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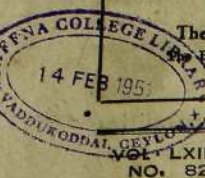
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THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

JAFFNA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1951

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INOCULATION CURE IS UNNATURAL

It is Fraught With Danger

WRITING in the 'Prediction' Dr. H; Benjamin, M. B. propagates the view that according to occult law inoculation is definitely harmful. Says he:-

We get so accustomed these days to accepting things as "normal" and "natural" that are really abnormal and unnatural, that I doubt very much whether many of us ever think overmuch about the current medical practice of inoculation and its possible repercussions upon our health. Inoculation, vaccination, immunization, etc. are taken as part of modern living, and accepted without comment, yet from the occult view point they are definitely deleterious practices and fraught with considerable danger to the health of the individual, not only on the physical plane, but on higher planes too. (Indeed we would say more so on higher planes for reasons we hope to make clear in the present article.)

Against Nature

It is customary to believe that inoculations, vaccination, immunization, etc. are medical measures to promote and preserve health, but when one studies the question from the standpoint of the Nature Cure philosophy, one is compelled to arrive at a totally different conclusion, especially so if one is a student of Occultism and appreciates what it means to live in conformity with the natural laws governing the Universe and Man, on planes beyond the physical.

It is assumed by medical scientists that inoculations, vaccination, immunization, etc., preserve us from certain diseases, because they create in the body a resistance to certain germs which are supposed to be the cause of such diseases. But this is a very short-sighted view indeed, because many people have germs in their bodies which are assumed to be the cause of various diseases yet do not develop those diseases, whilst other people develop those diseases and the germs only appear after the disease has shown itself.

On analysis, it will be found that general state of vitality and resistance to infection are more or less synonymous terms, which means that, at bottom, the factor which decides whether we shall fall ill to a so-called germ disease or not is the manner in which we look after our bodies and our mode of living. That is to say, the type of diet we follow, whether we have

sufficient fresh air and exercise daily; sufficient rest and sleep; whether we avoid excesses and indulgences of various kinds, etc.

Thus, it is not germ activity itself which is the deciding factor in the development of so-called germ diseases; it is the way in which each of us treats his or her body. (To which also must be added our way of thinking, feeling etc., and our general philosophy of life).

Occult Law

These doctors are all-important in deciding whether we shall become ill or not, so that measures which are supposed to prevent us from catching a certain disease (such as vaccination against smallpox; immunization against diphtheria, etc.) leave such all-important factors entirely out of account. They concentrate on germs and nothing else, and load our bloodstream with the toxic filth from diseased animals in the name of health!

On the face of it such a procedure seems absurd when looked at without the blinkers imposed on our minds by medical propaganda; and, as stated at the beginning the outcome of the occult standpoint is most unfortunate indeed. For this pollution of the bloodstream with the disease-products from animal bodies does not stop short at the physical level.

It will be found that inoculations, &c., have an even worse effect on man's sevenfold constitution, because it is a well-known and tested occult law that the purer the bloodstream of the physical body is, the purer and more effective will the higher bodies be in their working through the physical organism (via the etheric).

Pollutes Body

Therefore when the bloodstream is polluted by the injection into it of inoculations of various kinds, under the guise of protecting us from possible disease, it is not only the body that suffers under such circumstances, it is the higher principles which are affected even more, becoming less and less able to function through the physical than formerly, the more the said individual allows himself to be inoculated, immunized, vaccinated, etc. This is indeed the price we have to pay for "the blessing of Medical

THE PRESENT VICIOUS ECONOMIC ORDER

How To Fight It

"MY personal feeling is that God desires to spread throughout the world the weapon which India forged under Gandhiji's guidance. God is acting accordingly. India's moral voice to-day reaches the world and if it is still not listened to as it should be, thinkers everywhere have begun to say that indifference to India's voice is not without great risk. This we have achieved while Gandhiji's thought is still only half awake. When it sprouts up the whole world will feel its transforming effects and let us not therefore be impatient and feel frustrated" thus declared Acharya Vinoba Bhave on January 30 at Paramdham in Wardha after prayer addressing a large rally of Shantisena volunteers who marched to Paramdham Ashram from various centres to observe Gandhiji's third death anniversary.

Continuing Acharya Bhave explained that our only concern should be to practice in our own life the part of Gandhiji's teaching which is acceptable to us. As for the world we have only to wait and see how the idea works itself out.

Ideal of Non-Possession

Referring to condition in the country Acharya Bhave said, to-day in India we hear the cry that we have discarded Gandhiji's teachings. This is not correct. What we see is the outcome of a vicious economic order which we did not shape. That order is based on an ideology which is the very opposite of Gandhiji's. That order is now crumbling and will meet its grave before long. Let us only hold fast to our faith and act on it with all our energy and usher in a new era on the ruins of the old one. Extricate yourself and your friends from the meshes of this evil order and let this be your programme of work and be clear in your mind

Science" in the world of today! And the more that new students of occultism understand this vitally important point, therefore, the better in every way.

To sum up: there is only one road to the prevention and cure of disease; and that is the road of clean living and intelligent co-operation with natural law. Not the road which leads to the increasing pollution of our bodies with the disease-products of animals under the guise of germ prophylaxis!

that 'Sarvodaya' and property cannot go together. We have to practise the ideal of non-possession individually and socially. The social application of this great idea is the need of the hour and be sure that the darkness will disappear and the seed which Gandhiji planted firmly and watered with the blood of his supreme sacrifice grow forth into a big tree.

