

For Your Printing

SAIVA
PRAKASA
PRESS

THE Hindu Organ

FOR YOUR
BOOKS

CONTACT

Saiva Prakasa
Book Depot!

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889, |

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

PHONE No. 856

[PRICE 10 CENTS]

VOL LXXVI

X

JAFFNA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 11, 1964

X

NO. 36

Should Religion Be Organised?

II

(Contributed by Saiva Vidya Booshan
SIVA ULAKAKAVALA SOMASEGARAM M. A.
Retired Asst. Director of Education.)

In my last article I indicated how Christianity suffered from overorganisation and it was as a revolt against the authority of the Church that anti-religious forces were engendered and took as one of their forms, communism that threatens to spread all over the world. Hinduism was on the other hand the very opposite in organisation. It was a very liberal religion and as Radhakrishnan put it "it gave the individual perfect freedom in the realm of thought." There was a general absence of authoritarianism. Every individual had the right to choose his *Ishtadevata* and the form of belief and worship which most appeals to him. Its method of reforms also enables every group to retain its past associations and preserve its individuality and interest. This will account for the lack of organisation, while at the same times, it explains how it survived through the ages facing onslaughts from other religions—and in many cases absorbed them into its fold.

The origin, growth and development of Hindu religion and its philosophy goes into the dim ages of the Vedas. These hymns, many of which were composed in the second millennium B. C. represent in the words of Tagore "a poetic testament of the people's collective reaction to the wonder and awe of existence." Like to them was an inexhaustible mystery and they gathered together in the scattered homesteads in the midst of thick jungles and organised themselves into groups that attempted to solve these mysteries and evolve ways and means of existing happily in the middle of all the forces of Nature, Sun, Fire, Wind and Water. They investigated into methods of

harnessing these forces to their advantage and created of them the Devas whom they sought to propitiate with their sacrificial fires and prayers.

The Toddy Tax proposal is a subject of bitter controversy. Soma is considered an important Vedic deity. One whole Mandala in the Rig Veda is devoted to him. In most of these hymns the material aspect is apparent. They refer to the mountain plant which gave a kind of intoxicating drink than to a formless deity. In the Vedic pantheon Soma has retained its natural character most. While giving the methods of pressing and preparing this favourite drink, they follow it up by describing Soma, not merely as an intoxicating drink but also as a God among Gods, who, like other Gods can give riches and destroy enemies. The mystic nature of these verses becomes clear in the eighty fifth verse of the tenth mandala which states "Men think that they have drunk Soma when they press the vegetable. But none can drink the Soma which sages know." There gradually emerges from the natural, the ideal conception of the Deity. This is one instance of how the Hindu mind evolved gradually into the higher aspects of thought.

The Upanishads represent the formation of clear groups of thinkers and schools of thought. Man started to look "not at things which are seen but at the things which are not seen." According to Sankara "the Upanishad is formed by *Upa-ni-shad* meaning that which destroys ignorance by revealing that knowledge of the supreme spirit and cutting off the bonds of avidya which is the cause of samsara. These teachings

were confined to chosen circles of superior thought and culture. The common people were content with the Vedic Cult and the mythology of the Puranas. The Brahma Sutra one of the most important books in Hindu religion and philosophy is a digest of the essential teachings of the Upanishads. From the sublime conception of Brahma and the universe in the Upanishads, to the popular puranic legends there were such wide variations of religious concept and levels of practice and thought, that any organisation of religion covering wide areas was impossible. Hinduism was individualistic but the heterogeneous groups were brought together under the generic term Hindu. Scholars and Rishis set up their own schools of thought and had their own followers. Satyakama Jabala, Gautama, Uddalaha Aruni Gargi and the most famous of them Yagnavalkiya had each their own organisations round them.

