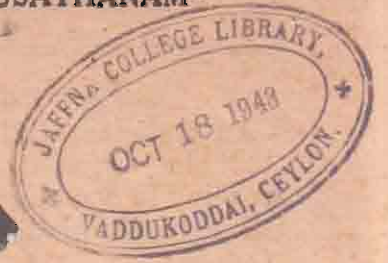


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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Ceylon Govt's Aid To Bengal

It is learned that the Board of Ministers approved last Monday a grant of Rs. 250,000 to the Bengal Relief Fund.

Text-Books For Local Exams

In his reply to a resolution of the All-Ceylon Union of teachers, the Director of Education states that in setting text books for local examinations the use, as far as possible, of second-hand books is considered. He states that as India is now the main source of supply an attempt to control prices at a very low level would dry up this source.

New Examination

Speaking at the annual prize-giving of the Shivananda Vidyalaya, Kallady-uppodai, Batticaloa, Mr. H. S. Perera, Director of Education, is reported to have said that there was a proposal to introduce a new examination to follow the Senior School Certificate. This proposed examination, may be called the Advanced School Certificate Examination.

Mallakam Man as "Enemy"

A person named Swaminather Moothalithamby, believed to be residing in Seremban, F. M. S., is now regarded as an enemy under the Defence (Trading with the Enemy) Regulations and certain lands belonging to him at Punnalaikkadduvan in Mallakam parish in the Valikamam North Division of the Jaffna District have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Cultivation Of All Paddy Land

An effort is shortly to be made to secure the cultivation of one hundred per cent. of all the cultivable paddy land in the Island. This object is to be achieved by action taken under the Emergency Regulations promulgated at the end of last month. The course of action recommended is outlined in a circular issued by the Commissioner of Lands, on the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, to Revenue Officers and Emergency Assistant Government Agents.

Mr. Senanayake Wants More Co-Operation

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, at the inauguration of the Ginganga flood protection scheme at Baddegama on Saturday, said that the food situation in Ceylon would become very serious after December if the cultivators did not co-operate with the Government over the internal purchase scheme. The present stock of rice in this country would last only till December. He had received a telegram from India last week that India was not in a position to supply any food, even for cattle in Ceylon.

THE APPROACHES OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

By Prof. Nirmalmoy Ghosh, M. A.

NO search has been dearer to the human heart than the search after God. No study has taken so much time and energy in the past as well as in the present, both in the East and the West, as that of the soul and God and man's destiny. However immersed we are in our daily occupations and duties, there comes sometimes a pause. The mind stops and wants to know something beyond this world, and to catch glimpses of an unseen spiritual world beyond the senses. Religion has brought to man blessings as well as horrors. Religion has made real the brotherhood of man, and again has produced enmity between man and man. If religion has brought peace and love, it has also caused bloodshed and ruin.

Now, what is religion? Every rational being, as he begins to reflect, finds that he is an insignificantly little creature in this globe, which, again, occupies a small corner of space in this vast illimitable solar system. And when he thinks of the Being on whom ultimately he as well as the whole solar system depends, he is startled, amazed, awed, and almost struck dumb by the vast incomprehensible magnitude of the creation and its author behind it. It is out of this sense of littleness of man, out of the feeling of fear and awe that religion first springs up. But though the science of astronomy has dwarfed man and brought home to him his physical littleness, the science of the human mind has revealed to him the greatness and glory of man and his infinite possibilities, and shown him that his soul is greater and mightier than the mighty physical world.

Is religion, then, wholly a matter of feeling? Schleiermacher, Max Muller, Prof. Rudolf Otto and many others support this view. Though feelings occupy an important place in religion, it is a mistake to say that religion is mere feeling. The feelings of self-abnegation, of conscious dependence, of awe, reverence, fear, etc., may shed spiritual grandeur but they by themselves do not constitute religion. It is but a common psychological fact that we cannot love or fear what we know nothing about. We cannot love what we do not consider worthy of love. We do not fear unless there is reason for fear. Feeling is a peculiarly unstable transitory element in human nature, and its degree and intensity depend more often on the individual's own temperament and character than on the nature of the object. Mere feeling is an impossible experience. If it is uncaused and unenlightened by

knowledge, it only testifies to the insanity of the man who feels. If religion is founded only on feeling, it is a house built upon sand, and the first storm of calamity or misfortune will cast it down. Such a man will turn out to be a veritable agnostic soon.