Unpunctuality at Public Meeting

Indian Minister Pays For It

At a public meeting arranged for Mr. Girdhari Lal, Minister for Excise, at Gorakhpur in the United Provinces in India, the Minister arrived late by more than half an hour. Mr. D. P. Dwivedi, President of the City Congress Committee told the audience who were getting restive owing to the Minister being late that he would not allow the Minister to speak at the meeting if he came at all. The Minister attended the meeting after 45 minutes, but was not allowed by the Chairman to speak.

Hindu Educational Society

At a meeting of the Colombo Hindu Educational Society held at the Maddam of the New Kathiresan Temple premises the rules of the Society, were unanimously adopted and it was resolved that the Society should be registered early.

The objects of the Society inter alia, are to establish and maintain Hindu schools and colleges in the Colombo District.

Mr. Justice Nagalingam Presided and addressed the meeting outlining the work so far done and referred in particular to the generosity of the trustees of the Pillaiyar Temple in having allowed the Society the use of one acre of land for the establishment of the school. He thanked the Trustees of New Kathiresan Temple for allowing the use of the Maddam for the two months.

The following were elected office bearers:-

President: Mr. Justice C. Nagalingam. Vice Presidents: Kandiah Vaithianathan and Senator Pon Sundram. Honorary Secretary: Mr. S. Mahadevan. Honorary Treasurer: Mr. K. Sachithananda.

CODE OF CONDUCT

Purity of Mind

Chitta Suddhi or purification of the mind is an indispensable condition for the higher stages of the moral life.

What embodies Truth is right action, that which embodies untruth is wrong action.

Duties are opportunities given to men to annihilate his separate self and develop a broad, universal outlook on life. The duties of Varna and Ashrama together constitute the code of relative duties, the duties of status in life, the duties obligatory on the individual in consequence of social status, temperament, specific powers and capacities. Sanatana Dharma are the common duties of man, the duties that are obligatory on all men equally, irrespective of individual capacities, social status, nationality or creed.

Subjugation of Ego

Every individual should subdue his senses and give up his egoism which is the greatest evil, should conquer pride through humility, anger

By

SWAMI SIVANANDA

through forgiveness, narrow attachment to family through universal benevolence and cosmic love. True peace and greatness lie not in self-assertion, not in individual efforts for one's own good, but in offering oneself as a contribution to the well-being of the whole world. The practice of ethics broadens one's heart, destroys the selfishness, and makes him live for the entire universe. It brings about the reformation or regeneration of man's lower nature or the radical conversion of the inner man and shows the way to freedom or beatitude.

Innocence or Ahimsa which is not mere negative abstention but positive kindness to all creatures, charity, truth-speaking, purity in thought, word and deed and renunciation of all the worldly interests mark the good man.

Self-control

Practice of ethics needs self-control. Self-control will bring happiness to yourself and others. Control of anger will help you to develop gentleness, mercy, compassion. Control of covetousness will make you generous and charit-

able, Control of lust will lead you to purity.

Control anger the desire for material passions, the lusts of the flesh, malevolence and all sorts of cravings. Only then you will be endowed with good conduct. Good conduct will lead to the attainment of highest bliss and supreme good.

May you attain Nitya or the Kaivalya state of Absolute Bliss through ethical perfection.

Moral Obligation

Moral judgment is always accompanied by moral obligation and moral sentiments. When you judge an action to be right, you feel under moral obligation to perform it. You have feeling of approval. When you judge an action to be wrong, you feel under moral obligation not to perform it. You have a feeling of disapproval. Remorse or repentance, etc., are called moral sentiments.

Moral obligation is the sense of duty or oughtness. Moral obligation is not of the nature of physical compulsion. It is of the nature of 'ought' and not of the nature of 'must'. Moral obligation is essentially self-imposed. The Self itself is the source of moral obligation. God is the source of moral obligation. He knows not only all your action but also your inner motives and intentions.

Moral law is the expression of the perfection of God. It is the voice of God in man.

Moral sense or moral faculty is the capacity of the Self by which it apprehends the moral quality of an action or discriminates between rightness and wrongness. It is often called conscience, but it is something more than conscience. It is conscience plus Vishuddha Buddhi or pure intellect, plus power of discrimination.

The Moral Ideal

Moral idea is infinite. Therefore it cannot be completely realised by the vast majority of persons. A thirsting aspirant can attain this ideal. A Jivanmukta or liberated sage is an embodiment of morality. He has attained the some or pinnacle of moral ideal. Moral progress consists in the gradual approximation to the moral ideal.

Moralify and immorality are relative terms. He who molests his wife frequently is

(Continued on page 4)

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

Intellect has a squint in the eye that makes it see double.
—SUFİ RUMİ.

SPOTTING THE SPEAKER

THE LOSS SUSTAINED BY the nation by the death of Sir Francis Molamure is felt most when the question of electing his successor in office is attempted to be answered. In the course of the day, the elected representatives of the Island will be called upon to elect the Speaker of the House of Representatives and incidentally will be afforded an opportunity to render to the country an account of their capacity to build up the best parliamentary traditions of the democratic world. Here is a problem entirely outside party politics. Hence the difficulty. Young as Sri Lanka is in its parliamentary experience, it will be uncomfortable for members to take their minds away from considerations of the prestige and power of parties. The duty to bring about a complete absence of party bickerings is cast on the leaders of the different groups, especially on the chief of the numerically strongest section.

Unanimity is said to be an essential factor in the selection of a Speaker. And this requirement can be satisfied only if the elected representatives approach the question from the general view-point of the prestige of the nation. The Speaker of the highest assembly of the land should be one commanding the respect and affection of the entire people by reason of intellectual ability, dignity of conduct, geniality of temper, rigidity of integrity and equanimity of mind.

