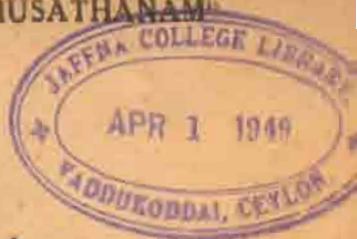


# THE Hindu Organ.



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NO. 98.

## SOJOURNS IN SOUTH INDIA

### Maruthur Ammaiar

(By A. ARULAMBALAM)

III

WE have read and heard so much of spiritual force but we shall not know what it all means unless we come into direct contact with great personalities such as Maruthur Ammaiar. She is a pious lady, not much educated but possesses the fulness, calm and contentment which many erudite persons fail to achieve. She lives at Maruthur, a small village in Trichinopoly District, which is about sixty miles from Trichy Junction towards Madras. The nearest railway station to this village is Sendurai which is at a distance of about seven miles.

We left Trichy at dawn by train and reached Sendurai at about 11.30 a.m. In an overcrowded bus we journeyed up to Maruthur and arrived there at noon. Without much effort we spotted out the house where this wonderful lady resides. The people of this village are largely weavers and Maruthur Ammaiar is one not different from them. Little children led us into the inner court-yard of the house through the cap trap of the handlooms and requested us to sit down. In a few minutes an unassuming, unsophisticated simple village woman came in front of us. Her face was full of grace. Thinking that this should be the Ammaiar we stood up as a mark of respect. But she bade us to be seated and lifting the praises of Murugan entered her shrine room. But in less than half a minute she came out and gave us holy ashes. After conversing for a few minutes we told her that we had some offerings to give and she received them in a tray. Then with the offerings she took us one by one into the shrine room, and asked us to raise the tray and also say "Muruga, Palniappa, please accept our humble offerings." No sooner were these words spoken than the offerings in the tray consisting of coconut plantains, oranges betel and camphor suddenly disappeared and the tray became light. The only persons in the shrine room at the time the offerings which I made were the Ammaiar and myself. It was broad daylight and I did not see any physical force removing the articles nor did I see them leaving the tray. The same experience was shared by my friends when they made the offerings and one after another we resumed our seats. After about two or three minutes in our presence the Ammaiar raised an empty tray and with a clang the offerings which we gave a few minutes earlier a lighted into the receiver in the same form in which we would have received them had we made the gifts through

a priest in a temple. The coconuts were cut into halves and in the tray were found holy ashes, saffron and "Panchamirtham" (பஞ்சமீர்தம்). With devotion the Ammaiar gave them to us and with reverence and admiration we accepted these. We asked the lady the place from which the prasatham came and she replied that Murugan had sent them from Palni. Readers would remember that Palni is over a hundred miles from there as the crow flies.

After some time two small vessels containing theertham (தீர்த்தம்) suddenly dropped from above and the Ammaiar leaned forward to grip them. She gave us these also and they tasted exceedingly well. The Ammaiar told us that the theertham was from Thiruvendur another celebrated abode of Murugan which is situated at a distance more than two hundred and fifty miles from Maruthur. The Ammaiar also got down from above several images of Murugan and showed them to us. We gave her a rupee each but she returned it to us and as we held it folded in our hands with some sand which she gave they miraculously got transformed into some form of sugar which tasted quite sweet. The great thing to remember is that the metamorphosis in each case was permanent and I was able to bring home some of the articles in spite of the vigil of the Customs authorities at Dhanushkodi.

From the conversation with the Ammaiar we learnt that she was married and has children and grand children. Her material possessions are few and she works hard for her daily bread. Nevertheless she is contented and takes delight in her work and does her duty well. She told us that God would help all and that we should do our duty without concern for rewards. She has great faith in Him and her faith makes her Supreme.

இருங்கோசு ரிருவினாயுஞ் சேரா விநாயகர் பொருள்சேர் புகழ்பிரித்தவர் மாட்டு.

### FAST FOR TEMPLE-ENTRY AT NELLORE

Mr. Potti Sreeramulu, who undertook a fast recently in connection with the entry of Harijans into the Venugopalaswami Temple at Nellore has broken his fast on an assurance from the Trustees, that after obtaining permission from the Government they would throw open the doors of the temple for Harijans

### Letters To The Editor

## The Treasure Finds Under Wahalkada Of Ruwanveliseya

Sir.—The relics and jewellery unearthed from under one of the Wahalkadas of the Maha Thupa at Anuradhapura should no doubt afford valuable clues to understand how life was lived in days of yore what influence religion wielded to knit mankind together to sense of brotherhood, how civilised society was, how appreciative of art beauty and higher things the people were &c. But to import into the exhibits monopolistic notions of narrow minded self-glorification claiming them to be samples of productions of Sinhalese art should be the height of absurdity. A morning paper of Colombo would make use of the finds to raise an emotional upheaval for political ends.

Anuradhapura had long been a Buddhist rallying point and cosmopolitan city. Pilgrims visited it from distant countries. Pandakabaya, it is said, built abodes for 500 foreign religionists. There were no antagonisms on religious ground. Buddhist missionaries had penetrated even unto the furthest limits of the then known world. On a duly appointed festival day, the concourse of people at the Maha Thupa should be large representing various countries and according to the Mahavamsa, could be counted by crores. The pilgrims go both to pray and to purchase Alacaster boxes, relic receptacles urns and works of art could be purchased. The pilgrims deemed it highly meritorious to deposit their most prized things in religious foundations. There were no discriminations on grounds of race or religion.

One finds it difficult to concede that the Puddha's statue found at the Wahalkada could be judged to be more artistic or beautiful than the one found by Be'l at Vijayarama ruins or that found at (Nage) Nagepatam in S. India, or the things found at the Wahalkada more valuable than those found by Rei, I.C.S. at the Battipola excavations. What I venture to suggest is that the discoveries under notice should receive careful study by the expert

The Wahalkadas at the Maha Stupa were subject to vicissitudes of schismatic frenzy and must have been rebuilt several times. The dates of the coins should be carefully studied. It was the habit of pilgrims to throw into receptacles their most prized heirlooms and prized jewelries.

It must not be forgotten that the Tamils were Buddhists till the 8th century A. D. and that the rejection of Buddhism was gradual. Most of them still worship Buddha as an

incarnation of Vishnu. The Rajarata of which Anuradhapura was the capital city was under the sway of the 'Damalas' except for a few distractive intervals with Buddhism as state religion. The architects were Brahmans and artisans were Tamils who according to Fergusson and other authorities worked on Dravidian model only giving to the structures a distinctive variation to mark a Buddhistic deviation.

Yours etc.,  
R. C. P.

### Plight of the Jaffna Paddy Cultivators

Sir.—I submit below the minimum cost of expenses for the cultivation of an acre of paddy land in Jaffna during 'Kalapokam' (one season only)

Ploughing 4 times during the year Rs. 96. Manure: Rs. 120. Weeding: Rs. 85. Harvesting (including transport): Rs. 100. Total: Rs. 401.

Owing to the vagaries of nature there was practically no rain except a destructive flood continuously for 4 days in November last damaging most of the paddy crops in the low-lying lands. In very rare cases where well water is available the cost of irrigation is prohibitive.

99 per cent of the paddy lands in Jaffna have no irrigation facilities and consequently the harvest this year was a dismal failure. The poor farmer had to contend against these odds, nevertheless the Government will not budge an inch in exacting its dues under the Internal Purchase Scheme.

Most of the paddy cultivators in Jaffna own very small holdings from five to ten lachams and upwards and the number of holdings over ten acres may be easily counted on fingers.

The Government should, therefore, consider sympathetically the unfortunate predicament of these poor farmers and come to their rescue by reclaiming and deepening the existing ponds and tanks and affording thereby facilities for irrigation not to mention other assistance necessary for cultivation.

It will be an act of elementary justice and fairplay not to collect any levy under the Internal Purchase Scheme on small holdings not exceeding five acres in area as obtains in certain dry zones in India.

The Minister for Agriculture and Lands in his recent tour of the (Continued on page 3)



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1946.

### TINKERING AT PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE motion of Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, M. S. C., in the State Council that the public holiday for the Sinhalese and Hindu New Year be increased from one to three days has been considered by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs and that the Committee has decided to recommend to the Governor to declare April 15 this year a holiday. It will be noted that April 13, a Saturday, is already in the list of public holidays since the Sinhalese and Hindu New Year falls on that day. April 14 is a Sunday, and the Executive Committee has now, instead of making its report to the State Council in the usual manner, taken the extraordinary step of deciding to send its recommendation direct to the Governor on the ground that that there is no time to bring the matter up before the State Council before the 14th of April.

There are some aspects of the question which ought to be calmly and leisurely considered by the State Council and we cannot see any reason for the Executive Committee's indecent hurry in the matter unless it be that Mr. J. R. Jayawardene's fancies brook no delay, and why for that purpose the State Council should be ignored by the Committee by setting aside all its rules and regulation. In order to increase the Sinhalese and Hindu New Year holiday from one to three days the Committee proposes that the Easter holidays, and the Christmas—English New Year holidays be cut short by a day each. It must be realised that the addition of one or two extra days to the Sinhalese and Hindu New Year holiday is not going to help the thousands of Government servants and Mercantile clerks to visit their far-away homes, nor will the addition of a couple of days in any way add to the enjoyment of the festivities of the season. On what ground Mr. Jayawardene and the Executive Committee of Home Affairs think that these two extra days will help the people is not known, unless it be that they think these two days will make people grow more national and be less subject to foreign domination. Or, will it bring Dominion Status nearer to us?

The fact does not seem to have weighed with the Executive Committee that the cur-

tailment of the Christmas—New Year holidays at one part of the year and that of the Easter holidays at another, even by one day each, will deprive those whom the holidays are intended to benefit of the advantage of having a holiday of ten days at a stretch in the former case and five days in the latter. This is a matter on which the Committee should have consulted representative bodies of Government servants and Mercantile clerks and made its report to the State Council. Instead, the Committee is reported to have consulted the Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange Banks and the European Association alone and decided to submit its recommendation to the Governor over the head of the State Council. Are public holidays meant for the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the European Association and Managers of Banks or for the vast number of men toiling in various Government and Mercantile offices?

Another matter which should have engaged the serious attention of the Home Minister in this connection is the repeated appeals made by Hindus for a number of years now, that the Dipavali Day be declared a public holiday. As a Tamil and as a Hindu the Home Minister ought to know that there is hardly a Hindu home in the Island, whether among the Ceylonese or the Indian Tamils, where the Dipavali Day is not celebrated most enthusiastically and religiously. It is a day on which every Hindu would like to spend his time with his wife and children, taking the customary oil-bath, wearing new clothes and feasting with his kith and kin. It is not the Hindus alone who enjoy the day in these times but a large number of Christians too join their Hindu friends and relations in the celebrations. Special services also are held in some Christian churches on the day. Dipavali is thus more a national day now than sectarian.

Even as late as September 1945, the Vivekananda Society of Colombo addressed the following letter to the Minister of Home Affairs (published in the *Hindu Organ* of October 1, 1945):

"Sir,

The Dipavali Day is a sacred day for the Hindus. They observe it by performing religious ceremonies at temples, and in houses by wearing new clothes. The day is at present a Bank holiday. In view of its importance the Hindu public is anxious that it should be declared a public holiday also. At its last meeting the Executive Committee of the Vivekananda Society desired me to request you to be kind enough to take all possible steps to have the day declared a public holiday. Representations have already been made to Government previously on the subject.....

Yours etc.,

.....  
SECRETARY."

We may also state that when appeals were made in previous

years by Hindus to declare Dipavali Day a public holiday certain sections went to the length of suggesting that the public holiday on Adi Amavasai might be deleted if Government was not willing to increase the present number of public holidays. But what must irritate the Hindu public now is that while scant attention has been paid all these years to their appeals, Mr. Jayawardene's wish alone must be satisfied forthwith by an order of the Governor even without consulting the State Council as it were a matter of "paramount importance." Such is democracy in Sri Lanka!

## Notes and Comments

### Agricultural Finance

We draw the attention of our readers to a summary of the report issued by the Directors of the Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation, Ltd. appearing elsewhere. It is a matter for regret that people in the North and the East have not so far taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Corporation either for improving their farms or for the liquidation of debts incurred already for the development of their lands. Jaifna is a place where farmers are crying for capital on cheap and easy terms, and it is surprising that in such a place the facilities offered by the Corporation have not been brought to the notice of the peasants and middle class farmers. Although the Directors say that wide publicity has been given to the functions of the Corporation we do not recollect seeing any advertisement in the papers or any other form of publicity except some posters on the walls of Kachcheries. We wonder whether the Corporation expects peasants from distant parts of the country to pay regular or occasional visits to the Kachcheries and whether it considers that a poster in some corner of the Kachcheri amounts to "wide publicity". Pseudo-patriots who "sympathise with the poor farmers" and pseudo-leaders who pretend to do a good deal in connection with the "Grow More Food Campaign", with an eye for favours and titles from Government, are not wanting in our country, but seldom we come across any who advise the farmers to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Corporation and install at least portable pumps in the dry lands of the North and the East to solve the problem of irrigation. Where peasants are not in possession of good securities the leaders can organize Co-operative Societies for them and make the members borrow from the Corporation on the basis of collective responsibility. The Directors also may be expected to "stretch a point" in cases where the securities are not very good, provided the risk is not great.

### Ceylon's House Of Parliament

Negotiations are now going on for the recruitment of an architect from abroad to advise the Ceylon Government on the planning of the House of Parliament and quarters for the Prime Minister, the Speaker and officers attached to the Parliament.

The present State Council building is proposed to be used for the Senate.

It has been suggested that the new building for the Parliament should embody architectural features of the Polonnaruwa period, especially those of Lankatilake and the Council Chamber of Parakrama Bahu the Great.

## SCRAP BOOK

By DIARIST

A drop in the purchases of paddy under the Internal Purchase Scheme was due, according to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, both to "non-co-operation on the part of the producers, who hoarded their crops, and also to the drought and the consequent failure of crops". Unable to find as harmless a reason as the drought, Mr. Senanayake has pointed an accusing finger at the victimised producer. The "Daily News" of the 26th inst., echoing the words of its master, has raised a plaintive cry. It bleats: "The producers today are given a generous allowance of their paddy for the needs of themselves and all their genuine dependants. Then why is it that they hesitate to sell into the common pool the surplus paddy which they hold?" The answer to this is as simple as the question is foolish. For a sale there must be two parties—the seller and the purchaser. The relations between the seller, who is the producer as well, and the purchaser, who in Ceylon is the State now, is not characterised by the mutual trust and confidence that usually exist between them. In Ceylon there is the unwilling seller and the buyer who forces his own terms on the seller. *The State is not buying paddy but requisitioning it without paying an adequate compensation for it.*

That is the reason for the producer's non-co-operation and hesitation to sell his paddy. The reason for his unwillingness is the instinct of self-preservation. Besides, to satisfy the fancies of an inept Minister and his herd of ignorant and blundering followers, one cannot expect the producer to sell at a price much lower than the cost of production. Nor does a generous allowance of his paddy for his and all his genuine dependants' needs constitute the beginning and end of paddy cultivation. And behold, Mr. Senanayake, the author of many a glittering agricultural scheme, says that, for various reasons, the price of paddy cannot be raised. What is more, he has never so far stated in plain language his "various reasons." And why? Simply because they will not hold water. And the "Daily News," esconced in the luxuriousness of Lake House, at a convenient distance from malaria and the pollution of mother earth, is exhibiting the quality for which it has become so famous by lending its support to the wild-cat schemes of a Minister who is in no way worthy of the trust reposed in him by the country.

Its attempts at long-distance cultivation of the wilds of Ceylon from the safety of Lake House is both amusing and pathetic to look at. One would like to know how many hours—let alone days and months—Lake House has devoted to the study of the art of paddy cultivation. It has failed to see that it is its pocket Minister and not the producer who sabotages the Internal Purchase Scheme. Mr. Senanayake, though blind as a bat, has more than once admitted that the cost of production was much higher than his dole of six rupees per bushel. *The Hindu Organ* has been constantly urging him to revise his policy and advocated the fixation of prices on a regional basis; but the advice fell on deaf ears. Now he is reaping the rewards of his own folly. And what is more, Lake House is urging on the tyrannical Minister the tightening-up of the regulations which were thrust on the people of this land under the guise of an emergency. When and where will this tyranny end? I suggest the formation of an Agrarian Party to settle with Mr. Senanayake.

Mr. Senanayake was tickled on the wrong side when the rice ship from Egypt vanished into thin air and the

## The Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corporation Ltd.

It looks as if the people in the North and East of Ceylon are not aware of the existence of the above institution which is operating in the Island for more than two years now under the aegis of the Government with money advanced by the Government. Out of forty-two loans granted during the last two financial years, amounting to Rs. 3,935,500, not one has been secured either by the Northern Province or the Eastern.

The main business of the Corporation is to grant loans of money to any person for the purpose of

- (a) the purchase or lease, or the cultivation, development or improvement of any land used for any purpose of agriculture or for the exploitation of the mineral resources thereof;
2. the purchase or lease, or the construction, repair or renewal of any building, factory, mill, mine, machinery or equipment used or to be used in connection with any agricultural or industrial undertaking;
3. the manufacture or preparation of any agricultural or industrial product or commodity for sale in the market;
4. any purpose incidental, accessory or ancillary to any purpose mentioned in any of the foregoing sub-paragraphs;
5. the liquidation of any debt already incurred for any purpose

prospective evaporation of the promised supply of flour loomed before his tearful eyes. For, he snapped with almost canine peevishness at his proteges, the Morapitiya Colonists who, like Oliver Twist, asked for more. The products of his mongrel socialism had failed for once at least to rise to his expectations. Mongrel socialism it is, for Mr. Senanayake's colonisation scheme is but a sop to the clamant Communists and Sama Samajists. Only in this particular scheme of things he could find no place for the middle classes. To rely solely on the peasants to feed the six million mouths in Free Lanka was the supreme folly of Archangel Don Stephen. It is too late now to preach to them the new dictum of "Cultivate or Quit." Why not follow Georgie's wholesome advice about the State taking over the cultivable lands and planting them with paddy? Georgie himself should give a worthy lead by turning over the first sod. A state farm worked, managed and mismanaged by the State Councillors themselves and presided over by Lake House would be a sight to see!

Vying with his father, Dudley proposes to Sinhalize the Tamils. He would do well to take a lead from the Germans and the Japanese for his process of Sinhalization. The Germans, in order to preserve the purity of their Aryan stock, forbade the marriage of a German unless the girl could prove the purity of the blood that ran in her veins. They made it a point to breed Germans of pure Aryan stock. The Japanese in their process of Japanization of Korea employed methods on somewhat similar lines. One was Hitler's *Kultur* and the other the Mikado's. In addition to ramming Sinhalese down the throat of every Tamil, Dudley could very well get his worthy sire to have a law promulgated that no Tamil girl shall marry anyone except a Sinhalese and that all male Tamils shall remain bachelors or better still be sterilised! That would be an ideal method for Sinhalization of the Tamils. No half-hearted measures would do. Or would it be better to take a leaf out of the Old Testament and have every new-born male Tamil child relieved of the unpleasant and onerous task of living in a Sinhalized Ceylon?

mentioned in any of the foregoing sub-paragraphs; and (b) for granting loans of money to any co-operative society for the purpose of conducting any agricultural or industrial business.

In making loans the Board of Directors require the borrower to give security by a primary mortgage of movable or immovable property in Ceylon. The maximum rates of interest charged are as follows:

For loans from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000	6%
" Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000	5½%
" Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000	5%
" over Rs. 50,000	4%

The sum of three million rupees which the Corporation was authorised to borrow from the General Revenue was fully utilised during the last financial year to finance the loans. During the year a further sum of Rs. 647,000 was borrowed from the Treasury funds. The Board having considered the question of issuing of debentures to finance its loans, decided to borrow money from the Government at the present moment instead of proceeding with the issue of debentures. Out of 84 applications received, 33 were sanctioned, 26 rejected, 16 were pending and 9 were withdrawn. During the period October 1, 1944, to September 30, 1945, a total of 31 loans amounting to Rs. 3,343,500 was granted out by the Corporation. The net profit of the Corporation for the period October 1, 1944, to September 30, 1945, amounted to Rs. 34,225.62. This together with a profit of Rs. 3602.03 earned in the previous year brings the total profit earned since the inception of the Corporation to Rs. 37,827.65.

The present Directors of the Corporation are: Sir Wilfred De Soysa, Acting Chairman; Mr. C. E. Jones, Ag. Financial Secretary; Diwan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, Ag. Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce; Mr. S. Pararajasingham, J. P.; Dr. G. Wignaraja; Mr. L. A. Rajapakse and Mr. P. Ranaraja. Mr. R. Coomaraswamy, C. C. S., is the Ag. General Manager and the Auditor-General is the Auditor.

The Directors in their last annual report dated March 14, 1946, say:

"The main business of the Corporation has been so far confined to lending money for the purchase and/or development of land, and for the redemption of debts incurred in the purchase and/or development of land. Very few loans have been granted hitherto on the security of movables. The law with regard to the hypothecation of movables does not give sufficient protection to a Corporation which has still to build up reserves and assets to be in a position to face the risks entailed in the acceptance of movables as security. The absence of any scheme for insurance of livestock is an additional impediment to granting of loans to applicants desiring to build up dairy industries and who have no other securities to offer except the livestock in their possession or to be purchased.

"It has been noticed that estates including some of large acreages have changed ownership. The purchase prices paid have been on the present market values which from pre-war standards can be regarded as highly inflated.

"The Corporation has however well safeguarded itself assessing the loans granted on what it considers it to be strictly normal levels of values of the securities offered.

"Wide publicity has been given to the existence and activities of the Corporation in order to bring them to the notice of especially the peasant classes in the country. It is encouraging to note that several inquiries and applications for loans have been made from all parts of the Island including the most remote. The

## Letters to the Editor

Continued from page 1)

Northern Province promised all that he would provide necessary facilities to improve the agricultural condition of this (God-forsaken) land and at the same time our State Council members of the Northern Province who are well aware of the needs of the cultivators will, though late in the day, take up this question in right earnest with a view to ameliorate their helpless condition.

Yours etc.

A Village Farmer

Uduvil,  
17th Mar 1946.

### Food Crisis

Sir,—There is a hue and cry about the food position in India. Actually it does not seem so. Everyone can have a square meal in Madras in all the hotels, where as you cannot have in Colombo, Ceylon is worse than India.

In the North, whether in Delhi or in Punjab, there is plenty of beans, different kinds of grams and varieties of fruits stocked in most of the shops. Here the standard of living is the outward sign of famine. The rich are astoundingly rich and the poor are hopelessly poor.

Yours etc.

Panjab,  
11-3-46,  
S. Chelliah.

### The Proposed Soulbury Constitution and the Tamils

Sir—While thanking you for the kind publication of my article on the above subject in your issue of the 26th instant, I write to bring to your kind notice that, no doubt through inadvertence my suggestion appears to have been misunderstood in the concluding portion of your editorial. You make the following observation:—"For this reason and to this extent we support Mr. Sivasubramaniam's appeal, published in another column urging the Tamil Congress not to enter into the heated arena of the next election".

My appeal to the Tamil people and the Tamil Congress however was that the consideration of the question whether the Tamil Congress is to run candidates at the next Parliamentary election or not, be deferred as in my opinion the matter required further consideration and as it appeared preferable that certain events should occur and conditions be fulfilled before we arrive at any decision, I merely appealed to defer consideration of the matter and did not want any immediate decision to be taken. I would wish to quote the relevant portion of my letter. It runs as follows:—"The above are some of the reasons which I wish to urge respectfully before the Tamils and the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and its mem-

Corporation is at present considering ways and means of circumventing the chief impediments to the entertainment of applications for small loans from peasants—namely, that of "Village Title" to lands and absence of plans. It is the policy of the Corporation to "stretch a point" if possible with regard to title to security in such cases. Circumstances being what they are, the main purpose of the creation of this Credit Corporation will be frustrated if strict adherence is made to good legal title of properties in the cases of applications for loans from peasants in rural areas."

## MATRIMONIAL

The marriage of Mr. A. Navaratnam, Sanitary Inspector, Dehiwela, with Miss. Bagavathiar Kanapathimuttu of Sithankerny, Vaddukodai was solemnised according to Hindu rites at the bride's residence, Sivakami Vasa, on 18-3-46.

## OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mr. A. Manickam, Retired Science Master, Skandavarodaya College, and one of the pioneers of cultivation under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, which took place on the 22nd inst. at his residence in Puloly West. Ever since he started cultivation at Paranthan he did not enjoy his former robust health as he fell a victim to the Karachchi malaria. His name must be added to the Roll of Honour of those who sacrificed their money and lives in the cause of food production.

## NOTICE

Wanted Chevrolet or Ford Tourer car, 12 horse power, in perfect condition.—Co-op; Motor Transport Society, Mullaittivu.  
(Mis, 259, 29, 2 & 5.)

Members and supporters in pursuance of my suggestion that the consideration of the question whether the Tamil Congress is to run candidates at the next Parliamentary election or not be deferred for the present."

I feel that the Tamil community should pause and go slow in certain matters at this critical juncture. Just as a moving train, when it comes across a difficult corner or a precipice or owing to other reasons has to creep along at a snail's pace, any public movement will have to adjust itself to its surroundings and reduce its tempo in order that it might be the better able to attain the desired goal.

I wish to reiterate that with regard to the desirability or otherwise of Tamil Congress participation at the next Parliamentary elections, I hold a definite opinion either way at present owing to a good number of reasons, some of which have been stated in my earlier letter addressed to you.

Yours etc,  
S. Sivasubramaniam,

## Temple Entry

Sir—I find that a lot of space which could otherwise be devoted for better purpose is being wasted in your valuable paper by Messrs. A. Kulambalam and C. Nagaiyah in the discussion of temple entry by the so-called untouchables. I may point out to them both that as a regular and habitual reader of your paper it annoys me, and perhaps many others, to read such articles in your paper.

I come to understand that these two gentlemen of two different schools of thought live not far from each other (there being only a distance of about a quarter of a mile to separate them both). It may be well to arrange a suitable day and have a debate on it and thus thrash out the subject to their hearts' content (say at Perumal Kovil Veethy) and thus exhaust their fury which would otherwise tend to wend its way into local news papers.

Yours etc,  
Vannarpannai,  
S. K. M.  
23rd March 1946.

[The Correspondence on this subject is now closed.—Ed H; O.]

## FOR SALE

Land called Periyapulam in Columbuturai, Chundikuly Parish, Jaffna—40 Lms. V. C. in extent. Offers invited.

Apply to:

**I. P. Thurairatnam,**  
Treasurer,  
American Ceylon Mission,  
TELLIPPALAI,

(Mis. 258, 29)

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PANADURA,

[Mis. 248, 15-3-46 to 14-4-47]

SELECT COMMITTEE ON  
EXCISE POLICY

The Select Committee on Excise Policy will sit at Jaffna on April 10, 11 & 12. Those Associations and persons who have not already submitted written representations and who desire to give oral evidence before the Committee are requested to communicate with the undersigned by April 1.

Secretary,

Select Committee on Excise Policy,  
Excise Commissioners' Office,  
Katugastota.

20th March 1946.  
(G. 115, 29.)

### MALARIA MAHATHAILAM

Many victims of Malaria have been cured by this oil. Can be used even when fever is on.

Has been tried for twenty years.  
Registered

### TRY ONCE AND CONVINC YOURSELF

6 oz: bottle	Rs. 5 00
12 " "	10 00
24 " "	18 00

**P. Chelliah,**

Ayurvedic Physician,  
Kanthermadam, JAFFNA

[Mis. 127, 1-3-46 to 2-47]

## EAGLE STAR

INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LONDON.

ONE OF THE STRONGEST INSURANCE COMPANIES IN THE WORLD

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MOTOR VEHICLE (all classes) MARINE, FIRE,  
FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BURGLARY, THEFT  
AND/OR LOSS OF CASH IN TRANSIT ETC.

Policies are issued on lowest terms. Apply to

THE CHIEF AGENTS:—

**J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER, JAFFNA.**

[Misc. 243, 2, 12/1-17/9] F

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 303PT

In the matter of the Last Will of the  
late Richard Arumugam Kandiah  
of Point Pedro Deceased,  
Elizabeth Nallammah Kandiah of  
Point Pedro Petitioner.

Vs

1. Kandiah Samuel Arulanandam,  
2. Kandiah David Arudpiragasam 3.  
Kandiah Solomon Arudchelvan. 4.  
Kandiah Rebecca Arulmalar. 5. Kan-  
diah Moses Arulpooranam all of  
Point Pedro. 6. Victor Arumugam  
Sandrasegaram of Thunnalai North  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before Eardley Wijeyawardane  
Esquire, Additional District Judge  
Jaffna on the 5th day of March  
1946, in the presence of Mr. M.  
Esuripadham Proctor on the part  
of the petitioner and the Last will  
of the late Richard Arumugam  
Kandiah dated 31st January, 1942  
marked "A" and filed on record and  
the affidavits of the witnesses thereto  
and of the Petitioner having been  
read.

It is ordered that the 6th respondent  
be appointed Guardian-ad-litem  
of the minors 1-5 respondents, that  
the said last will be declared proved,  
that the petitioner be declared  
entitled to obtain letters of admin-  
istration with copy of the said will  
annexed thereto and that the said  
letters of administration be accord-  
ing issued to the petitioner and  
the respondents or any other person  
or persons shall on or before the 4th  
day of April 1946 and shew sufficient  
cause to the satisfaction of this court  
to the contrary.

This 5th day of March 1946

Sgd Wijeyawardane,  
Addl. District Judge.

(O, 148, 26 & 27)



(TRADE MARK)

### GRIPE - VIT—D

Keeps Baby Well

#### Sure Remedy For

Gripe (Colic), Acidity, Vomiting,  
Flatulence (gas in the stomach),  
Convulsions, Disorders during teeth-  
ing period, Diarrhoea, Hiccough and  
all other stomach and intestinal dis-  
orders of children.

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Trade inquiries solicited:

Sole Agents for Ceylon:—

**M/S MODERN AGENCIES**  
CHILAW (Ceylon)

PRICE PER BOTTLE Rs. 1/75

(Mis. 185, 31-12-31-12-46)

## TO THE OLD BOYS OF PARAMESHVARA COLLEGE

Dear Friends,

As it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Old Boys of Parameshvara College in April, 1946 in connection with the SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS of the College, all Old Boys who have not yet enrolled themselves Members of the Old Boys' Association are requested to send in

- (a) their names and addresses, and
- (b) names and addresses of their friends who are Old Boys

TO THE  
**SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OFFICE.**  
PARAMESHVARA COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

N. B. Literature re the Celebrations will be posted FREE to those whose addresses are with us.

JAFFNA,  
16-3-46

YOURS IN SERVICE,  
**M. R. KARALASINGHAM**  
Hony. Secretary, P. C. O. B. A.

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FULL TIME OR PART TIME AGENTS, for

THE  
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First Cross Street, Pettah.

(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—30-11-46, F)

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Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00  
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly  
instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn  
Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period.  
Shares issued all times.

CURRENT 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 3, 6, 9 and  
12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and  
6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to  
Colombo and the Principal cities of India.  
Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special  
arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest  
charged at 9% per annum (Part payments  
accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

**S. KANAGASABAI,**  
(Y. 164, A. 21-11-41—30-11-46.) (F's) Shroff.