The next stage in the evolution of Hindu religious organisations and thought is the Epic Period, the age of Valmiki and Vyasa. The finest literature of this period are the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata. The Gita discusses the unreality of the world and the different forms of Yoga and Dharmic ways of living. If anything can be described as giving coherence to the Hindu way of life and given it its foundations, it is the broad current of Dharma that pervades the Epic the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The Bhagavad Gita is translated into all the important languages of the world and counts among its adherents the large majority of Hindus in India. Its haunting verses are sung in every home in North India. The Gita is interested in the process of redeeming the world and this aspect of Vishnu is emphasised. The theory of Avatara can be considered an expression of the spiritual world. God is looked upon as the saviour of man and manifests himself wherever the forces of evil threaten to

(Continued on page 2)

March Elections And January Nominations

Cabinet Decision Induces Call Off Of Opposition Strike

The Sixth Parliament is sure to be inaugurated. For the Fifth Parliament will be dissolved on the 17th of December. And on January 15, 1965 Nominations for the General Election will be received by the Election Officers. And at last the Srimavo Government has accepted the significance of the defeat it suffered in the Address of Thanks debate.

Strike for the Government versus strike against the Government. This was the contemplated theme of action before the Cabinet communique of December 9 was released.

Now that the Government has realised that law and order must be maintained, the threatened strikes have been called off—a truce before the final battle of the ballot.

THE CHAMPION REFORMER OF THE HINDUS

Navalar and Freedom of the Press

XXII

V. MUTTUOMARASWAMY B. A.

It would be interesting to picture what views Arumuga Navalar had on the burning question of the hour—Freedom of the Press or control. Arumuga Navalar as well as Anagarika Dharmapala would have fought tooth and nail against any curb of the Press.

Navalar in those days enjoyed a free press. He never hesitated to reply to the innumerable Christian tracts that ridiculed the tenets of Hinduism. He exposed the Govt which supported the Protestants;— he made the public to understand that the money earmarked for education, was channelled for missionary activities.

Navalar contended that people should write to the government and ask for better roads. Navalar criticised not only the Government, but also the Brahmin Priests who performed the ceremonies in the temples, contrary to the Agamas and Shastras. He criticised wherever

necessary the authorities of temples; he criticised even his own relatives. His anger was just.

Navalar protected those who besought his umbrage. He forgave readily those who sought pardon for their faults.

Fearlessness and manliness—Navalar always had in abundant measure. These he manifested in learned assemblies; as well at home. He was most calm, in the presence of his enemies. Navalar had the gift of ready wit, and his answers went home; and could not be rebutted.

Navalar was the first among the Hindus, to establish a Press and publish tracts, articles, newspapers and books.

Navalar & Dyke The Govt. Agent

When Navalar established his Press, it was the law of the land, that permission should be obtained priorly from the

(Continued on page 2)



தமிழக அரசின்
செயலகம்
சென்னை

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1964

Treasure These Thoughts

When the Truth is realised,
you will see the One alone
everywhere.

—SWAMI SIVANANDA

PRESERVE THE PEOPLE

The feelings of the Premier and her colleagues, now depleted in number, are understandable. But the strength of public opinion has grown immeasurably. What remains of the celebrated Coalition cannot therefore thwart the national will nor can it ignore parliamentary tradition that has been preserved by previous Governments. Gnashing of teeth and gesticulations may be acceptable to the L. S. S. P. leaders for all that they have exhibited all these twenty five long years of desperate attempts to capture power was nothing but effervescence. Time and again all sections of the people had appealed to the Premier to test the correctness of her new policies at a General Election. Had she acceded to this popular demand, today she could really hope to come home with fresh laurels of triumph. However that was not to be. A defeat in Parliament had to be suffered.

We are unable to understand the meaning the Premier has given to the activities of hooligans and hirelings who resort to violence. If this rowdism has an advocate in the Premier, for that is the impression that is created when her statement that the Anti Press Gag organisations have invited upon themselves trouble is paraphrased, then we do not see any change in the heart of the defeated Coalition. To the polls they go as a discredited group and will remain rejected on the day of the General Election. The people must now set about

Champion Reformer of...