We confidently expect it of all the parties in the House of Representatives and non-party members that, in the choice of the Speaker, they will bring to bear a new approach to the method of political activities, namely, the working for a principle completely forgetting personalities. Sri Lanka has to play a big part in international affairs along with the other Asian Nations. To discharge that onerous responsibility it is absolutely necessary that the elected representatives should settle down to work for the common welfare without wasting powder and shot on party antagonisms. When the Speaker has been elected let it be acclaimed 'Well done, Sri Lanka!'

HAS PHILOSOPHY DECLINED IN SOCIAL IMPORTANCE?

The Demand For A New Asceticism

Dealing for a moment with recent developments in Europe and America, it is worthy of note that as Bertrand Russell has remarked philosophy has steadily declined in social and political importance. It had until quite recently, also largely changed its mode of approach and outlook. But as often happens, the wheel of life turns high and low and a swing-over is taking place. One of the characteristics of the new philosophy has been that it abandons the claim to any special method or any particular brand of knowledge to be obtained by its means. Again to quote Bertrand Russell, philosophy is regarded as no more than one of the sciences different from many of them only by the generality of its problems and by the circumstance that it concerns itself with the formulation of hypotheses where empirical evidence is still lacking. The trend of present-day thought is to stress that the stuff of the mental and physical world is the same, and it has been emphasized that what was considered one of the marked peculiarities of mind namely, subjectivity or the position of a specific point of view, can be postulated, even in the region of physics. Physics and psychology have approached each other and the old dualism of

[Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer]

mind and matter has vanished though in quite a different way from the Eastern conception. Whereas at the beginning of the modern period of European philosophy, Descartes emphasized the dualism in respect of mind and nature, laying down that mental substances are essentially external to material substances. One of the most rigidly analytical of recent thinkers, Prof. Whitehead, has said that the effect of this sharp division between nature and life has poisoned all subsequent philosophy and, in his view, neither physical nature nor life can be understood unless we fuse them together as essential factors in the composition of real things.

It is worthy of remark that the purely experimental and biological approach to mental problems typified by psycho-analysis has resulted in the adaptation of the developmental view-point to mental phenomena and Freud, Jung, Adler, and their respective followers with divergent viewpoints and theories, have nevertheless jointly engendered a belief in the enormous reconstruction power over human motives latent in the new science of psychology. So much so is this the case that a recent authority on the subject, Ven P. Tessler is able to assert that 'In this present twilight of human division and insecurity, amidst oppressions and strikes shortages of goods and slumps in welfare, irreconcilable hatred and the rumours of fresh wars, it is still possible for those who have faith and vision to foretell a new release of human life to a secure and world-wide peace, to a sufficient and happy production to satisfy all normal humane needs, to a common life of generous activity and kindness and lively interest and enterprise and hope'.
Mental Equipment Is Primitive

It is hoped by such persons that it is along the line of sedulous pursuit and a vigorous application of psychological sciences that this release is attainable. It is unfortunately true to say that in spite of the development of material civilization, the mental

equipment of humanity is still primitive and the transformation of our baser instincts is what is dreamt of in accordance with the technique of modern psychology. At first sight these developments of Western philosophy and psychology seem to be based on conceptions differing wholly from the older and traditional methods of Eastern philosophical creeds. But, when ultimately analysed they are not in truth different from those which were enunciated in the last recorded words of the Lord Buddha, speaking to Ananda, his chosen disciple: 'Therefore, Ananda, be ye lamps unto yourselves. Be ye a refuge to yourselves. Betake yourselves to no external refuge. Hold fast to the truth as to lamp. Hold fast to the truth as a refuge. Look not for refuge in any one beside yourselves'. Aldous Huxley has, in his *Perennial Philosophy*, summed up the contrast between the Western and the Eastern points of view. According to one theory the end of human life is contemplation or the intuitive awareness of the Supreme. Action is viewed as one of the chief means to that end and it is affirmed that a society is good to the extent that contemplation is made possible and easy. In this view existence of at least a minority of contemplatives is necessary for the well-being of society. The other line of thought is that the end of human life is action, that contemplation may be one of the means to that end and that a society is good to the extent that the action of its members makes for progress in technology and organization which is almost equated with ethical and cultural advance. The contrast is seen very clearly indeed when it is realized that according to the Vedanta as well as the Buddhist and medieval Christian speculation, right action is deemed to be the means for the preparation of the mind for realization which is, in the end, what matters.

Abandon Aggression

The items of catastrophic news that reach us from day to day, from East to West, convey a message of gathering gloom and at no time has the impact of daily and hourly events been so continuously distressing. The great nations of the world, some of whom have attained hitherto unforeseen standards of comfort and material well being, are constantly quarrelling with each other, such quarrels arising in many cases out of fear that those standards may be lowered and in some because of a vague unrest that constantly seizes them and makes them apprehensive that the foundations of their present life are insecure. The world is threatened by new, and terrifyingly destructive ideals and methods like those associated with well known and alarming developments of the Marxian doctrine. The question is ever more insistently put by thoughtful individuals to each other and to themselves whether the basic character of the present day civilization is sound and whether the social and racial competitions, hostilities, class conflicts and continuous restlessness are not an inseparable concomitant of the present outlook on life. In spite of all that science has done or can do, there is an obvious disequilibrium in respect of production, distribution, capital, labour, and, above all, there is a growing lack of leisure and the right means of utilizing that leisure. One has the ever-present

TEACHER OF THE NEW ERA IN EDUCATION

I

(V. ELIYATHAMBY B. A. (Lond.))