Is religion, then, wholly a matter of intellect, a mode of thought? Socrates, Spinoza, Hegel, Croce, and some Vedantists hold this view. Religion is man's communion with what he believes to be a God or gods, and the sense of relationship with Him or them. Virtue is knowledge, and vice is ignorance. This intellectual or reflective aspect of religion is what is called theology, and it consists of a knowledge or belief in God, of a set of doctrines and dogmas or articles of faith, constituting what is called the creed.

But mere knowledge is not religion. Mere knowledge of the ultimate Power or powers, however clear, profound, and comprehensive it may be, never can be religion. There can be no religion where feeling and affection are not added to knowledge. There can be no religion in any mind devoid of reverence or love, hope or fear, whose thinking is untouched, uncoloured, and uninspired by some pious emotion. Further, to know is not to do; however much we may be convinced of a truth, there is still left room for choice to act or not according to it. This is corroborated by the oft-quoted Sanskrit saying:

I know what is right, but feel no inclination to follow it; I know what is wrong and yet cannot refrain from it.

Religion, as Swami Vivekananda says, is realization—no talk, nor doctrine, nor theories, however beautiful they may be. It is being and becoming, not hearing and acknowledging. It is the whole soul becoming changed into what it believes. It is not sectarianism. He who only studies books for religion reminds one of an ass which carried a heavy load of sugar on its back, but did not know the sweetness of it. Such are the pundits.

Is religion, then, wholly an affair of will; as Kant, Fichte, the Buddhists, and others hold? Religion is more behaviour than belief. It consists in the self-surrender of the soul to the object of its worship. There can be no religion in the true sense so long as the will is unmoved, the character and conduct unmodified. Pious feeling, even though based on knowledge, is only religiousness, not religion. It is only a capacity of being religious, not

ENEMY PLANE DESTROYED OFF CEYLON'S EAST COAST

A communique issued by the Commander-in-Chief on 12th inst, states:

"Last night an enemy aircraft approached the East Coast of Ceylon but was destroyed without dropping any bombs."

The last occasion that an enemy plane was seen over Ceylon was on the morning of September 20 when the sirens were sounded in Colombo and the aircraft withdrew before contact was made.

On July 19 too hostile aircraft approached the east coast of Ceylon and anti-aircraft guns went into action. No bombs were dropped on any of these occasions.

CHEAPER CLOTH FROM DECEMBER 1

BIG DROP IN PRICES EXPECTED

The Textile Control Board in India has decided to extend price ceilings for all varieties of cloth and yarn.

On August 31 the Textile Commissioner notified ceiling prices for the best quality in each of twelve varieties of cloth and yarn. The ceiling prices for the other varieties, to which the new order applies, will be in conformity with those fixed for these twelve.

The Textile Control Board has also decided to reduce the present ceiling prices on cloth and yarn from December 1, this year. These prices will be reviewed every three months.

An order of the Control Board makes it compulsory for the mills to stamp on the cloth or yarn both the ex-mill and retail prices.

It is expected that the new ceiling prices will be much lower than the previous ceiling prices and that the new prices will be announced some time in the middle of November.

The Chairman of the Textile Control Board states that after the new ceiling prices are printed on cloth and yarn, from December 1, consumers will be able to get their cloth at least 30 per cent. below the prices they are paying now.

According to the data collected India has at present eight months' stock of cloth and yarn. Normally in pre-war days only about three months' stock used to be held,

actually so. It becomes a reality when the will of man submits itself to the Divine Will. This volitional attitude of religion is known as worship, and it has given rise to the institution known as temple, or church, or mosque.

To be continued.

WANTED

An Assistant Editor to the "Hindu Organ". Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials before 15th October.

MANAGER,
Hindu Organ.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1943.

THE PADDY GROWER AND THE PUBLIC

A RECENT NUMBER OF THE "Tropical Agriculturist" contained an interesting editorial reference to the position of the paddy grower and the general public. We would commend this article to the notice of those who are fond of talking about the paddy grower and the "black" market. The writer prefaces his remarks with the observation that "paddy growing as a business carried out by the employment of paid labour with the intention of covering expenses and retaining a margin of profit has been such a rare practice in this country that in a general survey of the industry the few cases, if any, in which this practice obtained may be ignored without vitiating the conclusions that are drawn from the survey." The fact is not perhaps generally known that under the Karachchi Irrigation scheme the cultivation of paddy is, as a rule, carried on purely as a business or whatever it may be called. Paid labour, intelligent direction and management, initiative and drive—these are some of the things that are vitally needed to make farming of this description a success, and we feel convinced that, however much the Minister of Agriculture may exert himself to add to the food supply by establishing peasant colonies, no appreciable improvement in the food situation is to be expected unless and until the best brains in the country are harnessed to the task. This cannot be done on the terms that have so far found favour with the Ministers. We agree however, with the writer of the article in question that paddy farmers in Ceylon may be divided into two classes, (1) cultivators of their own lands who form the large majority and (2) share croppers. "Generally speaking", says the "Tropical Agriculturist", "neither group sold paddy. Nor would a fifty per cent increase in yield enable them to sell much if they retained enough for their own families. To talk of them as suppliers of what has now come

to be called the black market or as exploiters of the public misfortune is to betray ignorance of rural conditions." The writer goes on to state that "in their case there is no diversion to the black market of paddy that would normally have been available to the open market, and the erring farmer is only a victim of temptation rather than a calculating profit maker." It is in those areas where the holdings are large and the yield is above the average that the paddy grower who thrives on the black market is to be found. Though there is illicit sale of paddy in the Jaffna district, the paddy sold would not in any event have been available for the open market. As stated in the "Tropical Agriculturist", the small farmer is thrown off his guard by the tempting price and sells "that which he was not in the habit of selling, which he did not intend to sell, and which he would not sell if he looked a few months ahead." As for the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, though there are fairly large holdings, the yield is poor owing to the poverty of the soil, and in the hands of incompetent farmers, the yield is likely to be less and less. The poverty of the soil and the poor yield combine to create a problem which calls for sympathetic consideration. The "black market" must be looked for further south. There are, of course, exceptions, and even in the Northern Province there are farmers who are inclined to look askance at the demands of authority. This is easily countered by firm but sympathetic handling.

With regard to the absentee landlord, however, we do not agree that "the only contribution which he makes to agriculture is ownership which is barren and often even obstructive." We agree that absentee landlordism is not helpful to the development of agriculture, but when the majority of people are indifferent even the absentee landlord becomes a shining example. The fact of the matter is that there is a good deal of misunderstanding about rural conditions. The Government should see to it that this ignorance does not hurt the public in the long run. It is bound to hurt if Government policy is to be shaped by people who have never cultivated an inch of ground in their life and who really do not know what they are talking about.

MADRAS BOMBED BY JAP PLANE

New Delhi, Oct. 12
Today's India Command communiqué, reporting widespread activity by R. A. F. and American aircraft over Burma, also says that one enemy reconnaissance aircraft approached Madras last night and dropped a few bombs.

No military damage was reported and few civilian casualties were caused.

NEGATIVE THEORY OF EDUCATION

THE TEACHERS' MISSION

"It is through teachers, who are doing fair service for the common good and cause of the country, that Ceylon should rise," declared Mr. V. Kathirgama Nathan, B. A., Dip. Ed., M. R. S. T., F. R. G. S., Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D., in his recent public lecture on "The Negative Theory of Education," at the W. M. S. English School, Punnalaikadduvan. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Valikamam East Teachers' Association with Mr. G. S. Chelliah (Principal, C. M. S. College, Copay), the President, in the chair.

At the outset Mr. Nathan paid a tribute to the high order of the educationists of Germany, America, France and other countries. With regard to education, three divergent theories existed at present; the first stressed that the sole purpose of education was to give opportunities for growth and to remove all hampering influences; the second aimed at imparting culture to the individual and to develop his capacities to the utmost; the third considered education rather in relation to the community and to society than to the individual, the main business being to train useful citizens. The second and third theories gave something positive while the first regarded the function of education as purely negative.—'The Negative Theory of Education.'

This theory stimulated thought in educational circles and formed part of the general creed of liberty and the ideals usually connected with liberalism; but it had the same degree of truth and falsehood as in other spheres of freedom of thinking. From Rousseau's time onwards, the negative theory had been popular, Bertram Russell being today a foremost exponent. Till the modern era hardly anyone had questioned if the child should be educated on the lines he or she (not it) liked.

Children should acquire in school a stock of knowledge proportionate to their respective stations in life;—this was the main maxim laid down by our ancestors. Moral maxims were taught and habits of industry inculcated. Instruction imparted during the days of our ancestors was not less or inferior, in matters purely educational, to the ideals of Western thought.

Corporal punishment was a cruelty, however, and the stern pedagogues of Harrow and Eton had their local contemporaries. The production of certain habits like self discipline, social conformity, and capacity for command was then one of the purposes of education.

'Kalvi' and 'pelai valavu' had to go hand in hand. Human psychology had analysed the needs of children. Children longed for various senses of security, protection, recognition, adventure, freedom, affection and success. Harsh methods of ancient pedagogues had not taken into account these needs, so that the old education succeeded in some respects but starved the emotion and the individuality of the child. The Romantic Movement in literature introduced an emotional creed against this harsh treatment of young children but educational authorities were then firmly entrenched and habituated not to

appreciate soft ideals of romance. The negative theory of education, however, was not the last word on education.

Arguments could be adduced to grant the greatest possible freedom in education. Absence of freedom meant conflict with adults and the hatred fostered in the mind sank into the unconscious, producing many psychological consequences. Smothering of the child meant the development of a possible anarchist, atheist or a hater of authority. Compulsion in education killed all originality and any intellectual interests. Though the desire for knowledge was natural to young children, too much of knowledge created a loathing. The practical way was through the direct method of teaching where the teacher joined with the child. Lessons then became voluntary and interesting. No friction or complaint existed between teacher and taught and there was no necessity for undigested stuff to fester in the child's make-up. Educationists still wished for greater freedom in education but freedom had its limitations too.

After remarks by Messrs. T. Kathiravelu and J. S. Thirurajasingham, Mr. G. S. Chelliah proposed the vote of thanks to the speaker.

Teachers Protest

A protest against the proposal to hold an examination for the selection of candidates for the post-graduate course at the Government Training College was made at a general meeting of the Valigaman East Teachers' Association held at Punnalaikadduvan. Mr. G. S. Chelliah presiding. The meeting suggested that the Selection Board should visit each Divisional Inspectorate separately and interview candidates at other centres besides Colombo.

In connection with the food production drive, a resolution, urging the Minister for Education to release part of the food production drive subsidy to assisted schools needing help in money and for implements, etc., was unanimously passed. The early introduction of a Widows' Orphans' Pension Scheme and the eligibility of all recognised teachers in assisted schools to contribute towards their pension were also urged.

The joint resignations of Urampirai Hindu College members were fully discussed and the Association reluctantly accepted their resignations while ready to welcome them whenever they wished to re-apply for membership. To fill existing vacancies on the Committee the following elections took place: Treasurer: Mr. S. T. Guaranam, Members: Messrs. E. R. Williams, K. Sivaguruoather, J. G. Thambiah and S. Sinnappu. Three names were recommended to be co-opted on the N. P. T. A. Standing Committees for 1943: Messrs J. S. Thirurajasingam, S. Thanikasalam, J. S. Orelliah.

BANDARAWELA BY-ELECTION

By a majority of 2,032 votes, Mr. John G. Rajakulendran, Principal of Kathiresan College, Nawalapitiya, and member of the Nawalapitiya Urban Council, has been elected to the Bandarawela Seat in the State Council.

Letter to the Editor

THE BALANGODA ELECTION

Sir.—'Senex' in your paper of the 7th instant writes of the Balangoda Election. Why he has gone so far from the place of the drama one cannot understand, unless it be that he thought his incorrect statements will not be challenged. Without any fear of contradiction I can state that if there was exhibition of uncouth manners it was on the side of the supporters of Mr. Molamure. At Rakwana when Mr. Ratwatte's supporters organized a meeting nails were stuck on pieces of wood and placed on the Road and many tyres punctured. Intimidation of all kinds was resorted to in Pelmadulla and Godakawela. Mr. Ratwatte or his supporters could not go to any of these places without being hooted at by rowdies.

"Senex" speaks of "poverty." Mr. Molamure's inherited wealth from his parents and his uncle the late Mr. J. W. Maduwanwela is greater than that of Mr. Ratwatte or any other resident of Ratnapura District, comprising of over 30000 acres of land, more than Rs 50000/- in cash. I challenge "Senex" to deny this. This according to "Senex" is poverty. So are the poor exploited during elections.

Influential people from the Low Country helped both candidates, led by Mr. Bandaranaike for Mr. Ratwatte and by Mr. Kotalawala for Mr. Molamure. There was certainly a greater number of State Councillors who addressed meetings on behalf of Mr. Ratwatte. FAIRPLAY.

JAFFNA POLICE CONSPIRACY CASE

COMMITTED TO DISTRICT COURT

On instructions from the Attorney-General, in connection with the Police conspiracy case, evidence of Mr. A. Aiyathamby, Record Keeper of the Magistrate's Court, Jaffna was recorded on Monday by Mr. V. Manicavasagar, the Jaffna Magistrate.

In this case, Police Sergeant J. M. Arulappa and Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, A. S. P., stand charged with wrongful confinement of two Brahmia priests of Thunnalai, with having voluntarily caused hurt to one of the two priests and with conspiracy and fabrication of evidence to be used in judicial proceedings.

The two accused were present. Mr. A. Aiyathamby produced the record of a case in the Jaffna Magistrate's Court in which the two Brahmia priests were charged with thefts of a silver leg ornament and a gold pottu.

After the evidence of Mr. Aiyathamby, the Magistrate read out the amended indictment to the two accused. They pleaded not guilty and the Magistrate committed the case to the District Court.

WANTED

Wanted immediately a manager for the Vaddu—Moolai Co-operative Stores Ltd. Starting salary Rs. 30-00. Security of Rs. 500/- to be deposited in the Co-op. Central Bank. Preference to applicants with experience. Apply to: Moolai, S. Navaratnam, Chulipuram, Hony Secretary. 10.10.43. (Mis. 136. 14 & 18-10-43.)

CHICAGO PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The third of the series of meetings arranged under the joint auspices of the Vivekananda Society and the Ramakrishna Mission to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Parliament of Religions at Chicago was held on Saturday the 25th September 1943 at 5.30 p. m. at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatte. Sir Ratnajothi Saravanamuttu presided. Proceedings began with a puja. The president said that the Parliament of Religions was a landmark in the march of humanity towards its destined goal. It was an event which was the result of the endeavour and effort of several thousands of years. It was the first attempt at harmony among religions which outwardly at least appeared to be mutually exclusive and in conflict. He referred to the spiritual culture of the East and the intellectual and scientific culture of the West and explained how the latter was able to touch only the fringe of truth while the former went to the core of it. In the reconstruction of the world it would not be possible for them to change human nature by scientific organization and planning. It is to Hinduism that has collected and assimilated the enormous and varied experiences of many great seers and sages that we must turn to give the lead to a better world for the future.

Mr. N. E. Weerasooriya K. C. stated that the Parliament of Religions was a great event in the history of religion. He referred to the work of Swami Vivekananda and said that other nations could benefit much by studying the treasures left behind by the great saints of India. He believed much could be achieved by the pooling together of the scientific outlook of the West and the spiritual outlook of the East.

Miss. N. Kasipillai referred to the Parliament of Religions as an epoch making event which announced to the world the advent of the new luminary Vivekananda. She referred to the high ideals of Swami Vivekananda and exhorted the audience to feel for their country and its poor and work for their progress. In matters of religion she advocated tolerance and emphasized the necessity for cultivating faith. She also spoke of Truth as being a great liberator and purifier and desired that it should be enshrined in the hearts of all as an ideal.

Miss. P. Chinnappah reviewed the life of Swami Vivekananda particularly his work for the poor and needy and added there might not have been a Mahatma Gandhi but for the Swami.

Mr. K. Kamachandra referred to the Parliament of religions as an event that occurred once in an age. There were, he said, seven periods in the history of Hinduism—the age of the Vedas, the age of the Upanisads, the age of Rama, the age of Krishna, the age of Buddha, the age of Shankaracharya and lastly the age inaugurated by the Parliament of Religions. Swami Vivekananda was the great soul the like of whom appear in the world only once in hundreds of years. Belonging to the same period were two other great souls—Sri Ramana Maharishi and Sri Aurobinda Ghose—who continue

CAUSEWAY CONTRACT DAMAGES CLAIMED

Mr. M. Kandiah, an overseer of the Jaffna Urban Council, has filed a plaint in the District Court of Jaffna, against Mr. Joel Paul, a contractor of Tellipallai, claiming Rs. 13,761 as damages.

He averred that in March 1943, the Government called for tenders for the construction of the Pooneryn Causeway. Being precluded from taking up the work as he was a regular employee of the Urban Council, he asked Mr. Paul to submit a tender on his behalf. Mr. Paul did so and it was agreed that the contract was to be carried out in partnership. When the contract was over, Mr. Paul was to receive 20 per cent. of the profits.

Mr. Kandiah further alleged that after he had spent Rs. 8,761 in execution of part of the contract, Mr. Paul, without paying the monies which he had drawn from Government, took charge of the work himself.

He claimed the said sum of Rs. 8,761 and a further sum of Rs. 5,000 by way of damages, making a total of Rs. 13,761.

Mr. Paul, in answer, denied that there was any partnership. He had been prevailed upon to take the contract in his own name. Mr. Kandiah was unable to carry out the work within the time stipulated and witness had become a defaulter. He was forced to get the work done himself and had incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9,659.67 more than the monies paid to him by Government.

Mr. Paul also alleged that he had incurred damages in Rs. 4,200 as Government had barred him from tendering for any other contract for 18 months owing Mr. Kandiah failing to complete the work within the required time.

Trial has been fixed for November 18th.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham with Mr. C. Vanniasinghe, instructed by Mr. K. Nadarajah, appeared for Mr. Kandiah. Mr. C. Ponnambalam, with Mr. S. R. Kanayanayagam, instructed by Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan, appeared for Mr. Paul.

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address. (Mis. 98. 5-8—31-12-43.)

to radiate their spiritual influence even at the present time.

Mrs. K. Motwani referred to the great work done by Swami Vivekananda in America and in the West. Devotional songs were contributed by Mr. K. Kumarakulasingam and Bulasangeetha-thilakam Master S. Sethukulasingam. The meeting came to a close at about 9 p. m. after distribution of prasadam and the singing of Thevaram.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 170 In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Senathirajah Thuraiappah of Alaveddy

Deceased. Nagamuttu widow of Kanapathippillai Senathirajah of Alaveddy

- Petitioner. Vs. Petitioner.
1. Annaludchumy daughter of K. Senathirajah of Alaveddy
 2. Visaladchippillai daughter of K. Senathirajah of do
 3. Ponnampalam Eliathamby and wife
 4. Sellachchippillai of Mahiapiddy
 5. Vairamuttu Anandasabapathy and wife
 6. Thangamma of Alaveddy

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of September 1943 in the presence Mr. S. Ilayathambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 8th and 10th day of September 1943 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to the grant of letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that she be granted letters of administration accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of October 1943 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of September, 1943, (Sgd) James Joseph, District Judge. (O. 49. 11 & 14-10-43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 161. In the matter of the estate of the late Kumarasamy Kurukal Ratnasabapathy Iyar of Vannarponnai West. Deceased.

