

THE Hindu Organ



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham

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NO. 2.

TRAVANCORE CHIEF JUSTICE'S VISIT TO CEYLON

The Holy Shrine at Tiruttani

BY K. KANAGARATNAM

Rajyasevapravina Thirupukazh Mani T. M. Krishnaswamy Aiyer, Chief Justice of Travancore, is arriving in Colombo on the 9th April en route to Kataragama on a pilgrimage. During his stay in Ceylon, he will give discourses on Thirupugal both in Colombo and Jaffna. Mr. Justice Krishnaswamy Aiyer has made a special study of this famous work of Arunagirinather and is known in South India as Thirupugal Mani. During the last 25 years he had organised religious and devotional discourses at Tiruttani on the 31st December of each year in order to sing Thirupugal and explain its esoteric meaning at the famous shrine of Lord Subramaniya. At these discourses, a large number of devotees assemble and spend the whole day in religious devotion listening to the most erudite dissertations on Thirupugal. Early last year I happened to read in the 'Hindu' a summary of Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyer's address at the Music Conference at Trivandrum. His masterly address on Music and Religion captivated my mind and I extended an invitation to him to come and open the Music Conference which I and a few friends inaugurated in Colombo in August last year. He was then busy visiting the hundred odd Thirupugal Sangams which he had inaugurated in the Madras City and he wrote to me that he would endeavour to pay a visit to Ceylon during the year. At the same time, he extended an invitation to me to join him at Tiruttani on the 31st December when he celebrates the Thirupugal day at this holy place. I did not then quite realise the significance of the day, but I replied to him that I would endeavour to comply with his request if I happened to go to Madras for the annual Music Conference. This happened in June 1945.

On the 6th December, I wrote to Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyer recalling his invitation and enquiring whether he was visiting Tiruttani as stated in his letter. Curiously on the same day Mr. Krishnaswamy Aiyer wrote to me from Trivandrum reminding me of my promise to visit Tiruttani. When my letter reached him, he replied stating that both of us had thought of Lord Murugan at Tiruttani on the same day and perhaps at the same time and asking me to go there definitely. I took this as a call from Lord Murugan and I immediately decided to visit the holy shrine. I arrived in Madras on the 29th December and paid a visit to Mr. Krishnaswamy

Aiyer at his Madras residence at Mylapore. He greeted me with a Thirupugal song and expressed his delight at my going there for his great annual day at Tiruttani. Three other Ceylon friends joined me from Tuticorin, Trivandrum and Madras and on the 31st morning a large number of devotees drawn from all parts of South India and from all trades, professions, Government Service and other walks and grades of life, assembled at the Madras Central Station and took the Bombay Express to proceed to this holy place which is about 52 miles from Madras. As the train steamed out Thirupugalmani started singing his favourite songs and before we had time to think of the distance yet to be covered, we found ourselves at the Tiruttani station. Another devotee of Lord Murugan, Murugadas, was awaiting our arrival and the procession of devotees commenced from the station and reached the foot of the hill which is the abode of Lord Subramania after two hours in auspicious singing en route.

A large choultry was arranged to accommodate the devotees and to feed them during the day. After a bath and worship at the temple during the day, the Thirupugal 'Koshdi' started at about 5 p. m. from the foot of the hill. By this time, a vast concourse of people had arrived from various parts of Madras, and the unforgettable scenes of religious fervour, zeal and enthusiasm displayed by the large number of men and women who moved like one unit are indelibly impressed in my mind. Here was no question of superiority or intoxication of power or arrogance of one's importance in life. All were directing their rays of spiritual feeling to the Lord who was seated about 750 feet high at the top of the hill. Thirupugal Mani poured out his religious and devotional feelings from the innermost depths of his heart and sang song after song and took the whole gathering to the higher planes where in the citadel of God, no man can call another his inferior except on the test of spiritual attainment. The singing and discourses ended late in the night. On the New Year's morn we worshipped again at the feet of the Lord and left for Madras.

I asked Thirupugal Mani why he had selected 31st December for those discourses and devotional recitals and why he had selected Tiruttani a small station outside the great city of Madras, for this

(Continued on page 3)

EBB AND FLOW

By S. A. Nathan

The Tribal Daace

The previous notes in this series were published a month after they had been written. The delay if accidental, is providential, in that the accident serves to bring into prominence the unwisdom of resigning any confidence in the majority of Sinhalese leaders and members of the State Council. The sorry exhibition of personal, not to say racial, rancour in the grand context of simulated Ceylonese nationalism over the permanent incumbency of Auditor-Generals should help the minorities and their representatives, who suddenly found reason to confide in the generosity of Mr. Senanayake and to vote for the White Paper, to take fresh bearings. This is not the first time when discrimination not altogether innocent of racialism was palpably the guiding motive. When the Director of Education died, the Principal of the Training College should have succeeded him. That was more or less the ground on which Mr. Perera was elected for the post. When unfortunately he died, the Sinhalese politicians did not want a Tamil to succeed him. The game has been repeated in respect of the Auditor-Generals. The underlying idea is apparently that either a Tamil of however proven merit is unfit to succeed a Sinhalese or no Tamil of independence and integrity who does not consult the wishes and tastes of political masters may hope for preferment. If it were the former alternative racial animosity yet simmers; if the latter, the former holders of these two offices must have paid court to political bosses who are corrupt to the extent of poking their broom into administrative preserves and holding heads of departments in fee. Ministerial soap dashes in Jaffna and political poltroonery of Tamil Councillors and European somersaults in planting and commercial circles under the leadership of the 'Times of Ceylon' for warmth in the new political climate generated by Lord Seabury, and to be kept air-conditioned by Senanayake and son Dudley, constitute the highest watermark in Ceylon's political circus.

The Party System in Ceylon

The 'Times of Ceylon' has long been a-chiming on Party politics and its need in Ceylon. In its dissertation of March 22 on the theme it points out the impossibility of parties and party fealty in the absence of party funds to subsidise the election campaign. The practice in England is sampled with a gusto as though it were a high ideal. Eminent political theorists are agreed that Party Politics cannot

evolve in a country where ultimate authority and responsibility do not reside in the hands of the people. Ceylon is hoodwinked into the belief that it is getting self-government. The European Paper chimes the hoodwinking tune for the repose of the political soul of Ceylon, which is so 'deceased' and debased that it has 'lost all' consciousness of the need and value of political unity. Else the Sinhalese leaders would act and behave with a restraint that would make all classes feel one with them. The hyper-trophy of Sinhalese racial political atrophy under which no healthy party alignment is ever possible. The 'Times of Ceylon', which puts the old lady's plea for party discipline and cohesion, enjoins on Ceylon politicians to copy the British party machinery. It appears that in England "money makes the mare go" rather than intellectual conviction and purity of motive. British party politics is corrupt and unclean to the extent that party funds play a part in the decision of grave issues. It is a moot point if the British model is copyable. Or have we already copied the British practice without the party machinery? The Indian ideal of absolute purity in politics held aloft by Gandhi and Nehru is the thing. National leaders must be men and women of high moral rectitude. The recent controversy over the Bhikkus taking part in politics is ill-advised. Men of self-abandonment must play a large part in the country's politics. The 'Times' recently accused somebody of facing both ways and it does commit the self-same feat in a moment of self-revelation. Thy crying need is for men of integrity of religious and moral sanity and of self-abandonment; and for journalism that is at once lofty and balanced and that does not serve a vampire interest.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA BIRTHDAY

The birthday of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa will be celebrated on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m. at the Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Jaffna.

Srimat Swami Sambuddhanandaji (Head of the Ramakrishna Mission, Bombay) will preside.

Programme

1. Pooja; 2. Music:—(a) Miss Yogamma Vijayaratnam, (b) Miss Bhuvaneshwari Ramalingam, (c) Mr. V. Selvadurai; 3. Speeches:—(a) Vidwan K. Karthikesu, B. A., (b) Srimat Swami Sambuddhanandaji.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1946.

WAR DAMAGE CONTRIBUTIONS

CERTAIN CASES OF INJUSTICE perpetrated by the Commissioner for War Risks Insurance have been brought to our notice. It will be remembered that War Risks Insurance was compulsorily imposed on owners of immovable property in Colombo and Trincomalee during the war, while insurance at other places was left to the option of the people. Finding that at the end of the war very little damage, practically none, had been done to immovable property in Ceylon after the Ordinance came into force, the Government decided to refund to the contributors, in proportion to their contributions, the balance remaining in the War Damage Fund after deducting all the expenses incurred in the administration of the scheme. The Commissioner for War Risks Insurance accordingly advertised in the dailies and the *Government Gazette* that all persons entitled to *pro rata* refunds of their contributions should make written applications to him before a certain date in February last. To those who failed to make their claims within the stipulated period he claims to have generously given another fortnight's grace; and now he refuses to entertain any claim made after the latter date under any circumstances.

In fairness to the Commissioner it must be said that he is reported to have, in addition to advertising in the press, posted notices to all owners of the properties concerned. But several hundreds of letters seem to have been addressed to the tenants with a request that they be forwarded to the owners at their proper addresses. No less than two thousand such letters seem to have been returned undelivered. From this mass of undelivered letters the Commissioner should have come to the conclusion that all the contributors have not been notified about the refund of contributions. He should also have had the imagination to count on the possibility of a still larger number of letters not being forwarded by the tenants to the owners. In all the cases in Colombo it was the Municipality which collected the Insurance fees along with the taxes, and surely the Municipality should have had in its books the correct addresses of all the owners. Why did not the Commissioner ascertain the addresses from the party who collected the contributions for him? Secondly, he seems to

advance a plea that he had already determined the *pro rata* refund according to the claims he received during the stipulated time and that admitting any further claims would mean fresh calculations to arrive at the *pro rata* dividend. Of course, if he goes on admitting new claims *ad infinitum* he will never be able to arrive at the final *pro rata* dividend to be paid. But we ask one simple question. Has he not in his books the names of all the contributors and the amounts they have contributed? Is it not proper and just for him to calculate the *pro rata* dividend on the contributions actually made and pay off the contributors one by one whenever they make their claims? Any dividends left unclaimed after a certain number of years could go to the revenue as is the practice under various schemes in Ceylon. Instead of adopting this simple and equitable way of distributing the balance in his hand we cannot understand his high-handed way of seeking to give the claimants, who were fortunate to read the advertisements or receive notices, more than what they really are entitled to, and denying to those who failed to have any notice their dues. When the Municipality of Colombo undertook to collect the money for the Commissioner it was also the duty of the Municipality to get the refunds and pay to the contributors.

We have come across cases of unfortunate owners of houses in Colombo who are not in the habit of scanning daily the advertisements in the press and who, on account of no fault of theirs, have not received the Commissioner's notice. The Commissioner must have the sense to understand that no one who had received the notice would have neglected to put in his claim, for it is a matter of money which no one in this world despises or refuses to take back. If any one has failed to claim, it is clearly due to other causes and the Commissioner is not entitled to take advantage of it. We understand that even a body like the Urban Council of Trincomalee failed to make its claim, amounting to thousands of rupees, within the stipulated time, and its belated claim now has been refused. If that was the case with an old and well-organised institution like an Urban Council with a highly educated Chairman and an efficient staff, one can well understand how individual owners of houses in Colombo residing at outstations would have omitted to apply in time as they depended on the registration of their permanent addresses with the Colombo Municipality. When Municipal taxes and Insurance fees have to be recovered, the owners' addresses are known, but when refunds have to be made their addresses are unknown and letters go back in hundreds and thousands

Letters To The Editor

NATIONAL LANGUAGES

Sir—We are all in favour of the replacement of the English language by the Sinhalese and the Tamil language—the two national languages of Ceylon. The only point that is under discussion is what period should be allowed as transition period. Hasty men will effect it immediately or 5 years hence. Those who have doubts wish to delay it for 20 to 25 years. A period of 10 to 15 years would be satisfactory.

In order to effect the change the schools must play their part first and everything else will turn out well.

English as a compulsory second language from the 1st std. must be abolished and replaced by Tamil for Sinhalese children and Sinhalese for Tamil children.

A rule should be made under which entry into the public services, learned professions or entry into Parliament shall be governed by the condition that admission will be allowed to those who have passed in both Sinhalese and Tamil languages of a fixed high standard.

A central translation department should be set up immediately which should have branches in each department of government and a publications needed for each department should be undertaken by each department with the assistance of that department. The central department of translation could secure translations on contract basis or by offering prizes or by engaging experts or by all three methods together.

The Central Department could from day to day month to month in consultation with all departments, introduce changes by issue of circulars regarding formulae, expressions, forms of letters etc.

A period of 10 years must be regarded as the probationary period within which preparation must be made from all directions when only compulsion could be applied. There need not be any indecent hurry to effect the change when we have decided to do it.

The presence in this country of two races, two languages, two religions fundamentally different from each other, must be kept in view. If we argue and act on the basis that one is numerically superior and the other inferior and therefore the minority must accept the language of the majority, it will only lead to disunity, dissatisfaction and disintegration. Countries which are

undelivered. This is Government routine for which Civil Servants are sought after to manage! We hope that some member of Council will raise this question in the State Council and have a settlement made early without driving the aggrieved parties to waste money and energy in litigation with the Government. For the blunders committed by high Government officials and their incompetence it is the taxpayers who will have to pay at the end in the shape of the Government's costs of litigation, for we are sure the owners of houses who are now denied their dues will take their grievances before a Court of Law.

inhabited by two or more different peoples have each their language as the language of State. Countries have also divided themselves on a linguistic basis. The recent event is that the Madras presidency which is divided into 'Tamil Province' and 'Andhra Pradesh'. Cultural independence is as important as political independence. Therefore the theory of one state language for Ceylon must be discarded in the interest of unity and natural ambitions of each race.

If one language is decided upon as the state language, it appears that the Tamil language should be the State language of Ceylon because it was the language of this country and the adjoining country whose number is 60 millions, while the Sinhalese number only 4 millions. Tamil remained the State language of Ceylon up to 1815 and the Kandyan convention was also written in Tamil. It is not possible for a people of 4 millions to develop a language. The efforts of 60 millions will certainly develop a language to a high degree. However, it would be desirable to protect the language of the Sinhalese. It is equally wise to give Tamil an equal place with Sinhalese by which Sinhalese will also be considerably improved.

If on the other hand, Tamil is to be suppressed and Sinhalese is to be imposed on the Tamil people, it will appear that after this great world war when all people have gained independence, only the Tamil people are to become for the first time, serfs under the Sinhalese. This will not and shall not occur. If it does, serious conflict is bound to follow.

In order to give equal chance to the Sinhalese and the Tamils, Ceylon should be divided into Tamil and Sinhalese areas and the language must operate in each area. This would mean that we should have a federal government in place of the unitary government.

Another alternative for the Tamils is to join the Tamil linguistic area of India which is by their side leaving the Sinhalese to have their sway and language in their area.

If both people are to live under a unitary government and make common cause and live without friction but in unity, then both must be liberal enough to allow both languages to occupy equal place in all affairs. The codification of law and everything else should be done in both the languages.

Yours etc.,
'C'

Tobacco Cultivation in the Islands

Sir.—Tobacco cultivation in the Islands division may be said to be as extensive now as in previous years. Yet it is doubtful whether the people take as much interest in the cultivation of tobacco as was formerly the case. This is no doubt due to the fact that the price has gone far down, and that the market is not so good as it used to be.

This year there is, owing to want of purchasers, a large stock of tobacco in the hands of the cultivators for months together, and the longer it remains unsold the more it will lose in value. The South-Ceylon Co-operative Society Ltd. which was

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I Valliammai Sadachcharam widow of the late Mr. Marimuttu Sadachcharam alias Elankainathar Manager and trustee of the Navaly North Addakiri Kandasamy Temple and guardian of the minor child do hereby notify the public that I have not authorised anybody to make any collection whatsoever now or before on behalf of the said temple and warn the public not to commit themselves in any way to such requests by unauthorised persons.

Yours etc.

3-4-46.

(Mis. 6, 5)

established in 1941 and did enormous help to the cultivation in the Islands, is idle this year. The cause is the gradual fall in price to the great detriment of the cultivators. Its function is to take in tobacco from those who wished to be its members. The tobacco thus contributed is greater and an approved amount is paid to the cultivator as advance. Thus many contributed their tobacco to the Society. These leaves are graded and baled according to varieties and kept in the Society godowns ready for sale. The activities of the Society are carried on subject to monthly checks and quarterly audits by Inspectors of Co-operative Societies. Traders go here buy the varieties suitable for their trade, and export them to the stations where their trade is carried on—Rambukkana, Polghawela, Avisawella, Ruwanwela, Colombo, Deriniyagala etc. etc. These are places where this trade is carried on an extensive scale.

This tobacco is used for showing purposes. This year this tobacco did not find ready purchasers, and the few that purchased it were not much benefited by this trade. It is therefore desirable that other markets should be found for this important industry, and unless this is done it may be in danger of a total collapse before long. The cultivation and trade of this staple product of our place disclose a serious state of things which, unless some measures are adopted to introduce new methods of curing tobacco to suit foreign markets, threaten to cripple this industry which is the mainstay of our people. It has been our contention all along that without Government initiative our cultivation will not and cannot adopt new methods of cultivating and curing tobacco suited to markets other than those in which our product is now sold. Any improvement in this direction, if it is to come at all will probably have to be initiated by Government.

In the year 1943 The South-Ceylon Tobacco Co-operative Society was able to secure a large percentage as rebate. Though the intake of tobacco by the Society in 1944 was finer, and double the quantity, yet it is unable to have its stock disposed of as yet and is expecting to have a small percentage as rebate. It did not take in tobacco for the season 1945. The new tobacco is about to come in. The cost of cultivation has, however, risen so high that this tobacco cannot be sold for a reduced price. If the present state of affairs were to continue for some time longer the outlook for this industry would be very bad indeed.

Now it is the duty of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce to see, through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Tobacco Officer, that this South-Ceylon Co-operative Society Ltd. is placed on a better footing. Tobacco cultivators of the Islands division will be benefited through this. Also ways and means must be found to dispose of our tobacco to various places through Co-operative Societies.

Yours etc.,
A Cultivator.

Travancore Chief Justice's Visit to Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

purpose: His explanation was that the last day of the calendar year was the common day for all, irrespective of their astrological year and instead of dissipating their energies in the modern type of Christmas enjoyment, all people should make a stock-taking of what they had done during the year, not in the matter of material achievements but in the measure of spiritual standards, worship the Lord and begin a New Year on the following day, also after visiting the Lord. What a noble conception of life? If this is done in every country and in every temple for worship the world will be purer and nobler today and the thirst for greed and power which has destroyed men and nations will give place to the thirst for love, peace and good will on earth. Thirupugal Mani always glories in the fact that he administers temporal justice better with his divine back-ground.

Now, one word about this great holy shrine at Tiruttani. It is a famous hill-shrine dedicated to Lord Muruga in Chittoor district in the Madras Presidency. It is 52 miles north of the City of Madras. The famous runagiri Swamikal whose maddening love towards Lord Muruga knows no bounds has sung 65 devotional hymns (Thirupugal) in honour of the Lord of Tiruttani. It is stated that the Lord himself had expressed to Vali his beloved Consort, that of all the hill-shrines he likes Tiruttani best. It is customary for the devotees of Lord Muruga to sing hymns from Thirupugal as they gently ascend the 65 steps of that Hill shrine.

Court Notice (Sale of Land)

DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Case No. 229. Guardianship

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following land situated at Kokkuvil East in Maniagar's lane, belonging to Yogadevi daughter of A. R. Vaitheasparan of Vannarponnai west.

Tenders should be delivered in writing to Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor "Somasthan" Vannarponnai, Jaffna or to the Secretary District Court of Jaffna not later than 10th May 1946 and all particulars could be had from them.

Description of land

All that piece of land situated at Kokkuvil in the Parish of Nallore called "Vembadivalavu" and other parcels in extent 17½ Lms. V. C. and bounded on the east by Ponnammah widow of Visuvalingam and Sivabramaniam Inthirarajah, north by lane, west by the property of Sivakamasavunthari daughter of Arumugam and south by the property of Sinnappillai wife of Manikkam.
(Mis. 2, 5)

VALI-WEST ELECTORATE

I, hereby announce my decision to contest the above seat.

My policy would be to support the national "Anti-Senanayake Party" and to co-operate with Britain to strengthen the U.N.O.

An election manifesto would be issued in due course.

I request my friends to do the needful.

My professional address is:—

Teacher, Sandilipay Hindu English School, Manipay.

The above notices are personal and respect

V. SANMUGANATHAN, B. A.
Moonamalai, (Lond.)
Manipay,
2-4-46.

(Mis. 260, 2-4 to 7-5-46)

Parameshvara College Carnival

At a meeting of the Lady Helpers of the Parameshvara College Silver Jubilee Carnival held at the Residency on Saturday last the following elections took place:

President: Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy
Secretaries: Mrs. C. Ponnambalam and Mrs. N. P. Pillai

Treasurers: Mrs. R. R. Nalliah and Mrs. P. Mortimer.

Dinner Organisers (one for each day): Mrs. V. K. Nathan, Mrs. C. N. Devarajan, Mrs. S. Ponnuswamy, Mrs. W. Ponnudurai, Mrs. A. Sambandan, Mrs. A. Cumaraswamy, Mrs. S. Thambydurai.

Tea Organisers (one for each day): Mrs. S. N. Chelliah, Mrs. P. R. Thambyaiyah, Mrs. A. Vanniasingham, Mrs. W. M. Cumaraswamy, Mrs. F. A. Sandrasegara, Mrs. Lewis Subramaniam, Mrs. K. Shanmukham.

Cool and Fruit Drink Organisers (one for each day): Mrs. S. K. Appadurai, Mrs. Mathai, Mrs. S. F. X. Annasampillai, Mrs. C. R. Thambiah, Mrs. Saverimuttu, Mrs. S. C. Thuraiajah, Mrs. M. R. Karalasingham.

Various sub-committees also were formed.

Post & Telecommunication Department

Examination for Recruitment of Clerks and Post & Telegraph Learners.

The above examination which was fixed for 30th March, 1946, has been postponed and it will be held on Sunday, the 26th May, 1946.

2. Candidates who have not already sent in their applications should apply for entry forms and syllabuses to the Postmaster-General's Office before 12th April, 1946, stating the date of birth and educational qualifications.

NOTE:—Candidates who applied for entry forms and syllabuses pending the results of the S. S. C. (English) Examination held in November-December, 1945, should apply for entry forms again, provided they have secured passes in the S. S. C. (Eng) Examination referred to.

3. Completed entry forms, together with all original certificates, should be sent to reach the Postmaster-General's Office not later than 2 p. m. on 17th April, 1946. Any applications received after that hour will be rejected.

4. For further particulars see notice appearing in Gazette of April 5, 1946.

J. P. APPELBY,
Postmaster-General.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Veddukadu 80 acres coconuts in Poonakary as one lot or in three lots of 30, 25 & 25 acres. Apply to V. Ponnusamy, Proctor, Nuwara Eliya for particulars etc.

(Mis. 8, 5 & 9.)

NOTICE

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd. (in Liquidation)

A meeting of the creditors of the Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd. (in liquidation) will be held in the Kilner Institute Hall, at Vannarponnai, Jaffna, on Thursday the 2nd May 1946 commencing at 4.30 p. m. to consider certain pending cases, Liquidators' statement of accounts and any other business of which due notice has been given to the Liquidators.

The Joint Liquidators
J. C. C. Ltd. (in Liquidation)
Office No 422 K. K. S. Road
Vannarponnai, Jaffna.
(Mis. 7, 5-4-46)

WANTED

Wanted clerk with knowledge of accounts, must be able to type and attend to correspondence. Salary according to qualification. Apply President Jaffna Town Cooperative Stores Ltd, Main Street, Jaffna on or before April 15th.
(Mis. 3, 5)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 509

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chelemurrah wife of Veerasingham of Veeramkaram

Deceased.
Subramaniam Veerasingham of Veeramkaram Petitioner.

1. Parameswary daughter of Veerasingham; 2. Manvaleswary daughter of Veerasingham; 3. Veerasingham Sankaran; 4. Veerasingham Apparatban all of Veeramkaram; 5. S'n appu Cunnampalam of Manipay

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before Mr. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of January 1946 in his presence of Mr. M. Sittambharathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the above named 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th respondents to represent them in this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovesaid respondents shall on or before the 15th day of February 1946 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of January 1946.
(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge

Cause to show extended

to 9-4-46

(O. 5 & 9)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
[Held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 291 P. T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Packiam widow of V. Sivaprakasam of Thumpalai

Deceased.
Sivaprakasam Pararathnam of Thumpalai Petitioner.

Vs
1. Sivaprakasam Vaikunthanthan of do. 2. Sivaprakasam Surendranathan of do. 3. Sivaprakasam Sacholanthanthan of do. 4. Mankeyathakesy wife of Ganesan of do. 5. Mutusamy Ganesan of do.

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before Eardley Wiveewardene Esquire Additional District Judge on the 9th day of November 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. Parameswary Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 25th October 1945 having been read;

It is ordered that the Petitioner as the son and heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of administration and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of November 1945 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 9th day of November 1945.
(Sgd.) F. Wijewardene,
15-3-46 Addl. District Judge.

Extended to 12-4-46.

(Sgd.) E. W.

A. D. J.

(O. 5, 5 & 9)

WANTED

Wanted for the Van, Centre Co-operative Store Society Ltd., a manager with a knowledge of English. Cash security Rs. 500/- and two salesmen. Salary according to experience and qualifications. Apply before 10-4-46 to: The Secretary, V. Karthigesu, 199, Navalar Road, Vannarpannai.
(Mis. 261. 2 & 5)

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. 237, 1-3-46 to 28-2-47]

NOTICE

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

The best
Way to
Save

is to insure Your life with the JUPITER. Provide today for the future when your earnings may be less or uncertain. Write for particulars.

Jupiter

GENERAL INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

Managers:

F. X. Pereira & Sons Ltd.,
P. O. Box 187, COLOMBO.

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[Mis. 248 15-3-46 to 14-7-47.]

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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J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER, JAFFNA.

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

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 519

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kasippillai Chinnappah of Tellippalai

Deceased

Ponnammah widow of Kasippillai Chinnappah of Tellippalai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. C. innappah Thiruvayudhavan of Tellippalai, minor, by his guardian-ad-litem
2. Taylor Thuraiappahpillai Jayaratnam Principal Matajar College, Tellippalai

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of March 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated 22nd day of December 1945 and the amended affidavits of the attesting witnesses dated 27th February 1946 and 2nd March 1946 having been read.

It is ordered that the second-named respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the first respondent and the Last Will of the late Kasippillai Chinnappah the abovenamed deceased the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this Court, and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner is the executrix named in the said Will and the said petitioner be and she is hereby entitled to have probate of the said Will issued to her unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall object before April 12, 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 13th day of March 1946.
R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O. 153 2 & 3)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 511

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sahul Hameed Mohamed Ibrahim of Vannarpannai West Jaffna

Deceased,

Mohamed Mohideen Mohamed Segu Fareeth Lebbe of Vannarpannai West Jaffna

Petitioner,

Vs.

1. Mohamed Sultan Beebi widow of Mohamed Ibrahim;
2. Eiththi Maimoon wife of Mohamed Segu Fareeth Lebbe;
3. Siththi Mahaleeta daughter of Mohamed Ibrahim, minor;
4. Sahul Hameed Mohamed Fowah;
5. Sey-am'bu Nachchia wife of Mohamed Abdulkader, all of Vannarpannai West Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai District Judge, Jaffna, on the 8th day of January 1946 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker & Sultan, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 7th January 1946 having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad Litem over the minor 3rd respondent for the purpose of watching and protecting the minor's interest in this action, and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the son-in-law of the said deceased, unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of February, 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 8th day of January 1946.

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai
District Judge.

15-2-46
Time to show cause extended
till 9-4-46.

Int'd R. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 1, 2 & 3)

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(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—30-11-46. F)

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FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

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