The white Paper of Ceylon proposes a new era in the realm of Education. Many readers may be curious to know what this White Paper is. It is a term borrowed from England, where this term was used to denote certain proposals, which were published as an outline Scheme for general discussion before these were embodied in the Butler Act of 1944. This White Paper of Ceylon says "The greatest educational need of our country today is a practical plan, drawn up with vision, to be executed with vigour, through the partnership of child, parent, teacher, and administrator." The government proposals do satisfy this need.

In the proposals as well as in the technique, our Little England has scrupulously followed Greater England. But whether these proposals are the products of conviction or understanding remains to be seen when these are implemented.

Teachers Can Mould It Or Mar It

Anyway, the sections that interest the teachers and students are those references made about the teachers who should put into execution these proposals. These references are:—

1. "It will be mainly upon the teachers that the achievement of this brief, but clear aim must ultimately depend. The teacher alone can guarantee the freshness, imagination and vigour, with which the life of the schools should be infused."
2. "This calls for good will, energy, adaptation and patience"—on the part of the teacher.
3. "The teacher must develop and enrich the Personality of the pupils"
4. He must assist in laying the foundations of the new plan soundly"
5. "The good Head Teacher should give to the school a life of

feeling that constant upheavals are an inseparable part of the present scheme of things and no solution can be seen save in the speedy and effective realization of the unity and interdependence of the world, as opposed to an international set-up based on a display of force, the adventiveness to an exploitation of malignant forces like those released by atomic fission and the equally calamitous exploitation of the so-called backward races and communities by those who call themselves 'civilized'. Both within the precincts of the United Nations Organization and outside there is a constant call for peace, but such peace cannot come about unless the world is prepared to work and sacrifice for it. Such work and sacrifice can only be on the lines of an abandonment of the so-called imperialism and aggressiveness in thought and act and a complete reorientation of the world on the basis of equality and insistence on a world community. In the language of Dr. Radhakrishnan, 'peace demands a revolutionary desire, a new simplicity, a new asceticism'. The creation and fostering of this new asceticism is the duty and the privilege of the modern philosopher and his task and *modus operandi* are and should be the same whether the approach is from the point of view of the experimental West or the intuitive East.

—From the Prabuddha Bhavata.

its own, and think of the curriculum in terms of activity and experience, rather than of knowledge to be acquired, and facts to be stored"

6. "The teacher to make careful records of the pupils and the cumulative records can be valuable in raising the teaching standard, because the teacher must study closely the development of the individual pupil to compile them, and discover the aptitudes and interests"

7. "The Head teacher will have to use his discretion in combining academic and practical studies for individual pupils: for at any time, owing to late manifestations of real aptitudes, he will be able to switch the pupil from one stream to another with the minimum difficulty."

8. Above all "the Government recognises that the full implementation of the new plan depends on the quality and purposes of the teachers."

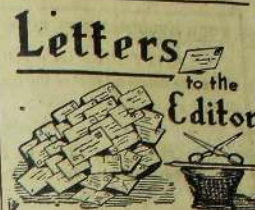
'Idea' Must Be Progressive

These 8 references clearly indicate that the Government has at last realised the importance of the teacher in working out the New Plan in Education and has put the onus of working out this plan on the teachers. The teacher who can successfully work out the plan must have two 2 qualities in addition to those mentioned above. Livingstone, the educationist of the West, will lay the emphasis on vision. But Tagore, the greatest Educator of India, speaks of progressive 'ideas' as the most important factor for working out new plans in teaching. To him all the great movements, whether it is Educational Revolution or the French Revolution, are tidal waves that break from the great sea of 'idea'. He discredits the 'will' that plans, the 'intellect' that reasons; and the 'energy' that works. "Idea" is the most important, for all the great seers, philosophers and prophets have become one with this 'Idea'.

What is the material available now to effect this bloodless revolution in the education of Ceylon? The editorial of "The Ceylon Daily News" of 18-1-51 says that the position of the teachers today "makes nonsense of many of our plans and much of our educational idealism". The 35,000 teachers in Ceylon can broadly be classified as Primary School Teachers and Secondary School Teachers. Most of these Primary School Teachers have been repressed of their varied personalities, their range of development narrowed and thinned; their understanding mind and earnestness of devotion made mechanical. The only criterion by which the Education Department has been assessing the Secondary School Teachers is their notorious success in cramming pupils through the examinations and hushing the questioning mind to sleep.

What percentage of the teachers in Ceylon can rouse and inspire the pupils? How many maintain an equanimity of mind in the presence of enthusiastic pupils? How many can act the role of being a "guide, philosopher and friend" of the pupils? How many can interpret the past and present experience of individual pupils and of the community? How many teachers are there in Ceylon, who can understand and communicate real values to their pupils?

(To be continued)



Hindu Temporalities

Sir,—I have read with interest many letters both for and against on the above subject in your columns. All Saivites are entitled to express their opinions, but what is surprising is the opportunity given to non-Saivites to express opinions in your columns on the subject, and the encouragement given by the special committee to receive opinions and memoranda from such people in the course of their investigation.

In this letter I use the word Saivites because there are many sects in the Hindu fold; therefore the use of the word Saivites is more precise in this context.

According to News Papers the Special Committee appear to have recommended Legislation on the three points, namely Temporalities, Temple Entry, and Animal sacrifice, but we are in the dark as to the reasons advanced by them and the authorities they depend on for their conclusions.

There is a talk current that the Home Minister has accepted their recommendations. How far this is true is yet to be seen. In any case we hope that Government will not take any action without finding out the view of the public on the conclusions arrived at by the Special Committee. It is also hoped that Government will release the report both in Tamil and English early so that people may have enough time to study the report and express their views.

The Committee that was hatched in darkness was suddenly thrown before the people without giving enough time to the people to study this important vital question.

The (Special Committee) also rushed through the matter as it suited them, because with one or two exceptions the rest are the Prime movers in the matter.

There is also a strong rumour, from sources who are in the know of inner currents that Government will introduce Legislation without any further opportunity being given to the people to express their views on the conclusions of the Committee. It is the hope of all lovers of this land that Govt will not drive another wedge and support the other political ideologists and lead this part of the country into a turmoil once more.

People in authority have proclaimed from many platforms that this is a Secular State and as such Govt. will not deviate from that path. If it does it would be violating the very constitution on which it is founded.

Again rumour has it that views of Sir. Ivor Jennings on this matter have been twisted and contested by the Legal Advisers of the Special Committee, as to the implications of Sec 29 (2) of the constitution of Ceylon.

We shall with interest await the decision of the Prime Minister on this vital question that affects the permanent Hindu population of this peace loving land.

Yours faithfully,
C. RAGUNATHAN.

The Jaffna Hindu College will have its
DIAMOND JUBILEE CARNIVAL
in April—May, 1951.

All interested please write to the undersigned.

S. NADARAJAH,
Secretary,
Old Boys' Association
Jaffna, 12-2-51.

Tamil Festival 1951

Jaffna Meeting

A meeting of the Tamil Festival Committee was held at Vaideswara Vidyalaya, Jaffna on Sunday the 11th inst. Mr. S. Natesapillai the President presided. The reports of the Madras Committee and the Batticaloa Committee were read and approved. The president in the course of his address referred to the enthusiasm evinced by the public in connection with the forthcoming Tamil Festival in April.

It was decided to bring out a Tamil Festival Souvenir and an Editorial Board was formed with Mudaliyars Sinnathamby as convener.

The following sub-committees were also formed.

Pandal: Convener, Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram M. A.

Catering: Mr. T. K. Rajasekaran M. A.

Volunteers: Messrs N. Thambiratnam and S. K. Velauthapillai.

Press & Advertisement: Mr. Raj. Ariaratnam

Exhibitions: Mr. S. R. Kanagasabai.

It was decided to hold a meeting in Colombo in connection with the Tamil Festival on the 27th instant.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 443
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vally Alvan of Varathupalai

Deceased.

Alvan Pillaiyan of Puloly East

Vs. Petitioner.

1 Valippillai alias Annapillai widow of Sinnathamby of Puloly East
2 Alvan Rasan alias Vally
3 Alvan Thampu
4 Alvan Kandasay
5 Wallinayag daughter of Alvan
6 Alvan Selvarajah
7 Sinnammah widow of Alvan all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 23rd day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 23rd day of January 1951 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th respondent be and she is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem of the minors the 3-6 Respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 21st day of February 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of January 1951
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah.

Drawn by District Judge,
Sgd. K. Vallipuram,
Proctor for Petitioner.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

1 Sinnathamby Sankarapillai and wife; 2 Sinnammah both of Puttur West

7th & 8th Defendants—

Vs. Appellants

1 Visaladchi alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam; 2 Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal Plaintiffs—Respondents
3 Thamotheerampillai Shivagurunathan and wife; 4 Savuntharipillai; 5 Kandiah Nadarajah and wife; 6 Saraswathipillai all of Karanavai North

3-6th Defendants—Respondents

7 Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo; 8 Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura; 9 Arumugam Appiah and wife; 10 Sinnammah; 11 Ponnammah widow of Vallipuram all of Vannarponnai; 12 Nagalingam Navaratnam; 13 Nagalingam Kandiah; 14 Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife; 15 Annaratnam all of Anchananthalu, Jaffna; 16 Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda; 17 Chellappah Rasiah and wife; 18 Ratnam; 19 Karthigesu Nadarajah and wife; 20 Rasammah; 21 Kanagasabai Thiagarajah all of Kokkuvil East; 22 Veluppillai Nallathambi; 23 Paramanathapillai Thiagarajah; 24 Paramanathapillai Sinnadurai; 25 Ponnambalam Balasubramaniam; 26 Ponnambalam Kanagasabai alias Thurai; 27 Ponnambalam Vinayagamoorthy alias Rasiah all of Vannarponnai

Substituted 1 Defendants Respondents

To the above-named 7 to 21

Substituted Defendants

You are hereby required to take notice that the petition of appeal of the 7th and 8th Defendants—Appellants—from the Judgment of this Court dated the 14th day of December 1950 in the above-named action having been received by Court and the security tendered by them for your costs of appeal in the said matter having been accepted and a sufficient sum of money to cover the expenses of serving this notice on you having been deposited in this Court, the petition of appeal, the copy of which is hereto annexed for service on you, will be forwarded to the Supreme Court for hearing in due course.

Returnable the 19th day of February 1951,
Sgd. C. Arumugam
Secretary

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No 1105

1 Visaladchi alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam; 2 Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal Plaintiffs

Vs. Defendants

Dead 1 Kandar Chinniah Kanagasabai and wife; Dead 2 Pooranam both of Vannarponnai East; 3 Thamotheerampillai Shivagurunathan and wife; 4 Savuntharipillai; 5 Kandiah Nadarajah and wife; 6 Saraswathipillai all of Karanavai North; 7 Sinnathamby Sankarapillai and wife; 8 Sinnammah both of Puttur West

Defendants

1 Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo; 2 Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura; 3 Arumugam Appiah and wife; 4 Sinnammah; 5 Ponnammah widow of Vallipuram all of Vannarponnai; 6 Nagalingam Navaratnam; 7 Nagalingam Kandiah; 8 Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife; 9 Annaratnam all of Anchananthalu, Jaffna; 10 Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda; 11 Chellappah Rasiah and wife; 12 Ratnam both of Kokkuvil East; 13 Karthigesu Nadarajah and wife; 14 Rasammah both of Kokkuvil East; 15 Kanagasabai Thiagarajah of Kokkuvil East; 16 Pooranam widow of Kanagasabai of Annarponnai East, Jaffna (same as 2nd Defendant)