Kumarasamy Kurukal Karthigesa Aiyar of do. Petitioner. Vs.

1. Lalithambikai
2. Subramania Sarma
3. Santanuganatha Sarma
4. Somaskanda Sarma
5. Nagaledchumy Ammah all children of Ratnasabapathy Aiyar all of do and
6. Parupathyamma widow of Ratnasabapathy Iyar of do.

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 27th day of August 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1-5 respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as his brother and the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 20th day of September 1943 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary.

Petitioner do produce the minors in court on the said date.

This 31st day of August 1943. Sgd. G. C. Thambyah, District Judge. This Order Nisi is extended to 8th November 1943. (O. 48. 11 & 14-10-43)

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(Mis. 123, 23, 30-9-7, 14-10-43)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—) T

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

Held at Point Pedro
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 216/P.T.

In the matter of Intestate Estate of the late Velupillai Muttukrishnasamy of Valvettiturai Deceased. Ledchamma widow of Muttukrishnasamy of Valvettiturai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sahunthala daughter of Muttukrishnasamy,
2. Rajeswari daughter of Muttukrishnasamy,
3. Parameswari daughter of Muttukrishnasamy,
4. Konaratnam daughter of Muttukrishnasamy, all of Valvettiturai, minors by their Guardian-ad-litem Sittacapalam Kandasamy of Valvettiturai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of September 1943 in the presence of Mr M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part

of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 8th day of September 1943.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be accordingly issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on or before the 7th day of October 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of September 1943,

Sgd. J. E. A. Alles,
Addl. District Judge.

7-10-43

Time to show cause extended for 4-11-43.

Sgd. N. Ponniah,
A. D. J.

Drawn by
Sgd. M. Esurapadham,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 51, 14 & 18-10-43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sellammah wife of Veluppillai Kandiah of Nunavil Deceased.

Kathirkamu Sanmugam of Nunavil Vs. Petitioner.

1. Velupillai Kandiah of Nunavil
2. Annamattu daughter of V. Kandiah of Nunavil
3. Sernamattu do do do
4. Gnanamattu do do do
5. Krishnamattu do do do
6. Velupillai Marnicam of Nunavil presently of Hartley College, Point Pedro as guardian-ad-litem of the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents. (Respondents)

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the 6th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner in respect of the estate of the deceased abovenamed coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 16th day of August, 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiravianayagam, Proctor for Petitioner and the petition and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 6th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of this action and that letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner abovenamed in respect of the estate of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 20th day of September 1943 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Any minor over the age of 12 shall be produced before Court on that date.

This 20th day of August 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,
District Judge.

Drawn by
Sgd. S. K. Thiravianayagam,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended for 25-10-43.

Sgd. James Joseph,
D. J. (O. 47 11 & 14-10-43)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 178

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Vaithilingam Sinnadurai of Vannarponnai East. Deceased.

Nagaratnam widow of Vaithilingam Sinnadurai of Vannarponnai East. Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vaitheeswaran Nagalingam and
2. Naheswary daughter of Vaitheeswaran both of Vannarponnai East, minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem,
3. Selliah Vaitheeswaran of Vannarponnai East, presently of Colombo. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of September 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed Selliah Vaitheeswaran the 3rd Respondent, be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in the Testamentary proceedings and that the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be declared proved and that the petitioner as the Executrix named in the said Will be declared entitled to have Probate of the said Will issued to her and that Probate thereof be issued to her accordingly as the Executrix named therein unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other persons shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of September 1943 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of September 1943.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

Time to show cause
extended till 21-10-43.

Id J. J.
D. J.

(O. 50, 14 & 18-10-43.)

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(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's)

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