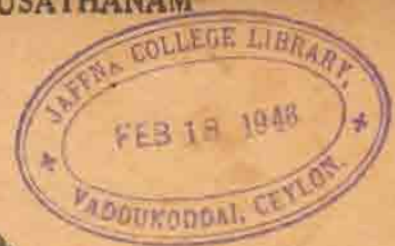


# THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 86.

## MECHANISED FARMING AND THE SMALL PADDY CULTIVATOR

By R. T. Chelliah

[This article should be of interest to the public in general and the agricultural population in particular owing to a statement made recently by the Minister for Agriculture that tractor cultivation was impracticable at present as it was uneconomical]

At the 4th meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture held at Peradeniya on 16th February 1945, Gate Mudaliar Wickramaratne moved a resolution for the appointment of a Sub-Committee of the Board to report on how mechanised farming "will help thousands and thousands of small paddy cultivators in the rural areas of this country to develop their cultivations as a real necessity." I herewith offer my comments on the subject for the consideration of the Board.

Before dealing with the subject it would be better if we defined what exactly is meant by the term "small paddy cultivator". I notice that an Agricultural Officer, in his memorandum on the "use of Agricultural Machinery in improving the cultivation of Small Cultivators" has taken some pains to show that 99% of the paddy lands cultivated in Ceylon—excluding those in Colonization Schemes—are either cultivated by small peasants holding anything from ½ an acre to 5 acres or by landless peasants who lease out small parcels of land from absentee landlords. This is a truism which needs no underlining. Paddy cultivation in Ceylon is primarily in the hands of small peasant owners or peasant lessees. Another truism following on the above is that paddy cultivation has been up till now a mere subsistence vocation. It has not assumed any commercial importance. It is and was, one of the most under-capitalised and unattractive industries among the various enterprises in the Island. Without entering into a discussion of why this was so, let us proceed with the discussion of the main problem of how far mechanised farming can help the small paddy cultivator.

The present policy of the Government is to increase as much as possible the production of food for the feeding of the Island's millions. The ultimate aim with which we all whole-heartedly agree, is to make the Island self-sufficient in the matter of our staple food. Neither can this task merely be achieved by a call for self-sacrifice and a display of altruism on the part of the producers nor can a blast of patriotism sustain the enterprise for long. What is required is an economic incentive, compelling and competitive, vis-à-vis other alternative enter-

prises open for capital in Ceylon. This means commercialisation of agriculture; an effort to produce per bushel at lowest possible cost and a fixation of a reasonable price in relation to cost of production so that an adequate percentage of dividend is obtained as in any industry. All these presuppose a process of spontaneous flow of capital into agriculture as a paying industry. To expect this under present conditions where 99% of cultivation in the Island is in the hands of the economically unstable peasant class who cannot stand up to a single blast of failure of crops is to expect the impossible. The Report of the Ceylon Banking Commission (page 132) has an instructive paragraph on this problem:—

"According to the reports of the Director of Irrigation and the Land Commissioner relief in rates of water and rent is asked for in many cases. Whenever we went we heard of the agony of the tenant in not getting an adequate return for his labour. It is undesirable to perpetuate such a situation. The problem of middle and higher class employment must be sought in the industrialisation of the Island and not in the exhausted resourcefulness of agriculture."

Herein lies a diagnosis of the disease. It is a picture of emaciated poverty-stricken under-capitalised peasant holding on to the ancient plough with a load of disabilities which prevent him from becoming a first class commercial agriculturist. The disabilities under which he labours are:

- (1) Complications to title to land
- (2) Fragmentation of land
- (3) Absence of suitable subsidiary occupations.
- (4) Absence of fixed tenancy
- (5) The miserable load of indebtedness

Any policy of self-sufficiency in the matter of food must strike at the root of all these disabilities. Of course a rationalised attempt by the State to aim at removing all these disabilities would involve the nationalisation of all lands. This is a controversial question and I do not mean to champion it. But without nationalisation of land a number of other moves may be taken by the State to achieve, however far off, the same end. The introduction of collectivised paddy cultivation carefully planned and assisted by the State with the aid of machinery is the quickest way of achieving this end.

Before entering into the details of mechanised State farming let us find out whether the existing fields

(Continued on page 3)

## Letters To The Editor

### KARAINAGAR HINDU COLLEGE

Sir.—There was an article about the Karainagar Hindu College in your valuable journal published on 29-1-46, contributed by Colombo resident of Karainagar advocating the shifting of the College to a central spot. The contributor has to think twice before he ventures on this enterprise. This College was started by the late Mr. M. Siamput about 1888 on the present site and has been in existence for the last 57 years. The children of Karainagar had and are having their education. No parent so far complained that the college was situated in a corner. Even the Minister of Health, a Sinhalese gentleman, has decided to put up a Maternity Home for Karainagar in a spot near the vicinity of the college. I hear the Government is spending about Rs. 30,000/- for the buildings of the Maternity Home. In this connection the Minister of Health paid a visit and was satisfied with the spot. So the point raised by the Karainagar-Colombo resident that the college is in a corner and not in a healthy site does not favour his argument.

Secondly the residents of Karainagar want a college wherein their children may have better education and they are not bothered about the site. This college has classes up to the S. S. C. and so the parents, for this simple reason only send their children to this college. The attendance of this college, I hear, has gone up to 500 whereas the attendance in the American Mission School is about 200. In the eyes of the Karainagar-Colombo residents the latter is in a central site but with poor attendance. If the residents are also of the same opinion as the Karainagar-Colombo residents, I think, they would have sent their children to the American Mission school—but it is not so.

It is clear by the attendance shown above in the two English schools—at the Hindu College pupils from Kalapooomy form the majority and not a single pupil from this village attends the Mission school and at the American Mission school pupils from Thangodai form the majority. So this fact clearly proves that the Karainagar Hindu College serves the pupils from Kalapooomy and Valanthalai primarily and pupils from Thangodai secondarily. Now the Karainagar-Colombo resident wants to shift the college to Thangodai; he means still to make it far for the pupils of Kalapooomy and in his argument he has entirely forgotten the village of Kalapooomy but this is of Valanthalai and Thangodai.

The Karainagar-Colombo resident unnecessarily drags in the speaker of the State Council saying that he was also of that opinion when he

was the Manager of Jaffna Hindu College and Branch Schools. If he had the same view as of the Karainagar-Colombo resident, he would have consented to preside over the meeting convened to discuss this object or sent a message to be read on that occasion. As he had not done either of these, the Karainagar-Colombo resident wants to bludge the residents by using the names of persons of high standing.

If the Karainagar-Colombo resident is enthusiastic in promoting education in Karainagar, I think, he can very well promote it by subscribing liberally to develop the college on its present site, with unbiased mind.

The college is presently managed efficiently by the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and a distinguished son of the soil is also elected a member of the Board and he is taking much interest in the development of the college at the present site. Further the Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) is making attempts to collect funds to put up a decent building and the ex-principal Mr. A. Kanagasabai had already promised to put up a classroom in his name.

Under these circumstances I strongly advise the Karainagar-Colombo resident not to create trouble among the peace-loving residents by unnecessarily clamouring for shifting the college.

Yours etc,  
An Old Boy and  
resident of Karainagar.

Karainagar,  
2-2-46

[This correspondence is now closed—Ed, H. O.]

### Judicial Appointments

Sir.—It was the other day that appointments to judicial posts which were manned by non-lawyers were thrown open to the members of the learned profession. This was a step in the right direction and I hailed the idea as a new era to those brilliant but unfortunate lot. But the method adopted in the matter of selection of candidates for the minor judiciary appears to remain the same. It is most surprising that non-judicial officers should be left to decide the suitability or otherwise of candidates for these posts. Is it no time that the Legal Secretary takes steps to remedy this defect by calling these candidates himself? It so happened that in one case some senior candidate who happened to practice in an outstation court was not even called for the interview under some pretext or other. Surely we have a right to know what this policy is and whether

(Continued on page 3)



## JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE PRIZE-DAY

Saturday, 23rd February, 1946

**B. Sanjiva R-o, Esqr., M.A. (Cantab)**  
(Emeritus Principal of Queen's College,  
Benares and one-time Principal of  
Jaffna Hindu College)

WILL BE THE CHIEF SPEAKER

All well-wishers of the College  
are cordially invited to the function  
which commences at 6.30 p.m.

Principal.

(Misc. 224: 15-2-46)



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1946.

### THE AUDITOR GENERAL

THE STATE COUNCIL HAS taken up the "March" resolution regarding the appointment of an Auditor-General from abroad. The Board of Ministers, it will be noted, have agreed not only to recruit an officer from abroad but also to place the new entrant on the maximum salary of the post, namely, £1500-£1750. The Ministers' decision has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction, and it is being asked why, in the face of the policy of Ceylonisation agreed to by the State Council as early as in 1933, the Ministers themselves who initiated this policy should go back on it, in spite of the fact that there are Ceylonese whose qualifications for the post are undeniable. Among the latter we may mention Mr. K. Kanagaratnam who has acted as Auditor General for a period of four years and possesses a first-hand knowledge of the responsibilities of the office under the Donoughmore Constitution. This Constitution requires the Auditor-General to submit his report to the State Council so that the people of the country may know what is happening in the field of public expenditure. This provision in the Donoughmore Constitution is a very wise one and it has been amply justified by the reports issued from time to time by Mr. Kanagaratnam as Acting Auditor-General. In this connection we need mention only the scandalous case of the Live stock Officer and the trenchant criticism contained in Mr. Kanagaratnam's last report on Mr. D. S. Senanayake's wasteful food production schemes put into operation without adequate forethought and planning. The watchfulness of the Auditor-General in regard to questions of public expenditure will be as imperative under the new Constitution yet to be promulgated as it has undoubtedly been under the old. That some of the Ministers includ-

ing Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who came in for legitimate criticism at the hands of the Acting Auditor-General, must have felt uncomfortable at the exposure contained in his report is most probable, but that they should have waited to vent their spleen on the officer concerned when the question of making a permanent appointment arose is a serious blot on the Ministers' administration. This is not a communal question, and our views are expressed not in the interest of this community or that but in the interests of the public as a whole. Under any constitution the Auditor-General, as the officer charged with the responsibility of scrutinising public accounts, must be a man with plenty of honesty and courage. One willing to compromise on questions of policy or of detail for fear of giving offence to the big men at the top will only succeed in reducing a vital constitutional safeguard like the one in regard to the appointment and duties of the Auditor-General to a mere nullity. Viewed from this angle, the Ministers' decision to import a new Auditor-General into the Island is nothing less than a notice to all and sundry in plain, unmistakable language that the Ministers, and not the constitution are the supreme authority, and that any Auditor-General who is foolish enough to forget this all-important fact had better look out for squalls. The public interest requires that the State Council should now subscribe to a view so utterly subversive of all constitutional government. It is high time that the Ministers were told that their business is to obey the constitution without question and not to try and evade its provision by embarking on a policy of revenge against an officer whose sole disqualification was that he did his duty fearlessly.

Is there any other reason for passing over Mr. Kanagaratnam's claim to the post of permanent Auditor-General? We think not. The part played by Mr. Kanagaratnam in what is known as the Rusanayagam incident is certainly not a disqualification and Mr. Kanagaratnam has been fully exonerated from all blame by the highest official authority. We have ourselves commented on this incident and the opinion of the Attorney-General. We think it is the duty of the State Council to insist on a full and true explanation of the reasons for reversing, in this particular instance, the policy of Ceylonisation and for passing over the claims of an officer of Mr. Kanagaratnam's calibre. Mr. Kanagaratnam is an officer who has risen from the ranks and who has rendered meritorious service to the public. Common prudence requires that the State Council should satisfy itself that there are no ulterior reasons for the Ministers' preference for a

rank outsider. Let us say at once that there is no communal discrimination in this matter, but we are strongly convinced that Mr. Kanagaratnam is being made the victim of his own honesty and courage in the performance of his duties. Our Ministers are fast becoming petty tyrants, and under the Emergency regulations, almost every other public officer wields despotic authority within his own sphere of work. The tendency is one that should be checked in time and we think a start should be made in the right direction with the Ministers' preference for an outsider as Auditor-General. In view of the suspicion that this preference is based solely on political grounds, the Ministers' attitude should receive the fullest investigation at the hands of the State Council.

### Northern Assizes

The first session of the Northern Circuit of the Supreme Court for 1946 opened at the Jaffna Town Hall on Monday the 4th instant with the Hon. Mr. A. E. P. Rose as the presiding judge. On his Lordship mounting the bench at 11 a.m. a guard of honour was presented by the Jaffna Police and the Government Agent returned the mandate and sat on the bench for a while.

The staff consisted of Mr. P. M. T. Gunesekera, Private Secretary, Mr. N. Navaratnam, Officiating Registrar, Mr. J. A. P. Cherubium, Crown Counsel, Mudaliyar S. Sinnatamby, Tamil Interpreter and Messrs. H. E. Gomez, A. E. Arasaratnam and Z. A. Hamid, Stenographers, together with the Judge's and Registrar's peons.

The first case taken up was one of attempt to murder by one Velupillai Kanagaratnam of Kondavil. Mr. Cherubium, the Crown Counsel prosecuted and Mr. S. Thambithurai, Advocate instructed by Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy, and Mr. Navaratnam Proctors, defended the accused. The Jury with Mr. S. N. Nelson as foreman returned a unanimous verdict of attempted culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The judge fully agreed with the Jury and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The second case taken up on the 5th inst. was one of attempt to murder by one S. Sathinathan of Mandaitivu. The accused was defended by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Bar-at-Law, assisted by Mr. S. Thambithurai, Advocate, and instructed by Messrs. A. Swampillai and S. A. Sabapathy, Proctors. The Jury, with Mr. N. Thambipillai as foreman, returned a verdict of "not guilty" and the accused was acquitted and discharged.

The third case taken up on the 7th instant was one of attempt to murder by one Thambipillai Sinniah of Thayiddy. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. S. Thambithurai, Advocate and instructed by Mr. S. Sinnadurai Proctor, defended the accused. On Mr. Ponnambalam pleading guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation, and the Crown Counsel not having any objection, His Lordship discharged the accused and ordered him to be of good behaviour for twelve months and to enter into a bond in a sum of Rs. 500.00 in his own behalf with also a surety who will bind himself in a sum of Rs. 500.00. His Lordship gave consideration to the youth of the accused and gave him very wholesome advice.

The fourth case taken up on the 11th inst. was one of murder by one

## Indian Shops Observe "Hartal"

Almost all Indian business houses, shops and boutiques in Colombo stopped business on the 12th inst. More than 93,000 Indian labourers who were members of 23 District Labour Unions affiliated to the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union also ceased work. Early shoppers in the Fort and the Pettah met with the answer: "Shops closed today."

This island-wide hartal is the result of an appeal made by the Ceylon Indian Congress to all Indians "as a mark of protest against the proposals and firm determination to secure their rights and to express their deep sense of grievance against the injustice that is proposed in the White Paper on Constitutional Reforms in Ceylon." The decision to call a "hartal" was taken at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress on January 26.

Nearly six lakhs of Indians, including estate labourers, shop assistants, students, scavenging labourers, bungalow and tappal coolies at Kandy, Matale, Wallegama, Badulla, Avisawela, Gampola and other towns observed hartal as a protest against the White Paper proposals, said Mr. S. Vytilingam, M. S. C., one of the Joint Secretaries of the Ceylon Indian Congress, to a newspaper representatives.

### Speaker Rules Out

Mr. S. Vythialingam (Talawakelle) sought permission to move an adjournment motion in the State Council on Tuesday in order to discuss the fact that six lakhs of Indians were observing "hartal" that day. The Speaker refused permission.

Muttan Kasi of Uudvil. The accused was defended by Mr. S. Thambithurai, Advocate, with Mr. D. N. Jeyakaddy instructed by Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy Proctor. Mr. Thambithurai, on behalf of the accused pleaded guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Crown Counsel raised no objection and the Judge and the Jury (Mr. N. Velupillai, foreman) accepted the plea. His Lordship after examining the Village Headman in regard to the character of the accused sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The fifth case taken up on the 12th inst was one of attempted murder by Ramu Karthigesu, alias Chelliah, of Allarai. Mr. A. Sambandan, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. V. S. Kartigesu and C. R. Tambyah, Proctors, appeared for the defence. The Jury, with Mr. N. Velupillai as foreman, brought a verdict of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by a majority vote of five to two. His Lordship sentenced the accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The sixth case taken up on the 13th inst. was one of attempted murder by Sinnappu Kadirgamar alias Thampu, Kandiah Sinnatamby and Kanapathy Muthan of Thavalaiyatalai in Tenmaradchy. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. S. Thambithurai, Advocate, instructed by Mr. Thiravianayagam Proctor, appeared for the 1st and 2nd accused; and Mr. S. Thambithurai, Advocate, instructed by Mr. M. Kanagasabai, Proctor appeared for the 3rd accused. The Jury empanelled has Mr. M. Thambipillai as foreman. The case is proceeding.

Originally there were eleven cases on the Calendar and three more were added on the 11th. Mr. P. Ragu-pathy has been assigned for two cases—one from Chavakachcheri and another from Vavuniya.



## TODDY TAVERNS FAVOURED

### Tree Tax System A Menace

At a largely attended public meeting held on the 9th inst. at the Town Hall, Jaffna, resolutions were passed urging the re-introduction of toddy taverns and condemning the tree tax system as a danger and a menace to public morality.

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, Retired District Judge, presided and Mr. E. T. Hitchcock, Retired Secretary of the Jaffna Urban Council, was elected Secretary.

The Chairman, in outlining the objects of the meeting, explained how the tree tax system was introduced. He also referred to the unsatisfactory nature of the system and the exorbitant prices obtaining for toddy.

Mr. C. T. Navaratnam, Proctor, in moving the following resolution, condemned the tree tax system as a danger and menace to the morality of the student population of the country:

"This public meeting of the residents of the Jaffna Urban area strongly condemns the working of the tree tax system for the tapping of toddy and strongly urges the authorities to abolish the system immediately and re-open the tavern system."

Mr. N. Arulambalam, Chairman, North Ceylon Workers' Union, seconded the resolution.

Mr. P. Ragupathy, Advocate, moving the following resolution said that, though he was for total prohibition, as things were at present, the tavern system would be definitely better since it would not afford the privacy which was given by the system in vogue to the young population to drink:

"This meeting resolves that the above resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Home Affairs, the Commissioner of Excise, the Chairman of the Select Committee visiting Jaffna in the near future in this connection as per letter dated 23rd January, 1946 from His Excellency the Governor in reply to a petition by the residents of the Jaffna Town dated 26th November, 1945 and to the Chairman Jaffna Urban Council."

Mr. M. Kumaraswamy seconded the resolution.

Mr. K. Thillainadarajah, Teacher, moved the following resolution:

"This meeting strongly urges on the Chairman and members of the Jaffna Urban Council to pass a similar resolution and forward same to the authorities concerned for the welfare of the Jaffna Urban area."

Mr. Nadarajah seconded the resolution.

The following were appointed to meet the Select Committee and to represent the views of the meeting: Messrs. A. R. Subramaniam, C. T. Navaratnam, P. Ragupathy, C. Nadarajah, V. S. Somasunderam, M. Tharmalingam, and E. T. Hitchcock, Secretary.

### Food Situation "Still Grave"

At question time in the State Council last Tuesday, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, replying to Mr. J. Tyagaraja, described the present food situation as "still grave" and causing some anxiety. He pointed out that the food problem was internationally unsatisfactory, and Ceylon was doing her best to press her claims in the allocations that were being made. Our position, he added, was unsatisfactory as we still lived from "ship to mouth."

The stocks in hand could only last a few days and if the expected ships came in on schedule the prevailing food position could be expected to last until March 20. Flour too was expected and it was anticipated that the supply position may show a slight improvement. These forecasts, however, he added, were subject to the uninterrupted arrival of food ships to Ceylon.

## Mechanised Farming And The Small Paddy Cultivator

(Continued from page 1)

are suitable for cultivation with machinery. The aforementioned memorandum states:

(a) Cultivation by machinery will seriously impair soil fertility

(b) That complete change in the method of cultivation is necessary.

That soil fertility will be affected by mechanised farming, I am not in a position to contest, particularly, against such high technical opinion. But one salient fact I wish to point out and that is according to C. A. L. Johnstone, Agriculture Officer in an experiment carried out in the Eastern Province over an extent of 914 acres, out of which 293 acres were cultivated by means of machinery an average yield of 4.15 bushels per acre was obtained in the Tractor Cultivated Area as against 1.1 bushels per acre in the area cultivated by village methods. According to him "the results show a very substantial increase in the Tractor worked area. The yield is well over two and a half times that obtained in the rest of the area." The above does not bear out the theory that mechanised farming seriously affects soil fertility. That a complete change in the method of cultivation is necessary no one will seriously deny. The introduction of mechanised cultivation *prima facie* involves a thorough revolutionisation not only of the lay-out of the land but of the mental outlook associated with village methods of cultivation.

(To be continued)

## ORDER NISI

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 495

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Savirayachchippillai wife of Pedru Pillai Manu Pillai Thambipillai of Jaffna Town. Deceased.  
Pedru Pillai Manu Pillai Thambipillai of Jaffna Town

- Vs. Petitioner  
1. Manu Pillai Anthoipillai and wife Mary  
2. Augustine Padiyathan and wife Francisca  
3. Francis Xavier and  
4. Francis Philip and  
5. Theodorus Thambipillai all of Chundikuli

Respondents.  
This matter (the petition of the Petitioner praying that the above named 7th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the above named 5th and 6th Respondents and that the Last Will filed of record be declared proved and that the Petitioner be as Executor named therein declared entitled to Letters of Probate coming on for disposal before R. R. Alvarado Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavits and petition of the Petitioner:

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the above named 5th and 6th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case, that the Last Will filed of record be declared proved and that the Petitioner be as Executor named therein declared entitled to have Letters of Probate unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 18th

## Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 1.)

ther this will be continued for ever. With the amendment of the Ordinance to permit the hearing of appeals by the District Judges it is time that the appointments to these posts as well as taken away from the District and Provincial Revenue Officers who have little or no knowledge of the lawyers practicing in the various courts in the Island.

Karavaddi      Yours etc.,  
1-2-46      "Veritas"

## The Auditor-General

Sir,—Ceylon stands today on the threshold of full responsible self-government. A hundred years of British political tutelage has, it seems, deprived the people and more particularly the State Councillors of their self-confidence and self-reliance and has made them more and more forgetful of their own powers of initiative. The unseemly political squabble over the confirmation of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam the Acting Auditor-General for the last four years with conspicuous success in exposing grave irregularities in the accounts of several departments of the State is a sure pointer to the fact that the present generation of politicians in Ceylon would be found wanting to discharge their duties towards their country in a self-governing Ceylon.

In a free Ceylon enjoying Dominion Status in equal partnership with other nations of the British Commonwealth the post of Auditor-General would be the hinge on which the portals of political honesty would swing. To hold this key-position of utmost trust and responsibility only an officer born of the people, nurtured in the customs and manners of the race, knowing his own people through and through, a tried public servant of the calibre of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam's high integrity, fearless honesty and mature experience of 35 years of unstinted service is all that New Ceylon should have and not a raw recruit from the wilds of Africa even though he be a hopeful scion of the Albion race.

Now here is a poser to the Ceylon State Council that is in its last stages of life. Will it bequeath to New Ceylon a legacy of object political dependence through importing a foreigner to fill up a place so adequately and with marked distinctions held by two great Ceylonese namely Sir Oliver Goonetilleke and his successor recommended by him, or will the State Council earn the respect of a free people by reposing its confidence on tried public servants of the stamp of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam and with their help Ceylonise the public services? Or will the State Council in this pave the path to the forthcoming Ceylon's New Parliament with its Cabinet of Ministers to entrust the key-post of the Public Services as the permanent hands of Departments such as State Treasury and the State Audit to seasoned officers of the mettle of Sir Oliver Goonetilleke and Mr. K. Kanagaratnam.

Yours etc.,  
Raj. Ariaratnam.

Chavakachcheri,  
18-2-46.

day of February 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of January 1946  
Sd: R. R. Selvadurai  
District Judge.

Drawn by: Sd. R. R. Nalliah,  
Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 117, 12 & 15)

## TWO JAFFNA "COLLABORATORS" ACQUITTED

The Kuala Lumpur correspondent of "The Ceylon Observer" reports that a second batch of eleven collaborators appeared in Court on the 12th inst. including two Ceylonese.

One is Mr. Mahalingam, of Alavaddi Jaffna who was taken after working for three weeks with the British Military Administration and kept in custody for 62 days without making a statement. The other is Mr. T. Rajendra of Tinnevely Jaffna, who was a Public Prosecutor during the Japanese regime. The charges against all were dismissed.

The allegation against Rajendra was that he implemented an unjust method of prosecution in criminal cases in his capacity of Deputy Public Prosecutor. The Special Magistrate remarked that he was satisfied that Mr. Rajendra's actions had not brought him under the section of collaboration in the schedule. Although there was no doubt that he held the appointment of Deputy Public Prosecutor from August 1942 till the surrender and as such, had prosecuted in accordance with the unfair rules of the Japanese Criminal procedure, while this was reprehensible it was not an offence.

Addressing Mr. Mahalingam, the Magistrate said that there was no evidence that he gave information to the Japanese concerning certain persons. His dismissal did not prejudice the rights of persons who might have charges on other grounds.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

### Examination for Recruitment of Clerks and Post & Telegraph Learners, March 30, 1946.

A competitive examination for recruitment to the Postal Clerical Service and of Post & Telegraph Learners will be held by the Director of Education on March 30, 1946.

2 Candidates must be Ceylonese. They should be between 17 and 22 years of age on 1st March, 1946 and should have previously passed at least:

- The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation, or the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination; or
- The Final Examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Ceylon Technical College; or
- The Cambridge Junior or the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination and either
- (i) The Higher Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce, or (ii) the Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Service candidates will be allowed to deduct the period of their service in World War No. 2 from their age, if necessary.

3 For entry forms and syllabuses apply to the Postmaster-General's Office before February 19, 1946, stating date of birth and educational qualifications. Service candidates should, in addition to date of birth, state the period of service in World War No. 2.

4 Completed entry forms together with all original certificates, marked "Examination for Recruitment to the Postal Clerical Service & of Post & Telegraph Learners" on the top left hand corner of the envelope, should be sent to reach the Postmaster-General not later than 2 P.M. on February 26, 1946.

J. P. APPLEBY,  
Postmaster-General.  
Postmaster-General's Office,  
Colombo, February 9, 1946.  
(G. 105, 15)



**A. S. R's****CURE FOR ASTHMA**

This powder when burnt in small quantities on a plate and fumes inhaled will give immediate relief to persons suffering from Asthma.

N. B. It does not harm the heart or the lungs.

**1 TIN—Rs. 2.**

Apply to:—A.S. Rasiah, Physician, Kanderamadam, Jaffna and

Messrs. Mylvaganam Stores Opposite Bus Stand, Grand Bazaar, Jaffna. (Mis. 180, 24-12 to 24-3-46)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 26

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Thamo-therampillai Sinniah Kanagasabapathy of Vannarpannai East Deceased

Thamo-therampillai Sinniah Kanagasabapathy of Vannarpannai East Vs. Petitioner.

1. Annappa widow of Kanagasabapathy of Kanderamadam

2. Meenachy widow of Thamo-therampillai Sinniah of do.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the last will dated 2nd May 1944 attested by V. Navaratnam Notary Public under No. 1495 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that the petitioner be as executor named therein declared entitled to probate on for disposal before S. J. C. Shokman Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of June, 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam Esq. Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the last will filed of record be declared proved and that the petitioner be as executor named therein declared entitled to probate unless the above named respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary on the 19th day of December 1945 at 10 a.m.

This 18th day of June, 1945.

Sgd. M. K. Sangaapillai  
Actg. District Judge  
Extended 13-3-46.  
Id R. R. S.  
(O 123, 15 & 19.)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 517

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Vinnithamby of Karaitivu West Deceased.

Arumugam Neranapillai of Karaitivu West Vs. Petitioner.

Minor 1. Vinnithamby Raminathan

2. Sivakany widow of Vinnithamby both of Karaitivu West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 6th day of January 1946 in the presence of M. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above named petitioner dated 11th January 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the above named 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person in interest shall appear before this court on the 10th day of February 1946 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

The 5th day of February 1946.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai.  
District Judge.

(O 127, 15 & 19)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 463

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Subramaniam Visuvanathar of Irupalai Deceased.

Valliammai widow of Subramaniam Visuvanathar of Irupalai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Visuvanathar Vanniasingam of Irupalai presently of Income Tax Office—Colombo

2. Visuvanathar Saravanan of Irupalai do

3. Visuvanathar Kanagasabai of Irupalai do

4. Apiramipillai daughter of Visuvanathar of do

5. Sanmugalingam Visuvanathar of Irupalai The 2nd to 4th respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-Ad-Litem the 5th respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner above named praying (a) for the appointment of the 5th respondent above named as guardian-Ad-Litem over the 2nd, 3rd and 4th minor respondents above named to represent them in this action (b) for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above named to the petitioner and on for disposal before S. J. C. Shokman Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of October 1945 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumara-samy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 1st day of September 1945 having been read and filed of record:

It is ordered and declared that the 5th respondent above named be appointed guardian-Ad-Litem over the 2nd, 3rd and 4th minor respondents to represent them in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased above named be issued to the petitioner as widow of the deceased, unless the respondents above named or any other person shall on or before the 9th day of November 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of October 1945.

S. S. J. Gunasekara,  
Time to show cause District Judge.  
extended till 18-2-46.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.  
(O 121, 12 & 15)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 438

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sivanthi Sivantharasa of Kakkil East Deceased.

Thillaiampalam Canagasabai of Vannarpannai East Vs. Petitioner.

Thillaiampalam Thominjah of Thirunelveli Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the Last Will dated 2nd February 1945 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that the petitioner be as Executor named therein declared entitled to Probate on for disposal before S. J. C. Shokman Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of July 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam Esq. Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 11th January 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will dated 2nd February 1945 filed of record be declared proved and that the petitioner be as Executor named therein declared entitled to Probate unless the above named respondent shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 24th day of September 1945 at 10 a.m.

This 24th day of July 1945.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

Extended for 13-4-6

Intd. D. J.

(O 122, 17 & 19)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 493

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Annapillai wife of Kandiah Perampalam of Vannarpannai Pa'ai Deceased.

Kandiah Perampalam of Vannarpannai Pa'ai Vs. Petitioner.

1. Perampalam Sanmugasamy

2. Perampalam Sivany

3. Pushpakanthy daughter of Perampalam

4. Paramaswamy daughter of Perampalam all of Vannarpannai Pa'ai

5. Nammattu Chellappah and wife

6. Tevathipillai both of Koppay Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 9th day of November 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. C. Nadirajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner filed of record having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th and 6th respondents be appointed guardian

Ad-Litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents for the purpose of watching their interest and representing them in this testamentary proceedings and that the above named petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the above named deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 13th day of December 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of November 1945.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.  
re-issued for 15-2-46  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.  
(O 124, 12 & 15)

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(Mis. 221, 12 15 & 19)

ad litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents for the purpose of watching their interest and representing them in this testamentary proceedings and that the above named petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the above named deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 13th day of December 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 19th day of November 1945.  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

re-issued for 15-2-46  
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge.

(O 124, 12 & 15)

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(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—3-11-46, F)

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