Substituted Defendants in place of the deceased 1st Defendant

17 Veluppillai Nallathambi; 18 Paramanathapillai Thiagarajah; 19 Paramanathapillai Sinnadurai; 20 Ponnambalam Balasubramaniam; 21 Ponnambalam Kanagasabai; 22 Ponnambalam Rasiah all of Vannarponnai; 23 Chinniah

3 The 1st Defendant died after the action and his widow the 2nd Defendant (or the 16th Substituted Defendant in place of the 1st Defendant) & 7th to 21st Defendants Respondents were substituted in his place. Thereafter the 2nd Defendant died and the 7th to 21st Respondents were substituted in her place.

4 The action thereafter came up for trial on the following issues: (1) Did the lands which are the subject matter of this action devolve on the death of Nallapillai on Arunasalam alone to the exclusion of Maitheyanam's children viz.

34 Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura; 25 Arumugam Appiah and wife; 26 Sinnammah; 27 Ponnammah widow of Vallipuram all of Vannarponnai; 28 Nagalingam Navaratnam; 29 Nagalingam Kandiah; 30 Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife; 31 Annaratnam all of Anchananthalu, Jaffna; 32 Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda; 33 Chellappah Rasiah and wife; 34 Ratnam; 35 Karthigesu Nadarajah and wife; 36 Rasammah all of Kokkuvil East; and 37 Kanagasabai Thiagarajah of Kokkuvil East

(The 23rd to 37th same as the 1st to 15th Substituted Defendants) Substituted Defendants in place of the deceased 2nd Defendant

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE ISLAND OF CEYLON

1 Sinnathamby Sankarapillai and wife; 2 Sinnammah both of Puttur West

7th and 8th Defendants—

Vs. Appellants

1 Visaladchi alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam; 2 Muttusamy Subramaniam, both of Averangal Plaintiffs Respondents

3 Thamotheerampillai Shivagurunathan and wife; 4 Savuntharipillai; 5 Kandiah Nadarajah and wife; 6 Saraswathipillai all of Karanavai North 3-6 Defendants—Respondents

7 Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo; 8 Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura; 9 Arumugam Appiah and wife; 10 Sinnammah; 11 Pooranam widow of Vallipuram all of Vannarponnai; 12 Nagalingam Navaratnam; 13 Nagalingam Kandiah; 14 Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife; 15 Annaratnam all of Anchananthalu, Jaffna; 16 Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda; 17 Chellappah Rasiah and wife; 18 Ratnam; 19 Karthigesu Nadarajah and wife; 20 Rasammah; 21 Kanagasabai Thiagarajah all of Kokkuvil East; 22 Veluppillai Nallathambi; 23 Paramanathapillai Thiagarajah; 24 Paramanathapillai Sinnadurai; 25 Ponnambalam Balasubramaniam; 26 Ponnambalam Kanagasabai alias Thurai; 27 Ponnambalam Vinayagamoorthy alias Rasiah all of Vannarponnai

Substituted 1 Defendants Respondents

To The Honourable the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon

The fifth day of January 1951

The petition of Appeal of the 7th and 8th Defendants Appellants appearing by S. Ambalavanar their Proctor as follows:

1 The Plaintiffs-Respondents instituted the above styled Action claiming title to an undivided half share in each of the two lands called "Kakkaiyan thoddam" in extent 14, 5/8 Lms V.C. and Alanakulam" in extent 15, 5/8 Lms V.C. and claiming to pre-empt the other half share from the Original 1st & 2nd Defendants or in the alternative from the 4th & 6th Defendants alleging that the said Defendants had sold (each set separately) a half share of the said lands to the 7th & 8th Defendants

2 The Defendants filed answer disputing the title of the Plaintiffs Respondents & also averred that the Plaintiffs-Respondents were given notice of and even otherwise aware of the intended sale to the 8th Defendant and that the Plaintiffs having failed to purchase the said half share Plaintiffs' action should be dismissed. There was also a further plea of misjoinder of parties & causes of action. This last plea was sustained by the learned District Judge at the trial, but on appeal a trial on the merits was ordered

3 The 1st Defendant died after the action and his widow the 2nd Defendant (or the 16th Substituted Defendant in place of the 1st Defendant) & 7th to 21st Defendants Respondents were substituted in his place. Thereafter the 2nd Defendant died and the 7th to 21st Respondents were substituted in her place.

4 The action thereafter came up for trial on the following issues: (1) Did the lands which are the subject matter of this action devolve on the death of Nallapillai on Arunasalam alone to the exclusion of Maitheyanam's children viz.

4th and 6th Defendants? (2) Was the deed No. 441 of 8-9-26 and attested by K. Aiyadurai N. P. executed for valuable consideration? (3) Was the said Deed duly Registered? (4) Does Deed No. 441 referred to above prevail over Deed No. 440 dated 8-9-26 by virtue of due and prior Registration? (5) Have the Plaintiffs acquired prescriptive right and title in terms of Section 3 of the Prescriptive Ordinance to the shares conveyed by Deed No. 441 referred to above? (6) Were the Plaintiffs the owners of an undivided half share of the said lands at the date when Deeds Nos. 7053 and 22 of 22-11-43 and 21-11-43 respectively were executed in favour of the Defendants?

(7) Did the 8th Defendant or her Vendor the 1st Defendant of the 4th and 6th Defendants give notice of the said sale to the Plaintiffs? (8) If not as the said sale liable to be set aside and the Plaintiffs declared entitled to pre-empt an undivided half share? (9) What was the market value of the said lands when deeds Nos. 7053 and 22 referred to above were executed?

(10) Were the Plaintiffs aware of the intended sale by the 4th and 6th Defendants of the half share conveyed on Deed No. 22 of 21-11-43 and did the Plaintiffs fail to purchase the said share? (11) If so, can the Plaintiffs maintain the action, (12) Were the Plaintiffs aware of the intended sale by the 1st and 2nd Defendants on Deed No. 7053 of 23-11-43 and did the Plaintiffs fail to purchase the said share at the market value? (13) If the Plaintiff so failed, can the Plaintiffs maintain this action? (14) Are the Plaintiffs bound by the orders made in Case No. 5579 of this Court and estopped from denying that a half share of these lands developed on 4th and 6th Defendants on the death of Nallapillai?

(15) Were the shares dealt with by deeds Nos. 440 and 441 both of 8-9-26 distinct and separate shares? (16) If so are the Plaintiffs entitled to claim the benefit, if any of the prior registration of Deed No. 441 of 8-9-26? (17) Has the 8th Defendant acquired prescriptive right and title to the entirety of the lands described in the Schedule attached to the Plaintiff?

(18) If so, can the Plaintiffs maintain this action? (19) Were the Deeds Nos. 440 and 441 of 8-9-26 executed at the same time? (20) Had the 4th and 6th Defendants acquired prescriptive right & title to a half share of the lands at the time they sold their half share on Deed No. 22 of 21-11-43 to the 8th Defendant?

5 After trial the learned District Judge by his Judgment delivered on the 14th day of December 1950 declared the Plaintiffs-Respondents entitled to a half share of the said lands and that they were entitled to pre-empt a half share conveyed to the 8th Defendant by the original 1st and 2nd Defendants and that the conveyance by the 4th and 6th Defendants respondents conveyed no title to the Appellants

6 Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the said judgment and decree the Defendants Appellants began to appeal against the said decree on the following among other grounds that may be adduced by the Defendants-appellants counsel at the hearing of this appeal.

(a) The said Judgment and decree are contrary to law and the weight of evidence adduced in the case.

(b) The learned District Judge has erred in holding that the principle of Jus Accrescendi applied in the case or the defunct commissum created by deed 867 of 25-6-1900 (P1) and that on the death of Nallapillai developed on her sole surviving brother Arunasalam. The order made in Testamentary Case No. 5579 D.C. Jaffna (7D3) in regard to devolution of Nallapillai's estate is respectfully submitted binding on all the parties claiming title through Nallapillai. It is therefore submitted that on the death of Nallapillai her interests devolved on Maitheyanam's children (4th and 6th Defendants) & on Arunasalam.

(c) The learned District Judge has erred in holding that the 4th &

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(M. 210, 13-2-51, 2-3-51, 3-4-51 & 1.)

6th Defendants were not possessing the lands which form the subject matter of this action before they executed P 18 in favour of the 8th Defendant. The learned District Judge seems to think that under the lease in favour of Paramaguru. Paramaguru possessed the lands in question as Lessee & on this disbelieves this Witness. I put Plaintiffs and all their Witnesses have accepted that certain Vanniar Arumugam was cultivating these lands as tenant right up to the time of sale in favour of the 8th defendant & that Paramaguru never cultivated these lands. In the light of these damaging admissions it is clear that heirs in favour of Paramaguru and the subsequent suit for rent and ejectment P 22 were all created to lend colour to the title asserted by Nagammah and her successors in title. On the other hand Vanniar Arumugam himself and the other witnesses have spoken to the fact that Vanniar Arumugam was the lessor under 4th & 6th defendants—Respondents and that clearly establishes that the 4th & 6th defendants had acquired prescriptive title to a half share of the said lands.

(d) Deed P 10 No 441 of 8-9-26 was entitled to prevail over Deed No 440 of the same date (p5) by virtue of prior Registration, this benefit would not accrue to the plaintiffs-Respondents as that title had been lost by prescription as it is common ground between the parties that Velauthapillai and his successors in title had possession of the half share conveyed on P5

(f) It is clear from the execution of P 15 so soon after the execution of Deeds P8 and P18 in favour of the 8th Defendant Appellant that the Plaintiffs Respondents themselves were aware of the execution of these deeds and having failed with their negotiations with the 1st and 2nd Defendants on the one hand, the 4th and 6th Defendants Respondents on the other to buy their respective shares the Plaintiffs bought the life interest of Arunasalam on P15 and immediately afterwards launched on this action to harass the Appellants.

(g) The Admissions of the 2nd Plaintiff-Respondent that before the filing of this action I was not prepared to pay the 4th and 6th Defendants Respondents or the 1st defendant, dis-entitles The Plaintiffs Respondents to pre-empt even if it is held that the Plaintiffs are entitled to a half share of the lands in dispute

Wherefore these Defendants Appellants pray:—

(a) that the judgment and decree appealed from be set aside

(b) that the Plaintiffs' action be dismissed and it be declared that the 8th Defendant-appellant is entitled to the entirety of the lands which form the subject matter of this action

(c) For costs of this appeal and of the Court below and for such other and further relief as to your Lordships' Court shall seem meet.

Sgd S Ambalavanar
Proctor for 7th & 8th Defendants Appellants

O 118 9)

Malayan News

Attack On Passenger Train By Terrorists

One Indian was killed and two Indians were injured among the six casualties when terrorists fired at a mail train from Penang to Kuala Lumpur on Thursday night.

The train was carrying a large number of Indians travelling from their mother country to destinations in Malaya.

They had disembarked at Penang and were going up-country by train. There were also Chinese returning home after their New Year celebration.

Total casualties in the incident were two killed and four injured. Killed were one Indian and one Chinese and the injured, two Indians and one British soldier and one Malay soldier.

Ambush Firing

Guerillas opened fire from an ambush position above the train three miles from Sungai Sigat railway station about 10-45 at night. Most of the passengers had retired for night by that time.

An Indian passenger, 35-year-old Mannar Naidu who was returning to Ipoh from Penang, was hit. He was removed by ambulance to Ipoh where he died. Mannar Naidu had gone to Penang to meet his wife and 18-month old child who were expected to return from India but did not arrive. They had postponed their journey to Malaya by a week.

One of the two Indians injured was Kandiah who was travelling to Kuala Lumpur. He was wounded on the head. Details of the other Indian injured have not been received.

Following the attack on the train many passengers including several Indians detained at Sungai Sipue or Ipoh to continue the journey by day-trains.

Code Of Conduct

(Continued from page 1)

more immoral than a man who occasionally visits the house of a fallen sister. He who constantly thinks of a woman and always entertains sexual thoughts is the most immoral man.

Karma is action. Akarma is inaction. Remaining in an idle state is inaction. Vikarma is forbidden action such as killing, injuring, etc. This is immoral action.

Moral Action

A moral action is in accordance with the injunctions of the scriptures. It is subject to the moral law. It is a virtuous action. It is consistent with what is right. Automata and animals are neither moral nor immoral. They are nonmoral. A moral or non-moral action is above moral rules or ordinary moral standards. The actions done by *Jianmuktas* or liberated sages belong to this category. They cannot be judged by ordinary human standard. Reason and moral laws cannot penetrate there. Lord Rama's killing the *Brahmana* and *Vai*, Lord Krishna's *Ras Lila* and Sri Vyasa's *Niyoga* in the procreation of Pandu, Dhritarashtra and Vidura are non-moral actions.

A *Jivanmukta* is above all rules and prohibitions, but he will never do any immoral action. He is in full possession of the highest knowledge of Brahman or the Absolute. Whatever he does is strictly moral, in the ultimate highest sense of the term.

NOTICE

Jaffna Municipal Council

Tenders for the Supply of Stores and Materials including Stationery and Drugs

Sealed tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Jaffna up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday 28th February 1951, for the Supply of Engineering Stores and Materials, Drugs and Stationery for the Jaffna Municipal Council during the year 1951.

Tenders should be forwarded in duplicate under Registered cover marked "Tenders for the Supply of Stores and Materials" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Jaffna.

All those who send in their tenders are requested to be present when the tenders are opened in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Town Hall, Jaffna on Wednesday 28th February 1951.

Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, Town Hall, Jaffna.

K. SHANMUGAM
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Jaffna, 8 February 1951.
(M 209 13 & 16)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1238

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnapodi Tambo Samuel of Uduvil Deceased.

Pooranam widow of S. T. Samuel of do Petitioner.

Vs.

- Minors
- 1 Samuel Arulnesarajah
 - 2 Samuel Arulnothirajah
 - 3 Samuel Pushpanjanidevi
 - 4 Samuel Pushpanathan all of do
- by their guardian-ad-litem the 5th respondent
- 5 Ponnar Pasupathy of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly, coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. P. R. Rajendra Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th respondents, that the petitioner is declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration issued to her, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 22nd day of February, 1951 at 10 a.m. The 5th respondent do produce the minors the 1st to 4th respondents in court on the said date.

This 31st day of January 1951

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera.

Drawn by District Judge.

Sgd. P. R. Rajendra.
Proctor for Petitioner.
O. 116. 9 & 13.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1239

In the matter of the intestate estate of Daniel Murugesu Chelliah of Manipay Deceased.

Thulasammah widow of D. M. Chelliah of Manipay

Vs. Petitioner.

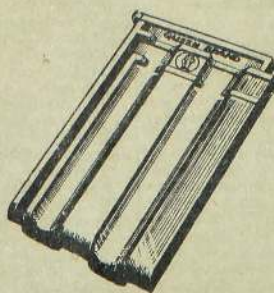
- 1 Murugesu Chelliah Sinnadurai of Shelloff Estate Klang, Malaya
- 2 Nannithamby Alagaratnam of Selangor Bulk Installation Kampong Kuanton Selangor and wife
- 3 Rasamany Alagaratnam of Manipay
- 4 Chelliah Nadarajah of No. 4 Behind Shop House Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur.
- 5 Kanagamany daughter of Chelliah of Manipay Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera, Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of November 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of November 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other persons interested shall on or before the 28th day of February 1951 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of November 1950
Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera.
District Judge.
O. 117. 9 & 13

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1248

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Karthigesu of Kopay, Jaffna Deceased

Nagamuttu Theivendram of Colombogam, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- Minors
- 1 Karthigesu Sivarajah of Kopay
 - 2 Karthigesu Sivasothimalar of do
 - 3 Chellammah widow of Sinnathamby Karthigesu of do

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunesekera, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of November 1950 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 29th day of January 1951 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 24th day of November 1950.

Sgd. S. S. J. Gunesekera
District Judge

Extended to 13-2-51
(O. 15. 9 & 13)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1245/T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Thampu Ponnampalam of Chivathero Jaffna Deceased.

Thampu Periatamby of Havelock Road Colombo

Petitioner.

and

1. Thampu Somasundaram
2. " Mailvaganam both of Colombo

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the petitioner be granted letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq. District Judge Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumarasamy Proctor it is ordered that the petitioner as an heir of the deceased be granted letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on 24th January 1951.

S. S. J. Gunesekera
District Judge

7 December 1950

Order Nisi extended
for 14-2-51
(O 114 9 & 13)

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusampillai.