—no pipe-borne water supply; no drainage service; no sewerage system (the disposal of night soil still depends on human agency); bad roads; apology for lighting; primitive type of markets most unsuitable for modern public requirements; no proper play grounds for children; not a single modern resthouse or hotel for even middle class tourists; no Town Planning; no full time Medical Officer of Health and no adequate Housing Schemes. These are some of the urgent needs to which this Council should seriously address itself. Such developments of the town cannot be undertaken with the depleted finance of this Council nor is the Central Government allocating sufficient grants for such works. The rate payers are averse to additional taxation. There appears to be apathetic indifference on all sides. It will be calamitous if this situation is allowed to deteriorate further. It is needless to state the aforesaid development works will benefit the future generation and therefore it is more than reasonable to expect the future generation also to contribute towards such development works. As the Jaffna Municipal Council has not tapped even 3 1/2% of its borrowing powers, this Council resolves to raise a loan of at least 2 million rupees on easy long repayment basis to meet the cost of some of these essential amenities. If the Central Government cannot however meet the loan requirements of this Council, the Council further resolves to urge on the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Government and Cultural Affairs to provide immediately the necessary machinery for all local bodies to raise funds for town improvements by issuing debentures or by borrowing from other sources.

**Allaipiddy
V. C. Chairman**

Mr. Kanapathipillai Kai-lasapillai J. P. (Mandaivivu) has been re-elected Chairman of Allaipiddy V. C. uncontested. He has served in the same capacity during the last twenty five years.

The French.....

(Continued from page 2)

last month is a French-Canadian. Another distinguished French Canadian who held that post for fourteen years was Sir Wilfred Laurier.

Because the French problems were settled satisfactorily in Canada, the French there are intensely Canadian and they call themselves the *Canadians*. The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey the present Governor-General of Canada has said "Eighty-four years ago Canada found political unity under a Constitution which has served her well. It united for the first time in history the British system of government with a federal structure. It was a bold experiment but our fathers built wisely"

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 342

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Velauthar Thambipillai of Karainagar East

- Deceased
Thambipillai Velupillai of Karainagar East
Vs. Petitioner
1. Kathirasipillai widow of V. Thambipillai
2. Thambipillai Arumugam
3. Thambipillai Kandiah all of Karainagar East

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1957 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 12th June 1957 having been read:

It is Ordered that the last will of the said deceased dated 30th September 1955 attested by C. T. Kumaraswamy N. P. under No. 10303 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 5th day of August 1957 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further declared that the said 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 5th day of August 1957 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of July 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O.56 26 & 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 337 T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Segu Ussan Lebbai Packeer Mohideen of Vannarponnai West Deceased
Sultan Mohamed Mohideen Mohamed Ibrahim of Vannarponnai West
Vs. Petitioner

1. Sultan Mohamed Mohideen Mohamed Ameer
2. Ummu Salma widow of Sultan Mohamed M hideen
3. Rabumath Umma wife of Jamal Mohamed
4. Mohamed Umma wife of Mohamed Aboobucker
5. Mohamed Aysha Umma wife of Shahul Hameed
6. Seyanambu Nachchiya wife of Mohideen Bawa Hameed
7. Mohideen Thambu Jamal Mohamed, all of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd day of July 1957 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 7th December 1956 and attested by M R. Karalasingham, Notary Public under No. 3663 and now deposited in this Court and of the witnesses thereto.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem of the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent.

It is further ordered that the said Last Will be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared the executor for the said Last Will and that as such he is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and the same be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other interested shall appear before this Court on the 2nd day of August 1957 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the minor the 1st Respondent in Court on the same date.

Jaffna this 2nd day of July 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(O 53 26 & 2)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 334 T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kandiah Nagalingam of Tellippalai Deceased

Gnanambikai widow of K. Nagalingam of Tellippalai

Vs. Petitioner

1. Nagalingam Lalliitha, thevi
2. Nagalingam Selvathevi and
3. Nagalingam Sri Thevi, all of do, appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent
4. Kandiah Subramaniam

Minors

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 343

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Murugesu Sinnathamby Rajaratnam of Vaddukodai West Deceased

Rajaratnam Yoganathan of Vaddukodai West
Vs. Petitioner

1. Rajaratnam Thiruchendur
2. Vettivelupillai Yogeswaran
3. Vettivelupillai Thillai, ampalam
4. Vettivelupillai Lohampihai
5. Vettivelupillai Thalainayagi and
6. Saraswathyamma widow of Rajaratnam Vettivelupillai all of Vaddukodai West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of July 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 9th June 1957 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses dated 1st July 1957 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament No. 3634 made by the deceased abovenamed on 7th March 1957 and attested by S. Kandasamy Notary Public, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the petitioner abovenamed is the executor named therein and he is hereby entitled to have probate thereof issued to him accordingly.

It is further ordered that the 6th Respondent is hereby declared appointed guardian ad litem over the persons of the 2nd to 5th respondents abovenamed, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 9th August 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 10th day of July 1957
Sgd. P. SRI SKANDA RAJAH,
District Judge.
(O. 54, 26 & 7)

of Vaddukodai East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of June 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Coomaswamy Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 31st day of July 1957 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 28th day of June 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Coomaswamy
Proctor for Petitioner,
(O. 51, 19 & 26.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 333

In the matter of the Intestate Estate and Effects of Murugesu Selvavinayagam of Puloly East Deceased

Selvavinayagam Velmuru-gu of Puloly East
Vs. Petitioner

Nagamattu widow of Selvavinayagam of do
Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 28th day of June 1957 in the presence of Mr. V. Dharmalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 27th day of June 1957 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled to take Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as son of the said deceased unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 31st day of July 1957 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 28th day of June 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.
(O. 50, 19 & 26.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1712

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Subramania Krishnapillai of Vaddukodai East Deceased. Meenadhipillai widow of Subramaniam Krishnapillai of Vaddukodai East
Petitioner,

Vs.

1. Sathasivam Karthi-gesu and wife
2. Valliammai both of Sittankerny, Vaddukodai East and
Minor 3. Krishnapillai Sivasegaram
4. Krishnapillai Chandradevan
5. Krishnapillai Jegatheesan all of Vaddukodai East and all being minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 6th Respondent
6. Muttachopillai widow of Subramaniam Vyavanathar of Vaddukodai East
Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of June 1957 in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 19th June 1957.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled to Letters of Administration over the estate of the deceased issued to her as widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 26th day of July 1957 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of June 1957.
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna.
(O.49 19 & 26)

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of Commission issued to me in Guardianship case No. 122 District Court Point Pedro 1 shall put up for sale by public auction the under mentioned 3 lots of land as comprising one block of land on Tuesday 6th August 1957 commencing at 9-30 A.M. at the spot.

1. Chellatturai Karunandasamy and wife
2. Rajeswary of Valvettiturai
Petitioners

Vs

1. Parameswary daughter of Muttukrishnasamy.
2. Gunaratuambihai daughter of Muttukrishnasamy
3. Marimuttu widow of Sittambalam all of do
Respondents

Description of property

Land situated at Panayadikulama Anaivilunthan pattu South Pitigal Korale North Chilaw district North Western province called Panaiadi Estate in extent 39 acres 2 rds. 13 perches according to deed but according to survey in extent 39 acres 2 rds. 37 perches with its appurtenances including buildings and plantations and represented by lots mentioned 1-4 in survey plan No. 224 dated 7.3.1953 and prepared by Mr. P.

Ayyaddurai Licensed Surveyor. Of this.

1. Lot marked 1 in extent 4 acres 2 rds. 21½ perches with its appurtenances including shed "e" and bounded on the east by reservation for lagoon north by reservation for lagoon, west by Amba Estate, south by lots 2 and 3 excluding the Crown foot path passing through.

2. Lot 2 in extent 4 acres, 2 roods, 21½ perches with its appurtenances including sheds "A" and "B" and bounded on the east by Crown foot path, north by lot 1 and Amba Estate, west by Amba Estate and Crown land and south by lot 4.

3. Lot 3 in extent 4 acres, 2 roods, 21½ perches with its appurtenances and bounded on the east by Mel Estate and lot 4, north by reservation for lagoon and lot 1, west by Crown foot path and south by lot 4.

N. B. The said 3 lots comprising as one block of land will not be sold below the appraised value of Rs. 11,000/-

S. C. KANAGASABAI
Commissioner of Sales

Point Pedro
15th July 1957
(M 62 19 & 26)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 28-7-57 TO 3-8-57

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

A troublesome week for finances. Clashes with relatives and friends also shown. Beware of accidents. Domestic harmony also will be far away from you.

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

A good week for new deals. You will have to face some criticisms in your personal affairs; but ignore them and go ahead with your plans. Financial gains also promised.

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

Personal worries will be clearing gradually. New ventures must bring in good results. Financial conditions too should improve. Beware of secret enemies.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

Things will be in a muddle this week. You will find it difficult to steer clear of obstacles. Friends will let you down very badly. Health upsets also shown.

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

There will be mental peace this week. But financially a good week. Professional success also promised. Maternal relatives likely to cause you some troubles.

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

A good week. Finances should improve. Ruin to enemies also shown. You will find opposition melting away. Go ahead with your plans.

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

Domestic upsets likely this week. You will find it difficult to make both ends meet. Work will be heavier than usual. Scandals also shown.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

You will be able to succeed in your new undertakings this week. Financial gains also promised. But relatives likely to cause you some annoyance.

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

The first day of the week likely to upset you much. Rest of the week also will not be very favourable. You will find much opposition in most of your affairs. Avoid clashes with superiors.

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

Sunday evening Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be fairly favourable. But domestic affairs still continue to be unsettled.

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

A good week for professional deals. You will be able to win others to your shade of opinion in most of your affairs. Tuesday evening Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable again.

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

The first half of the week will be favourable for new deals. You will be able to succeed in most of your ventures. Financial gains also promised. Spend Thursday evening Friday and Saturday with care.

Alienation Of.....

(Continued from page 1)

i. e. under the provisions of existing Regulation 27, provisions similar to which will have to be included in the new Act.

It will also be necessary to make provision for the cancellation of a permit if it has been obtained by fraud. In these circumstances the Land Commissioner should be empowered to set aside the selection of, and to cancel the permit issued to such a person, but these powers should be exercised within six months of possession of the land being given over.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 321/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of Kandiah Vaithilingam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Deceased Manickaratnam widow of Kandiah Vaithilingam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Vs Petitioner
1. Vaithilingam Mithirasanen of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

minors 2. Vaithilingam Ratha krishnan of do
3. Arthidevy daughter of Vaithilingam of do the 2nd and 3rd respondents are minors appearing by their g-a-l- the 1st respondent

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 28th day of May 1957, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th day of May 1957 having been read.

It is declared that the said 1st respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd minor respondents and that the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased, as widow of the deceased, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 3rd day of July, 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered and declared that the minors be produced in Court on the said date.

This 28th day of May 1957
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
V. Navaratna Rajah
Proctor for petitioner
3-7-57

Date of showing cause is extended for 26-7-57
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge
(052 19 & 26)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 340/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of Koku Hennadige Methias Silva. Deceased.

Koku Hennadige Arlis Silva of Dodampahala, Dickwella. Petitioner.

vs

1. Yaddhige Dinakaamy of Dodampahala, Dickwella.

2. Koku Hennadige Panis Silva, General Merchant & Contractor, Station Road, Mankulam.

3. Koku Hennadige Panchi Nona of Dodampahala, Dickwella.

4. Koku Hennadige Subehamy of Dodampahala, Dickwella.

5. Y. G. Bandupala of

Silva Stores, Mankulam,

6. Y. G. Susilapala of Srikantha Welanthasela, Mankulam.

7. D. Sirisumangala of 56/16 Temple Road, Mount Lavinia.

8. Y. G. Siripala of do.

9. Y. G. Hemapala of Belikatuwella, Dodampahala, Dickwella.

10. Y. G. Simon Singho of Belikatuwella, Dodampahala, Dickwella

The 6th to 9th respondents are minors appearing by their g-a-l the 10th respondent

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 3rd day of July, 1957, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratna Rajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 28th day of June, 1957, having been read.

It is ordered that the said 10th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 6th to 9th respondents and that the said petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased as brother of the said deceased, unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 5th day of August 1957 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minors be produced in Court on the said date.

This 3rd day of July, 1957

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Navaratna Rajah
Proctor for petitioner

(0 53 26 & 4)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 616,313.00

Shares 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each 80 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all time

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 50/-.

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.

Loans on the security of Jewels a speciality. Part payments accepted.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
Shroff.

வான்முறிக் வழாது பெய்க மலிகைஞ் காக்கமன்னன்
கோன்முறை யாக செய்க குறைவினா துயர்கன் வாழ்க
நான்முறை யறங்க னோங்க நற்றலம் வேன்வி மல்க
மேன்மைகொள் சைவ நீதி விளங்குக அலக மெல்லாம்.

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