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## THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

### Success of Consumer Co-operatives

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. V. Veerasingham B. A., J. P., the President of the Northern Division Co-operative Federation, delivered at the Provincial Conference of Co-operators at Batticaloa on the 6th of April 1946:—

"The strength of the Co-operative movement lies in the Consumer Co-operatives, but in Ceylon the Co-operative Stores have become the butt of all attack against the movement. It is at such a time that we have to remind ourselves of the ideals of the movement and hold fast to our ideals. The Consumer Movement in Ceylon has been a financial success. Each store has a substantial reserve fund and the profits have been attractive. Lean years are ahead of us and the private trader is anxiously waiting for the strategic moment to launch his attack. The Consumer Movement's aim is not profit but service to its members. We have to inspire confidence in the customer by making strenuous efforts to give him all the facilities which a trader can give. If we cannot give, we should not adopt low tactics to interfere with his liberty to get his goods from others. The client will soon return to the Co-operative Stores when he realises the insidious exploitation of the customer by the trader. There is a belief that the clients of Co-operative Stores remain so under compulsion. Compulsion is anathema to the Co-operative Movement and voluntary membership is the rule. Co-operative stores have no doubt deprived the traders of a good portion of their clients and the traders are naturally working for the death of the Co-operative Stores, whereas the Co-operative Stores have as their principle of trade the sale of goods at market price. They will never undercut the traders and in this they show their co-operation with the traders. The Co-operative movement is not against private traders. It wants their co-operation. The private traders are bound to make a mighty effort to retrieve their dwindled trade. Some Co-operative Stores will go down but the members of these Co-operative Stores who have faith in the movement can take protective measures of amalgamation etc. to keep alive the spirit of cooperation. Provided that the co-operators practise the ideals of co-operation even the Government will have to listen and help. The Co-operative movement has embraced all aspects of life as its arena for work but the crown and glory of the movement, the protective power of the movement against injustice, has yet to be developed in the co-

operative way, if the movement is to go on unimpeded in its course of infusing character in a world where it is at a low ebb."

"Nothing under the sun can be called perfect. Co-operative institutions are not exceptions. There are dangers to avoid, insults to suffer and indignities to be borne but no doubt there are also fruits worth gathering. A Co-operative society is a place where Self gets disciplined and Egoism, sublimated. There is naturally bound to be a conflict among the Egos fighting for supremacy and power. The officers of the society have to guide the free play to this natural human instinct and not overawe it or stifle it. Each member has to be respected as an equal and a gentleman. A member may be humble, illiterate and poor, but he may be the best of Co-operators. The overbearing impudence of a superiority complex has no place in Co-operative institutions. It very often happens that ripe experience and wisdom have to bow down for the time being to the taunts of inexperience and youth in the interest of Co-operation only to rise again to win youthful impudence to the side of Co-operation. The relation between the officers of the Department and the officers of the Association must be one of cordiality and mutual respect. Rivalry among officers, members and societies lead to factions and parties which are manipulated for self-aggrandisement and are the bane of co-operation. There could be no parties in the co-operative movement; there is no loyalty except to the ideals of co-operation. The Co-operative Movement becomes thus a movement of practical religion."

### Funds Insufficient To Improve Roads

At a meeting of the District Road Committee Vavuniya—Mulsattivu held at the Vavuniya Kachcheri with Mr. M. L. D. Casperz Asst. Government Agent in the chair a resolution was passed unanimously requesting the Commissioner of Local Government to provide a grant of Rs. 85,000 for the improvement of the D. R. C. roads in the district. It was pointed out by all the members that the D. R. C. funds were not sufficient to improve even a single road in the district.

—Cor.

## Random Notes

By ARGUS

### Internal Paddy Purchase Scheme

The State Councillors appear to have suddenly developed a passing enthusiasm for the rice supply of the country—they are reported to have held a meeting to discuss the situation created by the world shortage of rice. The Internal paddy purchase scheme is a copy, with a modification inflicting an unjustified hardship on the very small cultivator, of the Bombay regulations. In Bombay any cultivator who produces less than 25 bushels from his land is exempt from the levy of the two bushels an acre. Why is his Ceylon prototype not exempt from this iniquitous levy? The public would be interested to know how much paddy each of the 60 odd State Councillors produced from his land by his own exertion, how much each of them has contributed to the paddy bank during the 1945-46 paddy year. I am inclined to think that there is no one member in the Council who has practical experience in paddy cultivation.

In this connection it will be interesting to know the total number of bushels contributed to the paddy bank by the various schemes launched by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands! Would these figures be, for ever, a state secret!

On an average it costs a cultivator from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 a 'acham to raise one crop of paddy. He is required by law to sell his produce to the Government at Rs. 6 a bushel, whereas the black market price is between Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 a bushel. Did the councillors consider this aspect of the question in their recent meeting?

### The New Parliament

Would-be parliamentarians have already started going round with their vote begging-bowls to all the voters in their area. This is true of Valigamam West and Thenmaradchi divisions of the Jaffna districts. There are at least 7 candidates in the former and about 20 in the latter field. What surprises one is that almost all of these would-be politicians do not appear to have ever initiated or identified themselves with any scheme for the benefit of the electorate—the elections appear to have inspired them with an ephemeral spirit of benevolence towards their neglected and despised countrymen!

I should like to see each of these aspirants to Parliamentary honours publish a short review of their activities in the political, economical, agricultural, industrial, commercial, religious and financial fields. This would enable the electorate to judge

## HOME AT LAST!

### Touching Scenes at Railway Stations

Touching scenes were witnessed last Wednesday morning at the Jaffna Railway Station and other intermediary stations between Kodikamam and Kankasanturai when six hundred and fifty-two Jaffna Tamils from Malaya met their relatives and friends after years of tribulation during the Japanese occupation. Hundreds thronged the platform of the Jaffna Railway station to welcome the evacuees home. Never in the history of Jaffna has there been witnessed such a crowd as this at the Railway Station.

Members of the Tamil Congress Malayan Relief Committee travelled with the evacuees all the way from Colombo to look after their needs and comfort. The Jaffna Branch of the Relief Committee went into action from Kodigamam. Refreshments were served to all. Volunteers cleared all the luggage of the evacuees and those without any means of transport were immediately sent away to their various destinations in buses engaged by the Relief Committee.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Jaffna, Mr. E. J. Rajaratnam, O. A., and Mrs. Rajaratnam and Mr. S. K. Appajurai, Maniagar, Jaffna Town, were also at the Jaffna Railway Station to welcome the evacuees.

of their capacity to represent them in parliament.

### The State Language

Much fuss is being made of this question now and a committee has been holidaying in the various provinces making enquiries. I do not really see what necessity there is for the wanton expenditure of the taxpayers' money in this venture—It is extremely likely that the Committee's report will meet with the same fate as the Bracegirdle report, Kalatuwawa report and other reports. Who foots the expenditure incurred by these committees and commissions? As regards the official language, the following facts are glaring. (a) Almost all the Council members professional men, business men and teachers are not so competent in their mother tongue as they are in English. The idea of replacing the English language with Sinhalese or Tamil or both is premature.

The administration of justice, which is the only branch of the administration of the Island that has not suffered from the impositions of the Donoughmore Commissioners, will seriously suffer.

My advice to the present day politicians and nationalists will be to go slow and prepare the ground on a solid basis before hasty changes are made in the official language.



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946.

### THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

THERE IS A LIMIT TO THE extent to which the patience of the public could be taxed. The long suffering ratepayers of Jaffna Town cannot be expected to continue to submit themselves indefinitely to the indignities heaped upon them by an indifferent and inefficient Urban Council and the band of men employed by that Council in its electrical department. It has been and is still the fate of the public of Jaffna Town to be a pawn in the dirty game of "local power politics" played between the Urban Council and its employees in the electrical department. This is the conclusion we arrive at after watching patiently the sad mess the Council and its electrical employees have made of the Town's supply of electricity. Some of our city fathers have outdone their big brothers in the State Council in the general scramble for individual or party dictatorship. The result is that the officers and workmen of the electrical department have found this undignified scramble for power an excellent lever to gain their own ends. While the members are taking stock of themselves and the amount of power in their hands, the innocent public suffers. Now there are indications that the public, which has been so tolerant for long, is fully alive as to the state of affairs in the Jaffna Urban Council.

At a special meeting of the Council held last Wednesday the application of the owner of a certain theatre in Jaffna Town for a supply of electric current for the first show, in addition to the second, was rightly turned down. We are glad to note that two members of the Council took up a very strong position on the matter, refusing to yield to the wishes of a few blustering members. If all the members of this august body are as keen as these two members were to discharge their duties toward the public, there will be little cause for complaint. The extent to which the Council has been dragged along the path of inefficiency is evident from the reply given by a certain firm to whom the Chairman of the Council had sent a request for mechanics to repair an engine which had gone out of order. The Chairman, in his statement issued to the public, observes that the firm did not send the men because it was not in a position to spare any. We have reason to

believe that the reply made by the firm to the Chairman's request was that money should be sent in advance. Why did this firm want money in advance? It is because the previous dealings of the Council with this firm have been of such a nature that it has refused to honour the Council with its confidence. When a firm of engineers refuse to have faith in the dealings of the Council, how can one expect the public to believe in the Council? The power station at Jaffna could easily claim to have to its credit the largest number of breakdowns for any power station in the Island. It appears to us that this state of affairs is due to the indifference of some of the members to their sense of public duty. What is more, the State Council, true to its tradition, has decided to extend the life of the present Urban Council so that it may continue its rule of inefficiency. It is high time that the public intervened decisively in the present situation and cleaned up the mess in which the Council finds itself. The Jaffna Urban Council has become a positive disgrace to the people. How long is this to be permitted to continue?

#### A GRAVE DISCREPANCY.

We publish elsewhere extracts from a memorandum submitted by the North Ceylon Textiles Traders' Association to the Controller of Textiles, who presided at their second annual general meeting. It has been brought to our notice previously that, under the present system of distribution, certain kinds of textiles could not be secured for distribution in Jaffna. The memorandum specifically states thus: "Under the present conditions of the Retailer's facilities of purchasing from Colombo being taken off, the Retailers are unable to procure certain Textiles of English origin, whether cotton, silk or coupon free textiles". We are inclined to think that the Controller, when he made the plans for distribution of this class of textiles, had no intention of depriving Jaffna of its rightful quota, but that, as a result of his arrangements, unintentionally Jaffna had been left out. With regard to the allocation of American Textiles to Jaffna, the memorandum states that the present quota is hardly sufficient, considering the population. The complaint has been loud and long that scarcely any American cloth had been sold in the open market at Jaffna. The black market in American textiles in Jaffna is fed by the market in Colombo. This in itself is an indication that only a little quantity of American Textiles has been allocated to Jaffna.

There is one important point in the memorandum—a point which has been evidently overlooked by many. We are referring to the question of surrendering four points for *verties*, whether they be four yards or less and two for a sarong of

two yards or a camboy. This is a very grave discrepancy which should have been avoided. The Controller of Textiles may not possibly know that there are *verties* which are less than four yards in length and less in width too compared with the width of *verties* four yards long. These *verties* which are commonly of two yards in length and very coarse in texture, are used mainly by the poor classes. We consider it a grave injustice that one section of the poor classes who use sarongs or camboys could buy their indispensable unit of clothing with two points, whereas the other section has to surrender four points to purchase a similar unit of clothing which is in no way better in quality than the sarong or the camboy. In fixing the number of points to be surrendered for a *verty* it appears to us that the Controller, has acted on the basis of quality and dimension, without considering the fact that the unit of clothing was the same. We feel that there are mistakes which are not avoidable when rules and regulations are newly framed. But there is no reason to permit this grave discrepancy to remain after it has been brought to the notice of the Controller. We trust that the Controller will take the necessary steps to remove this injustice and also to comply with the demands of the Association for a larger allocation of American and other textiles—demands which we feel to be quite just and fair.

## SCRAP BOOK

By DIARIST

To talk about anything on an empty stomach is utter foolishness, for, one would be soon out of breath. This is neither possible for the Nationalists nor for any one for that matter. Because the Nationalists talk about co-operation and what-not sounds rather hollow, it has been said by many that the hollowness was due to the emptiness of their stomachs. It is somewhat like the beating of a huge drum. To make good this deficiency the Nationalists propose to do the only thing possible, namely, help the Government in its food production campaign. The piteous bleating of Mr. D. S. Senanayake has at last found a response in the Nationalists and it has to be admitted ungrudgingly that they hold the unique distinction of being the first party organisation (subject to correction) showing its willingness to help the blundering Government. The gesture is a generous one in that, if the Nationalists are able to produce food to spare, the "non-nationalists" would not also be talking on empty stomachs. I understand that Nationalist Voltaire is to be the leader of this pioneer band of diggers of the soil. Many would remember that nine of his lawyer brothers produced at Kilinochchi paddy at Rs. 30/- a bushel and some of them mistook the tall and luscious grass for the precious paddy plant. Finally their attempts at production of paddy ended in the District Court of Jaffna. The Nationalists must mind their steps. I wish them all success. Publicity is essential in these matters and they are very fortunate in having secured the services of one in this connection.

Though Ceylon has not seen many publicity managers, they are a familiar sight in the West. It is a common thing there to have them for the purpose of giving due as well as undue publicity to film stars. The Nationalists have in their publicity manager a man equal to, if not greater than, Sir John Mandeville who was well-known for his flights of imagination. Being a publicity manager is no easy matter. It is as responsible a post as that of a Pre-

mier's. The publicity manager has in his hands the power of making and unmaking you overnight. But the most difficult part of the work is to have a heart of steel so as to be impervious to the prickings of a guilty conscience. It is an unpleasant task and a dangerous one too in that the publicity manager is at times left to face the music of an angry mob while the real culprit or culprits make good their escape by the back door. The most curious part, however, of the whole business of publicity and publicity managers is that the public is more inclined to digest the drivel dished out by them than to read between the lines to see what the whole thing was about. The Nationalists' publicity manager with his malacca cane and un-Churchillian cigar is a very familiar sight at the Law and Public Libraries at Jaffna.

Just because the "Times of Ceylon" had said in glaring headlines that Jaffna women were drinking, it appears that every member of the Excise Commission which sat in Jaffna wanted to know whether it was so. Well, the answer depends on the meaning attached to the term "drinking." If drinking means drunkenness, the answer is definitely no. It is quite possible that there are a few stray cases of drunkenness, but on the whole Jaffna women are better behaved than any others. English has failed to anglicise the Tamil women to the extent Mr. Dudley Senanayake would have wished. They have not as yet got out of the rut of conservatism as to think it quite proper for women to have a couple of cocktails behind the wardrobe or a peg of whisky or brandy as an appetiser. It is the conservative habits of the Jaffna man that announce to all and sundry that "He comes from Jaffna." There is no comparison between the anglicisation of the Sinhalese and that of the Tamils. The former are at the topmost rung of the ladder, while the latter are at the bottom of it. It is quite possible for Dudley to anglicise the Tamils to the fullest extent possible by the process of Sinhalization.

Mr. V. S. Karthigesu's grievance seems to be the sad plight of Thennaradeny, Pachchilapali-Karachchi and Pooneryn areas. He has not failed to bring this matter to the notice of the Select Committee on Official Languages and the Excise Commission which held their sittings at Jaffna. Both these expressed their surprise at the apathetic neglect of those areas and wanted to know what the members representing them in the State Council were doing. Mr. Karthigesu said that members did not even care to visit the places but that now they were evincing some interest in view of the coming elections. This is perfectly true. The neglected condition of those areas, especially, Pachchilapali-Karachchi and Pooneryn, is beyond description. And what is more, our members have not taken up the matter in Council. They have spent most of their time in settling political issues and personal affairs. It is the duty of State Councillors to devote as much time to the welfare of their constituencies as to the settling of political issues, and the securing of Ministerial posts.

## WEDDING

Ramanathan—Sapathipillai

The marriage of Captain C. Ramanathan of the Ceylon Light Infantry, eldest son of Dr. E. P. Canagasabai and Mrs. Canagasabai, "Mangala Giri", Jaffna, with Miss Jeyalakshmi Sapathipillai, second daughter of Mr. A. Sapathipillai and Mrs. Sapathipillai of Jaffna, was solemnised according to Hindu rites on the 13th instant at the bride's residence.

A distinguished gathering of friends and relations of the bride and bridegroom graced the occasion.

# CHAIRMAN DENIES "RUMOURS"

## "Electricity Muddle" In Jaffna

A special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council was held on Wednesday afternoon to consider a letter from the proprietor of the Wellington Talkies, Jaffna, requesting the Chairman to supply electric current for the first show as well. (In view of the breakdown of the engine at the Power Station only certain sections of the town are supplied with current. Theatres are also being supplied with current for the second show at 9-30 p. m.)

Messrs P. Casipillai, K. V. Sinnadurai, Sam A. Sabapathy, S. R. Thalayasingham, J. Patrick, G. J. Sebastiampillai and C. Ponnambalam, Chairman were present. Mr Sam Sabapathy moved that proceedings be conducted in Tamil, because the members of the public would clearly understand what was being spoken and that they would not go away under the impression that it was a kusu kusu kooddam. Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham seconded the motion.

The following are extracts from a statement read out by the Chairman:

"There seems to be a misunderstanding in the minds of electricity consumers and the public that the engine failed on 12th April 1946 night owing to supply being given to the circus from our Power House."

"The engine No. 3 (250 K. W.) failed at about 7-25 p. m. on the 12th instant long before connection was ready for supply to be given to the circus. Therefore I wish to assure the public that the supply of current to the circus is definitely not the cause of the break-down of the engine.

"The manager of the circus has been using current on the 13th and 14th instants between 6 and 9-30 p. m. and when this was detected by me on the 15th instant, the supply till 9-30 p.m. was promptly cut off"

"I have also to state that since the head mechanic and fitter mechanic left the services of the Council, there have been not a single qualified mechanic at the Power House for carrying out proper maintenance work on the engines. This is not due to the fault of the Council or the Chairman or the Electrical Superintendent as we advertised for filling up these vacancies several times, but there were no suitable applicants, and the posts had to remain vacant. The posts are still vacant and I have written to the Chairman, Local Government Service Commission, to fill these posts forthwith.

"I enquired into the immediate cause of the break-down on the 12th instant and I am satisfied that it is not due to any fault on the part of any member of the staff."

"Now there is only one 110 K. W. engine available for supplying electricity to the town. This engine cannot possibly carry the full load of the town from 6 p. m. to 9-30 p. m. It was therefore found necessary to give the town a restricted supply of electricity for certain areas at certain hours. The areas supplied by the Hospital Road feeder and the Main Street Feeder are supplied now from 5-30 p. m. till 1 a. m. the following day. The other areas are supplied after 9-30 p.m. as load permits. Consumers and the public seem to think that there is discrimination in favour of the consumers of the Hospital Road and Main Street feeders. These feeders have been selected as the Hospital and the Post Office have to be supplied with current as long as possible.

"It has been suggested that supply be given in turn to the different areas of the town. According to technical advice it is not feasible. Even from the point of

view of the consumers, I think they will prefer to be without lights during definite hours of the day rather than get lights once or twice a week.

"It has also been suggested by some consumers that all the consumers should be required not to use more than two lamps and if this is done all consumers may be supplied with electricity. Technical opinion is that if every consumer can strictly confine their use to a maximum of 60 watts all consumers, except theatres, circus etc., can be supplied with electricity between 6 p. m. and 1 a. m. If this is to be done 60 watts rule has to be enforced strictly. If this rule is to be enforced strictly supply has to be cut off without notice. But cutting off without notice will lead to complications and complaints. Therefore it may be impracticable.

"If the present arrangement continues the question which is now being raised by many consumers arises. The question is about the supply of current to the theatres. There are three theatres in the town: viz Regal, Windsor and Wellington. Regal Theatre is fed by the Main Street feeder, Windsor by the K. K. S. Road feeder and Wellington by the Hospital Road feeder. When the Main Street feeder and the Hospital Road feeder work from 6 to 9-30 p. m. the Regal and Wellington Talkies can be supplied with current. The theatres are the best paying consumers of the council and their point of view is that they lose heavily from business point of view by not being supplied with current. Even if Regal and Wellington are not supplied with current, more consumers cannot be supplied with current."

Mr. Sam Sabapathy asked the Chairman why current was supplied right on to the end of a line when it was found necessary to keep a section of that line alive. Why not, he asked, supply be restricted to places where current was absolutely necessary and also to consumers.

He wanted to know why the Chairman thought it necessary to hold a special meeting. Was it because that the Wellington Theatre made such a request. When the public were affected in any way, the Chairman did not see any necessity, to summon a meeting. The Council was there to serve the public and not the Theatres only.

Chairman: The request was made by two members and it is quite sufficient.

Mr. Sabapathy: There is a very strong rumour that you went round in a car collecting signatures of the members to secure a supply of electric current to the Wellington Theatre. Is it true?

Chairman: No, no. It is not true at all.

Continuing Mr. Sabapathy said that a maximum of 60 watts could be supplied to a consumer on his giving an undertaking to the effect that his supply would be cut off without notice if he used more than 60 watts. The consumers should be first supplied and not the theatres. The scheme was for the public.

Mr. P. J. Sibbi: If it is possible for the officers of the electrical department to supply current to the circus why is it impossible to put into operation the "60 watts system"? Licenses were primarily intended for ratepayers. Can the Chairman deny it? I strongly oppose any move to supply current to theatres. I move that the application be refused.

Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham seconded it. Messrs Casipillai, Sabapathy and Thalayasingham voted for

# A Grave Discrepancy

At the second annual general meeting of the North Ceylon Textiles Traders' Association held on Wednesday last at the Town Hall, Jaffna, a grave discrepancy was brought to light.

Mr. Edmund Rodrigo presided. Mr. S. P. Nadarajah, President of the Association submitted a memorandum on behalf of the Association.

The following are extracts from the memorandum:

"Under the present conditions of the Retailer's facilities of purchasing from Colombo being taken off, the Retailers are unable to procure certain Textiles of English origin, whether Cotton Silk, or Coupon Free Textiles. We request you to make District Allocation of all such class of goods to Jaffna, by allocating a certain percentage of the Imports from the Colombo Importers, whenever these are price-marked, and before they are released for sale. This request we make not only in asking you to safeguard our interest in view of the restrictions placed on us, but at the same time in the interests of the public of Jaffna, who are unable to get this class of Textiles.

"The allocation of American Textiles to Jaffna is hardly sufficient considering the population. We desire that this should be based on some principle taking into account the total quantity of American Textiles imported into Ceylon and a definite quota fixed based on population, so that Jaffna may get a basic quota of this variety."

Referring to the discrepancy in recovering points for verties and sarongs, the memorandum states as follows:-

"The question of 4 points for Verties whether they be 4 yards or less is we feel not in conformity with the points needed to buy a Sarong of 2 yards or a Camboy, which is more used in other parts of the Island. We say this Sir, on policy, and that is if 2 points are enough to cater to the needs of a labourer in other parts (by the purchase of a Sarong or a Camboy) why should a labourer who needs verty of 2 yards in length surrender 4 points and that too when his basic points are only 3 points, which is not equitable from any point of view. We trust this will receive your due consideration and that too at an very early date."

Mr. Rodrigo in reply promised to look into the matters that have been brought before him.

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(Mis. 25. 23-4-46 to 10-5-46.)

it, while Messrs. Sinnadurai and Sebastiampillai voted against.

Then Mr. Casipillai again moved that the "restricted supply of 60 watts" for every household in the town be given.

Chairman: It is impracticable.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy: You have no technical objection to that system in your statement. Just because the Wellington Theatre asked for a supply of current the people stand to gain now.

Finally the house accepted Mr. Casipillai's motion.

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(Mis. 9. 9-4 to 13-5-46)

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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 term carries no personal disrespect  
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(Mis. 260. 2-4 to 7-5-46)

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[Mis. 248. 15-3-46 to 14-5-47.]

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Applications for admission to the College of Indigenous Medicine, should be sent to the Principal, College of Indigenous Medicine on or before the 30th April 1946.

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  - (b) S. S. C. English with Sinhalese
  - (c) London Matriculation with Sinhalese
  - (d) Intermediate or Final Examinations conducted by the Vidyodaya & Vidyalandkara Pirivenas
  - (e) Pracheena Praramba or Higher Examinations of Oriental Studies Society
- (2) Sidda Section
  - (a) S. S. C. Tamil
  - (b) S. S. C. English with Tamil
  - (c) London Matriculation with Tamil
  - (d) Examinations conducted by the Oriental Studies Society for Prevesa Pandit, Bala Pandit, or Pandit
- (3) Unani Section
  - (a) J. S. C. English (for Muslims only)
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**The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.,**

MAIN STREET.

(Miss. 15, 12-4 to 11-10-46.)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 295 P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Velupillai Logee  
warar of Point Pedro

Deceased.

Kovindapillai Kandappah of Point  
Pedro

Petitioner.

Ve.

1. Walliammal widow of Vinasi-  
thamby
2. Vyrarnuttu Subramaniam
3. Arumugam Kandapillai all of  
Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before E. Wijeyawardene Esquire,  
Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the  
22nd day of February 1946 in the  
presence of Mr. K. Ratnasingham  
Proctor on the part of the petitioner  
and the petition and affidavits of the  
petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent  
not be appointed guardian ad-litem  
over the minor the 2nd respondent to  
protect his interests in these test-  
amentary proceedings, that the peti-  
tioner is uncle of the deceased be  
declared entitled to have Letters of  
Administration to the intestate estate  
and that Letters of Administration  
be issued to him accordingly unless  
the respondents or any other person  
or persons interested shall on or  
before the 22nd day of March 1946  
appear and shew sufficient cause to  
the satisfaction of this court to the  
contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd  
and 3rd respondents abovesamed do  
appear personally before this court  
on the said 22nd day of March 1946  
at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and that  
attachment do issue against them in  
the event of their failing to so  
appear.

The 22nd day of February 1946

Sgd. E. Wijeyawardene  
Addl. District Judge

22-3-46. Time to shew cause and to  
appear extended till 3-5-46.  
Intld E. W.

A. D. T.

(O. 9, 23 & 25.)

**TEACHERS WANTED**

Wanted for the J/Karainagar  
Hindu College an Arts Gradu-  
ate or an Inter-Arts Certificated  
teacher (B Grade). Apply Manager  
Jaffna Hindu College & Branch  
Schools, Jaffna.

(Mis. 26, 23 & 26-4-46)

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 538

In the matter of the intestate estate  
of the late Aodyri'lai Nagalingam  
of Thirunelvely West Deceased.

Sinnammah widow of Andypillai  
Nagalingam of Thirunelvely West  
Ve. Petitioner.

1. Neealingam Vythilingam of  
Kajang in the State of Se'ang-  
go Malay Peninsula.
2. Poranantnamdughte of Naga-  
lingam of Thirunelvely West
3. Gunacooopathy daughter of  
Nagalingam of do.
4. Ve ragathy Soekalingam of  
Thirunelvely West

Respondents.

This matter coming on for dis-  
posal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire  
District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th  
day of March 1946 in the presence of  
Mr. R. Sivagurunathan Proctor on  
the part of the petitioner and on  
reading the affidavit and petition of  
petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovesamed  
4th respondent be appointed guardian-  
ad-litem over the minor the abovesamed  
2nd and 3rd respondents and  
that Letters of Administration to the  
estate of the abovesamed deceased  
be issued to the petitioner as the  
legal widow of the said deceased  
unless the respondents or any other  
persons shall on or before the 15th  
day of May 1946 appear before this  
court and show sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this court to the con-  
trary.

This 27th day of March 1946

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,  
District Judge

(O. 8, 23 & 28)

PARAMESHVARA COLLEGE  
**SILVER JUBILEE CARNIVAL**

COUNTY CLUB SPORTS MEET

15th-16th-18th- & 19th May '46  
Extra Meet 20th May '46

AT THE JUBILEE GROUNDS

For Boys under 20 Yrs.	Distance 75 Yards
" " " 16 Yrs.	" 75 "
" " " 13 Yrs.	" 50 "

**FIVE EVENTS A DAY**

*There will be 4 meets with an Extra Meet, Con-  
sisting of Winners of the 4 Days Events.*

**WINNER Rs 50/- 2nd PRIZE Rs. 25/-**

ENTRY FORMS AND OTHER PARTICULARS

Please communicate with:

MR. S. P. NADARAJAH, JAFFNA.

**NOW AND FOR EVER**

MEANS FOR A COMFORTABLE LIVING

THE

**GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.  
OF AJMER**

With its Most attractive and Modern Schemes

OFFERS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO

FULL TIME OR PART TIME AGENTS

*Renewal commission comes like pension  
to your doors.*

APPLY: **BRANCH SECRETARY,**

DON CAROLIS BUILDING,

First Cross Street, Pettah.

COLOMBO.

(Mis. 154, 3-12-45-30-11-46. F)

**THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND LTD.**

(Established 1918)

**BANKERS.**

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.