(Continued from Page 1)

Government Agent. Navalair went to Dyke, with a duly filled in application. Dyke received this, and without saying that he approved this or not, he showed by gesture to Navalair to go. In the afternoon Dyke had written a letter to him and sent in the afternoon, where he stated that Navalair could establish the Press immediately and need not wait for permission from the Head of Government from Colombo; and that he would get permission for him from the Head Office.

Another day Dyke saw Navalair and asked from him "Where is Aratchie Thambu's house?" He showed that by sign the house.

Dyke the Government Agent and Navalair ate the same kind of "Samba rice". Dyke tried to purchase this rice from shops. Navalair alone was in possession of two Samba rice bags. Dyke the Govt. Agent sent a man to Navalair with money asking for a bushel of rice. Navalair sent him a bag of rice and did not accept any money for the same. It was in vain that the Govt. Agent tried to give him the amount due on this bag of rice.

It is said that Dyke asked the Government servants of the Kacheheri, when he heard of the expiry of Navalair, to attend his funeral. Dyke became the Govt. Agent of Jaffna in 1829.

During this period 1829 1869 when Dyke was the Government Agent of the Northern Province there were three missions, the American Mission, the Wesleyan Mission and the Church Mission, which had established many schools, and temples and spread Christianity. There were many preachers to do work of proselytization.

It was Navalair who fought against missionary activity. If Navalair had not done this, Hinduism would never have thrived in Jaffna. Need we say that Navalair believed in the Freedom of the Press?

in calmness to assess the value and worth of the different political parties and decide to return the party that can preserve the people and the country in the democratic tradition.

Skanda and Alexander

By

S. RAMANATHAN

The theory that Alexander the great is worshipped by the Hindus as Skanda had been put forward by non Hindus to break the Faith of the Hindus in Skanda who is worshipped as a God and not as a human being that had been deified as he was not born of human parents according to Skandapurana. The great land mark in Indian history is the birth of Lord Buddha in the 6th century B.C. Alexander's invasion of India was in the 4th century B. C. by which time Skanda was already worshipped in India and Ceylon. The worship of Skanda in Ceylon existed before the times of Dutugemunu who worshipped Him and obtained His favour before marching from Rubunu to attack Ellara, the Tamil King who had ruled at Anuradhapura already for 44 years. Skanda had come to Kataragama centuries before and been worshipped by the Veddahs before the arrival of the Aryan civilisation to Sri Lanka. Arunagiri refers to Skanda as graciously accepting the puja offered by the Veddahs who lived in the jungles. வனமுறை வேடனருளிய பூசை மகிழ் கதிரகாம முடையோனே. It is this aspect of Skanda who succours not only the devas and high caste brahmins but also the low born wild and uncivilised Vedhas that attracts Hindu Tamils to His jungle shrine at Kataragama as a universal God. The Muslims call him Sikander and this has probably made people not familiar with Hindu tradition to regard Him as Alexander. From a historical point of view the peacock throne of Persia was carried away from India by Muslim invaders from Persia. There were no Muslims (in Persia) at the time of Alexander. The peacock is a natural inhabitant of India and Ceylon and is regarded as the Vahana of Skanda from very ancient times perhaps for its pride of beauty or egoism and vanity at its best. Skanda, the son of Siva is the saviour of the devas and of men too hence His popularity among the Tamil Hindus.

Ramanathan Day Celebrations

Emulation of Patriot Essential

At the Present Moment

Speaking from the Chair at the Ramanathan Day Celebrations held at the Ramanathan College, Mr. C. Thanabalasingam former District Judge, recalled to memory the gallant fight Sir P. Ramanathan had put up in the legislature and outside to mould a free Lanka in the democratic pattern and added that leaders of such stature were neces-

sary at the present moment.

Pandit Thangammah Appakutty and Mr. S. Ambikaipakan, Principal Vaidheewara Vidyalayam, spoke on the life and works of Sir P. Ramanathan.

Earlier a portrait of the patriot was taken in procession from Parameshwara College to Ramanathan College.

Veteran Co-operator Passes Away

We regret very much to record the death of Mr. V. Veerasingam, former M. P. for Vaddukodai.

Mr. Veerasingam was first and foremost a Social Worker in which field he excelled by guiding the Co-operative Movement in the North for several years. He was President of the Co-operative Federation and Federal Co-operative Bank for many years. Beginning life as a teacher and then assuming principalship of Manipay Hindu College, Mr. Veerasingam soon became a leading educationist. He was very much interested in the education of children in a religious environment.

He entered politics to further his contribution to the country. During the period he represented Vaddukodai electorate in the House of Representatives he worked for the development of co-operative undertakings and advocated the cause of religious education. He was also the President of the All Ceylon Saiva Youth Conference.

Should Religion...

(Continued from page 1)

destroy human values. The background of the Gita is an active struggle between Good and Evil in which God is interested. He would help man to resist all evil, error and ugliness. It is a comprehensive Yoga Sastra also, giving the inner disciplines that comprise the Hindu way of life and ascent to the Divine.

While the whole country came under the influence of these sublime heights of religious thought, it cannot be said that religion became organised in any definite sense. It was into this field of unorganised religion that

Lord Buddha stepped in and made the first big advance in organising religion and gave the thought of the Upanishads and the Epics a new orientation. He adapted the current thoughts of the period to the new conditions of thought and life. He started the order of monks and through them, his message of enlightenment which had its origin in the valley of the Ganges, spread first throughout India. Then the Royal Missionary spread it in Ceylon where it lives even today in its pristine purity after the vicissitudes of twenty five centuries. To us Hindus in Ceylon the understanding of this heritage of Buddhism is of vital importance and I shall deal with it in the next issue.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Bombay Exam Results

The following have passed the Sanskrit exams conducted by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay at the North Ceylon Centre of the Sanskrit Visva Parishad in October this year. All the 34 candidates who appeared for these exams from this centre have been successful.

I. Balabodha Exam

Somaskanda College, Puttur

A Sarojini Devi Dis.
S Ganesanandam "
M Karunendrar "
N Somaskanda Sarma 1st Div.
E KamalaDevi "
T Rajamalar "
V Kanagaratnam 2nd Div

Neervely Vedagama Patasala

S Balachandra Sarma 1st Div.
A Govindaraja Sarma "
E Swaminatha Sarma "

II. Prarambha Exam

Somaskanda College, Puttur

N Sellammah Distinction
K Virasingam "
V Sridhara Sarma "
S Leelavathi "
S Sarojini Devis "
S Kamalanayaki 2nd Div.

Neervely Vedagama Patasala

P Sivananda Sarma 2nd Div
P Sowdamini "
S Ravindra Sarma "
P Muttukumara-swamy Sarma "
Tamil Teachers' Association Class, Mallakam
S Ratnam 1st Div.

III. Pravesa Exam.

Neervely Vedagama Patasala

P. Nityananda Sarma (Distinction)
S. Sridhara Sarma (1st Div)
S. Kandarageswara Sarma (3rd Div.)

Jaffna Central College
K. Gopalan (1st Div)
T. Yogammah (2nd "
E. Juliet (3rd "
Tamil Teachers' Association Class Mallakam
M. Jnanakumari (2nd Div.)
K. Susila Devi "
V. Muthulingam "

IV. Parichaya Exam.

None appeared for this.

V. Kovida Exam.

Tamil Teachers' Association, Mallakam

S Ganaptnam 2nd Div.
T Annalakshmi "
S Panmani "
V Shanmugasalingam "

The Late Mr. P. Casipillai Proctor S. C.

Reference was made on 30th November, 1964 in the District Court of Jaffna on the death of Mr. P. Casipillai, Proctor S. C. by Mr. Advocate A. V. Kulasingham.

Mr. Kulasingham said: "On behalf of the legal profession it is my painful duty to refer to the death of the late Mr. P. Casipillai. Mr Casipillai was Proctor of this Court having taken his oath as Proctor in the year 1918 and he had been in practice for nearly half a century. He comes from a distinguished family of lawyers and public men, who built up a tradition for loyalty to the public and efficient service which the younger generation will do well to keep in mind and to emulate.

This much must be said of him that as a Proctor he was very honest, straight and forthright in his dealings. His clients had a very hard time with him because they had a high regard for him and because Mr. Casipillai did not suffer fools gladly and will not tolerate crooks and dishonest men.

In his public life, this must be remembered of him in that he was sincere and honest and he was not a little man like some of the men of the modern days, who thought of self and not of duty. I also know Mr. Casipillai as a member of the Municipal Council and as a Mayor and he was sufficiently well known and appreciated for his hard work. It is as a lawyer I knew him very intimately and I have the highest regard for him and it was so with others who had had the opportunity of dealing with him.

Mr. Casipillai upheld the traditions of his family.

Mr. G. C. Niles, Acting District Judge associated himself with the well-merited tribute that had been paid to the memory of Mr Casipillai and added that Mr. Casipillai was an able and conscientious lawyer who upheld the honour, dignity and independence of the Bar.

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

SRIPATHY

FROM 13-12-64 TO 19-12-64.

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

You will find some changes for the better this week. Financial gains and fame promised. Gains through landed properties indicated. But health will suffer.

TAURUS *Kartika 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithuna 1, 2 [Idaya Rasi]*

Expenses will soar. There will be no mental peace. New ventures will be delayed. Health will suffer. Troubles through father's relatives likely.

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

Troubles through secret enemies shown. But they will not be able to triumph over you. Old investments will bring in good results. Domestic upsets likely.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

Quarrels and misunderstandings with friends likely. Domestic upsets and mental worries shown. But triumph over competitors promised. Changes in routine likely.

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

Spend Sunday and Monday with care. Troubles in the office likely. Rest of the week will be favourable for business deals. But minor health upsets shown. Domestic worries also likely.

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

Monday evening Tuesday and Wednesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will turn favourable. Although work will be heavy. Success is assured. Opposition will melt away.

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

The first day of the week will be favourable for new deals. Financial gains and social success indicated. But quarrels and misunderstandings in the domestic circle shown. Thursday and Friday must be spent with care.

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

Emotional upsets and troubles through enemies likely. Mother's health will suffer. New ventures will be delayed. You will find it difficult to have your own way in things. Spend the last day of the week with care.

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

Health upsets and domestic worries likely. But financially a good week. Ruin to enemies shown. Father's health will suffer. Strangers and foreigners will be very helpful week end.

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

Some of your personal problems will be solved. Tension will ease. But work will be heavy. Abdominal complaints likely.

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

Old investments will bring in good results. But there will be no mental peace. You will have to face some unwanted criticism. Domestic upsets shown.

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

Financially a good week. Ruin to enemies and fame likely. But there will be no peace of mind. Some loss of money or theft likely.

CHIEF NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 811

In the matter of the intestate estate of Velupillai Murugesu of Karanavai South Deceased

Murugesu Thavakularatnam of Karanavai South Petitioner

Murugesu Kathirgemathamby of Karaveddy North Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before M. M. Abdul Cader, Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 9th day of November 1964 in the presence of Mr. K. Mailvaganam Proctor S. C. on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 6th day of September 1964 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared administrator of the estate of the said deceased and Letters of Administration be issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of January 1965 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of November 1964
Sgd. M. M. Abdul Cader
District Judge.
180, 11 & 18

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1525.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Gabriel Augustine of No. 35, David Road, Karaiyoor, Jaffna Deceased,

Elizabeth alias Annammah widow of Gabriel Augustine of No. 35, David Road, Karaiyoor, Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

1 Michael Virisithammah
2 Theresammah daughter of Michael both of David Road, Karaiyoor, Jaffna Respondents,

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Niles, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of August 1964 in the presence of Mr. B. N. Sivapragasam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of 27-7-64 and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as the widow of the said deceased be and she is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 9th day of October 1964 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 3rd day of August 1964

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. R. N. Sivaprakasam
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended and reissued
on 18-12-74

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram
D. J.
(181, 13 & 18)

FOR ALL YOUR

PRINTING REQUIREMENTS

★

PLEASE CONTACT:

F. Jeewajee & Bros.,

PAPER MERCHANTS & STATIONERS.

No. 50, New Moor Street,

COLOMBO 12.

Telephone: 78861.

Telegram: "PABAND"

ORDER NISI DECLARING THE WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1553

Sathakkathulla Abdul Cader of Moor Street, Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Mohideen Nachchia widow of Sathakkathulla
Minor 2 Sathakkathulla Hilmy
3 Sathakkathulla Mohamed Mohideen
4 Sathakkathulla Azaad
5 Sathakkathulla Ameen
6 Ganeba daughter of Sathakkathulla
7 Sathakkathulla Nilam
8 Yasmeen daughter of Sathakkathulla
9 Roshan daughter of Sathakkathulla
10 S. M. Mahamade Saidu and wife
11 Kaliya
12 J. M. Mohamed Ameen and wife
13 Careema
14 Mohideen Abdul Cader Abdul Salam and wife
15 Howla
16 S. M. Fareek and wife
17 Kaamala all of Moor Street, Vannarponnai South West, Jaffna Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mohammad Mohideen Sathakkathulla of Navanthurai Road, Vannarponnai South West, Jaffna Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of September 1964 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Sultan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned Petitioner dated 2nd September 1964 and an Affidavit of the Notary and Witnesses to the Last Will dated 21st September 1964 having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of Mohammed Mohideen Sathakkathulla dated 2nd September 1962 and numbered 4140 and attested by Mr. M. M. Sultan, Notary Public of Jaffna be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or any one person or persons interested shall, on or before the 11th day of December 1964 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the said First Respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the Minors 2nd to 9th Respondents and that the said Sathakkathulla Abdul Cader the Petitioner, is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to him accordingly as Executor mentioned in the said Last Will unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of December 1964 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of September 1964

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. M. M. Sultan Proctor for Petitioner. (C. 176, 4 & 12)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

Shares: 5000 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

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

Fixed Deposits received for periods of 12 months and 36 months and interest allowed at 6% and 8% respectively.

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

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI, Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction 1563/T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kanthar Sinniah Maniccam Suppiah of Nallur, Jaffna Deceased

Gnanasundary widow of Vallipuram Kanagalingam of No 17, Pandarakulam West Lane, Nallur, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Puvanasundary daughter of K. S. M. Suppiah
Minor 2 Kanagasundary daughter of Vallipuram Kanagalingam
3 Lingasundary daughter of Vallipuram Kanagalingam
4 Kanagalingam Suntharalingam, all of No. 17, Pandarakulam West Lane, Nallur, Jaffna Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of October, 1964 in the presence of Mr. S. Visuvalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 19th October 1964 having been read and the affidavit of the Witnesses and the Notary Public dated 5th October 1964 having been read;

It is ordered that the Will of Kanthar Sinniah Maniccam Suppiah, deceased dated 28th September, 1959 and attested by S. Visuvalingam, Notary Public under No. 4894 and now deposited in Court, be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents above-named or any person or persons shall on or before the 15th day of January 1965, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the 4th respondent Kanagalingam Suntharalingam above-named be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd respondents above-named.

And it is further declared that the said petitioner is the Executrix named in the said Will, and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same

issued to her accordingly. And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 19th day of October 1964 Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. Visuvalingam Proctor for Petitioners 175 4 & 11

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1552

Lilly Margaret widow of Pedrupillai of David Road, Karaiyoor, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Rita Laurdes Mary daughter of Pedrupillai
2 Pedrupillai Joseph Lawrence
Minor 3 Pedrupillai Emmanuel Rajasooriar
4 Pedrupillai Arulnandam
5 Thirasa Pushpam daughter of Pedrupillai
6 Pedrupillai Johnpillai Sivapragasam
7 Pedrupillai Gnanapiragsam Javasoosiar
8 Pedrupillai Gnanasegaram Vijayasooriar
9 Iruthayamany daughter of Pedrupillai and
10 Pedrupillai Benedict Tharmasooriar and
11 Sinnaviar Jovan Aseervatham all of David Road, Karaiyoor, Jaffna Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sinnaviar Jovan Pedrupillai of David Road, Karaiyoor, Jaffna. Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sivagnanasundaram, Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1964 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Sultan, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 18th September 1964, having been read

It is ordered that the 11th Respondent, be appointed guardian ad litem over the

Minors 3rd to 10th Respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow and that she is entitled to have Letters of Administration and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of December 1964 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 18th day of September 1964

Sgd. N. Sivagnanasundaram District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. M. M. Sultan Proctor for Petitioner. 177 4 & 11

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 810 Testy

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Rasamma widow of Sivapathasundaram of Thumpalai Deceased

Sivapathasundaram Gevakadacham of Thumpalai

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Anamalai Rajadurai and wife
2 Saraswathy
3 Vinasithamby Sivagnanasundaram and
4 wife Mankayathkarasie all of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before M. M. Abdul Cader Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 29th day of October 1964 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the Petitioner above-named be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son of the deceased above-named to have Probate with the will annexed to the estate of the deceased above-named issued to him accordingly unless the respondent above-named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 21st day of January 1965 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29th day of October 1964

Sgd. M. M. Abdul Cader District Judge

Drawn by N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor for Petitioner: 176 4 & 11

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 833

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Soosai Santhiogu Sampaiva of Katkidanthakulam in Nanaddan East Deceased

Annappillai widow of Soosai Santhiogu Sampaiva of Katkidanthakulam in Nanaddan East

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Mathias Anthony Koduthoro
2 Soosai Santhiogu Sebamalai
3 Soosai Santhiogu Soosana
4 Soosai Santhiogu Anantholiamma
5 Soosai Santhiogu, Jesuthasan
6 Soosai Santhiogu Soosai
7 Soosai Santhiogu Jesintha, and
8 Soosai Santhiogu Anthony. samy, all of Katkidanthakulam in Nanaddan East Respondents

This action coming on for disposal before Ramasamy Paramaguru Esquire, Additional District Judge of Mannar, on the 30th day of September 1957 in the presence of V. Albert Alegacone, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th day of August 1957 having been read:-

It is ordered that the petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above-named and directing that the same be issued to her.

It is further ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian - ad - litem of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th 7th and 8th Respondents who are minors unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of October 1964 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 30th day of September, 1957

Sgd/K. D. O. S. M Seneviratne, District Judge, 21/29-10-64

29-10-64 Date for showing cause is extended till 12-11-64

Sgd/K. D. O. S. M. Seneviratne D. J.

12-11-64 Date for showing cause is extended till 10-12-64

Sgd/ K. D. O. S. M. Seneviratne D. J.

179 4 & 11

சான்றிதழில் வழக்கு பெயர் மலிவாகக் காக்க மன்னர் சேவையாற்றிய சேவக குறையிலா துயிர்கள் காழ்ப்பு சான்றிதழை யதற்கு சேவகம் தந்தால் சேவக மலிவாக யேற்றுவதென சான்றிதழில் விவரமாகக் காண்க

Printed and Published by Ayampillai Sinnathurai, residing No. 2 Brown Road, 2nd Lane, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prasa Press, 450, K. K. S. Road, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Friday December 11, 1964.

Editor: R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM.