

# THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham

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## SOME FUNDAMENTALS OF CO-OPERATION

(By A. ARULAMBALAM)

The inequalities of wealth and want gave birth to the co-operative movement. Its outstanding characteristic is its simplicity. In its simplest forms co-operation is a way of life by which people live and work together for their mutual advantage. Co-operation is sometimes defined as a voluntary association of human beings united together on a basis of equality for the purpose of achieving some economic end. In England the Rochdale pioneers started what is known as the Consumer Co-operative Society in order to purchase their requirements of daily life at moderate prices. These Societies were mutual supply Associations. They commenced this movement at a time when there was an economic unrest caused as a result of the Industrial Revolution. These pioneers were not university graduates or men learned in the principles of economics. They had, however, sound common sense and honesty of purpose. Moreover, they were immensely earnest in their undertaking and loyal to the cause for which they worked. In order to make a success of the movement they adopted simple principles which had come to stay, after a century of growth, as the fundamentals of Co-operation.

The first great principle of Co-operation is open membership. Any person can become a member of a Co-operative Society unless he is too young in years or is of unsound mind. Secondly, co-operation, as a form of Society, does not compel anyone to join the movement. It is a voluntary association and therefore differs from many forms of aggressive "isms". The third principle of co-operation consists in the recognition of the equality of men. Accordingly, every member of a co-operative society has only one vote irrespective of the number of shares he or she possesses. It is for the above reasons that co-operation is sometimes aptly described as the purest form of democracy. The Rochdale pioneers further adopted the principle of no sales on credit because, they knew that debt was the ruin of the common man. One of the disadvantages of purchasing articles on credit is that a person buys things which are not absolutely necessary when he does not pay for them immediately. For another reason the credit system is bad because it does not inculcate the qualities of thrift and wise economy among men. Rightly therefore articles are not sold on credit in a co-operative store society. Another principle followed by the Rochdale pioneers is to sell articles at market

prices, or at prices slightly below the market rate in the case of a few commodities. The reason for this lies in the fact that competition with the ordinary shop-keeper would ruin the store society because the trader could always corner the market by buying up the entire store. To prevent such an eventuality the originators of the movement restricted sale of articles to members only. However, to benefit the members and to promote the cause of loyalty among them the Rochdale pioneers introduced the rebate system by which a portion of the profits earned by the society is returned to the members in proportion to the value of the purchases made by each member. Consumer co-operation also did not forget the payment of a reasonable interest on the capital invested. However, it did not want capital to dominate. Last, but not the least, co-operation recognizes the need and the value of honorary service. It is indeed fitting that those who are in a position to serve should always come forward to help others who are not equally fortunate as they are.

It would be seen from the above that the Co-operative movement is founded on sound principles and high ideals. In England the movement expanded from retail store-keeping to nation-wide wholesale trading, from distribution to production and large scale manufacture. It has relieved poverty and given work to the unemployed. During the war in many a country the movement helped the people to tide over want and starvation. In peacetime the movement is bound to bring permanent good to the people. Short supplies which are a cause for discontent among members of consumer co-operative societies will soon disappear. When peacetime production comes to normal it is certain that there would be a plentiful supply of the needs of life. If store societies would move with the times—and it is positive that they would—they are sure to make a splendid success. On Co-operators' Day—the sixth of July—let all Co-operators bestir themselves and give new life and strength to the movement by strictly adopting the basic principles enunciated by the Rochdale pioneers. These principles have stood the test of time and no substantial flaw has been discovered in them. There is an ever expanding hope and task for co-operation. Peace and good-will can be established among the nations through international co-operation.

## 3000 Acres Of Paddy Dying

### Karachchi Farmers Will Lose Heavily

Unless there are heavy showers of rain within the next two weeks, 3000 acres of paddy in Karachchi area cultivated under the Iranamadu scheme will fail. There is water in the Iranamadu Tank sufficient to last only another fifteen days. The total acreage cultivated for this season is 4,500 acres—the highest on record for Sirupukam. Only 1,500 acres are expected to survive. Already in some places the young plants are dying. The little water available is being issued only once in fifteen days, and as a result of this as well as of the high wind which has been blowing for the last one month, the little water that is being issued is barely sufficient and hardly able at least to keep the soil moist.

Water-thieves are on the prowl day and night. No cultivator is sure of a regular supply of water. The Village Cultivation Officer, who is in charge of issue of water, it is learned, has refused to guarantee a regular supply of water. The V. C. O. has, it seems, lost every vestige of control over the system of distribution due to the lack of co-operation on the part of the Irrigation Department. Several channels it is learned, are in an hopeless state of disrepair. They are choked by weeds and sand. Some channels, it is understood, have neither been cleaned nor repaired for the last five or six years, in spite of the fact that two close seasons are allowed every year to enable the Irrigation Department to maintain the channels in good condition.

The locking arrangements, it is further understood, are not worth speaking of. Irresponsible cultivators are at liberty to meddle with the supply of water whenever and wherever they like. In some places it is alleged, a fairly large volume of water is flowing into the jungles owing to a lack of proper and efficient locking arrangements. A prodigious amount of water which could have been conserved is being wasted, it is claimed as a result of the failure of the Irrigation Department in its duty.

An emergency meeting of the cultivators will be held on Sunday next in Kilinochchi at 10 a. m. to discuss the situation.

### JAFFNA GOES MANGO

The Jaffna District Mango Growers' Association has planned to hold a "Mango Show" at the Jaffna Hindu College carnival grounds from July 5 to 10. Many varieties of mango fruits and mango products, such as preserves, cordials, chutneys and pickles will be exhibited.

Judging of exhibits will take place

### Letters To The Editor

#### Sinhalese Leaders & Minorities

Sir,—Some Sinhalese leaders are ruthlessly tearing up wounds that were lately treated by Mr. D. S. Senanayake when he extended his hand of friendship to the minorities.

In giving evidence before the Demarcation Commission Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike has acted contrary to what was expected of him by the Tamils. Let me tell the Leader of the Sinhala Maha Sabha that community of interest between the Ceylon Tamils and the Indian Tamils is greater than that which exists between the Up-country Sinhalese and the Low country Sinhalese. I must remind him of Mr. Bulankulam's success over the Low-country and Sinhala Maha Sabha candidate at Anuradapura.

Mr. Givendrasinghe who knows nought of Tamils and Muslims, spoke not before the Commissioners. The fool knows best where the shoe pinches. The chairman of the Demarcation Commission should ask an Indian Tamil and an Indian Muslim about the treatment meted out to them by the Ceylon Tamils and Ceylon Muslims respectively. I have to join the Muslims of Ceylon in sympathising with Mr. Givendrasinghe on his ignorance of Muslim solidarity. No Muslim will give his or her vote to a non-Muslim when there is a Muslim (be he Ceylon or Indian) out in the field.

It grieves me to note that the so-called Sinhalese Leaders, instead of promoting unity among the people, are doing all they can to divide and weaken the minorities politically.

Sir Ratnajothi Saravanamuttu told the Commissioners "In the past elections when the communal cry was raised, these two communities (Ceylon Tamils and Indian Tamils) stood together." Well, what is there that will not permit these two communities to stand together in future? The physical features, language, music, religion, habits, costumes and art of these two communities are the same.

The Tamils (Ceylon and Indian), will now realise the importance of an organisation like the All Ceylon Tamil Congress, which accommodates in its fold all Tamils be they Indian or Ceylon, Hindu, Christian or Muslim.

Yours Truly,

S. K. Vadivale.

Tholpuram,  
Chulipuram,

1-7-46.

on 6th July by competent horticulturists and experts.

Show medals and certificates will be distributed on 10th July at the show grounds. C. Coomaraswamy, Esq., C. C. S., G. A., N. P. (Vice-Patron of the Show) will preside and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy has kindly consented to give away the prizes.



## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1946.

### THE NEED FOR UNITY

IT WOULD BE A MISTAKE FOR the Tamils and the other minorities in Ceylon to relax their watchfulness over the real trend of events. One has only to turn to Mr. D. S. Senanayake's recent speech at Pasdun Korale to realise the truth of this. In his speech Mr. Senanayake repeated what he had told Mr. Venkatarama Sastri earlier. He would rather let half the population die leaving the other half to reproduce the race than give equal rights to Indians. "Even if rubber and tea were destroyed fully, he would not yield to that demand. Let them go back to India." The statement submitted by Mr. Senanayake to the State Council is couched in more moderate and becoming language. It is obvious, however, that in Mr. D. S. Senanayake two natures are contending for mastery. The statement bears the impress of statemanship. A highly controversial question is dealt with in the only manner in which it ought to be handled. On the other hand, the speech shows that Mr. Senanayake is utterly incapable of any degree of statemanship. It throws grave doubts on the authorship of the statement itself. If Mr. Senanayake was the author of the statement submitted to the State Council, it is highly improbable that he could have let himself go at Pasdun Korale as reported by the press. The speech is a genuine Senanayake product. It is foolish, provocative, arrogant. It proves beyond all possibility of doubt the racial taint in his political outlook.

Let us say at once that we do not approve of "hartals" and similar methods for securing the redress of grievances. At the same time, there is no denying the fact that the Indian Tamils have a real grievance against Mr. Senanayake's government. We sympathise with them, and it is our earnest hope that the Government which will be formed under the new Constitution will deal with them fairly and justly. The Ceylon Tamils can never be indifferent to the treatment of their Indian kin-men. If Mr. Senanayake is allowed to have his own way in this matter, it will not take him long to demand that the Ceylon Tamils too should go back to India leaving Mr. Senanayake in the full enjoyment of his solitude.

With regard to Mr. Senana-

yake's homicidal inclinations towards the people of Ceylon, it is certainly pertinent to ask him by what right or authority he proposes to let half the population die rather than let the Indian Tamils remain in Ceylon. The lives of our people, both Sinhalese and Tamils, are their own. Mr. Senanayake is not entitled to treat them as mere pawns in any game of his own. He has done his best to starve the country, for no other purpose than to spite the Tamils. He is not satisfied with what he has done and proposes further sacrifices. It is time that the Sinhalese people realised what Mr. Senanayake has in store for them. Death and starvation seem to be the only goal of his present ambition. And all this and much more is asked of the Ceylonese, not to defend any of their vital interests that are threatened, but to prevent the development of a country two-thirds of which is still in jungle, and to satisfy Mr. D. S. Senanayake's insane desire that not a single Tamil should remain to spoil the landscape in Ceylon.

The least the Tamils can do is to stand together in the face of this menace to their safety. Even under the new Constitution they cannot afford to lose their strength by reason of internal dissensions, for, at any time Mr. Senanayake may ask them to go back to India. In the coming elections it is the duty of the Tamils to elect representatives who will keep this in mind while they honestly co-operate with other sections of the population in the government of the country.

### TRANSFER OF DOCTORS

Three doctors stationed at Kandy and one at Galle were recently asked to proceed on transfer to other stations. They were Dr. S. Somasundaram, Dr. F. N. Spittel, Dr. P. C. Wickremesinghe, and Dr. S. C. de S. Wijeratne. They are highly qualified men with a considerable period of service to their credit. It would also appear that their services are in great demand in the places where they were stationed. The transfer was ordered on the initiative of the Minister of Health.

One of the doctors, Dr. S. Somasundaram, has resigned as a protest against the transfer. The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has requested the Minister to withdraw the order on the ground that the Department is short of highly qualified medical officers at present and cannot therefore afford the retirement of such men. The Director proposes that the transfers should be cancelled and that the officers in question should be allowed to remain at their stations. The Minister of Health has forwarded the Director's letter to the Governor drawing His Excellency's attention to "the state of discipline and the standard of loyalty that prevail in the Medical Department and the motives that actuate its officers in the performance of their public duties".

It will be seen that a vital question of principle is involved in the transfer of these officers and in the attempts that are being made to have these transfers cancelled. It is impossible to subscribe to the proposition that Medical Officers

are an exception to the well-known rule which requires the transfer of public officers from time to time. There are obvious reasons why no exceptions to this rule should be created. Nor is it possible to sympathise with the prescriptive claims of particular towns and localities to the services of particular doctors, who are paid out of the public revenue and who should regard it as their first duty to give the benefit of their high qualifications and experience to any other station to which they may be transferred. We are afraid that the Minister is right and the Director is utterly in the wrong.

### "Not-A-Grain" Statement Denied

Mr. M. S. Aney, Indian Government Representative in Ceylon, in a lengthy statement denies that for two and a half years Ceylon had received no rice from India. This statement was made last week by Mr. Ananda Tissa de Alwis, Propaganda Officer to the Post-War Committee of the Board of Ministers.

According to Mr. Aney, Ceylon received from India 57,000 tons of rice and about 79,000 tons of feed grains during the first half of 1943. In the second half she received 1,242 tons of rice, 20,490 tons of wheat and wheat flour and 33,000 tons of pulses. For the year 1944, 9,851 tons of pulses were exported to Ceylon. During 1945, in all Ceylon received 56,500 tons of rice. Of the 18,000 tons of pulses allotted to Ceylon for the second half of 1945 a greater portion of it had been exported to Ceylon before the Indian Government was compelled to prohibit further exports owing to the serious situation in India.

Even last month the Government of India agreed to divert a shipment of cereals intended for Bombay to Colombo.

"India remained and remains practically the main supplier to Ceylon from abroad of sheep and goats for mutton, of currysuffs, of eggs, dried fish etc," says Mr. Aney.

He concludes: "There exist several genuine economic stresses between India and Ceylon which have in the recent past created some estrangement between these two neighbouring peoples, united by many common ties. These differences will be adjusted and will disappear in the course of a few years. It would be a pity to add to the difficulties in the way of such understanding and adjustment by misapprehension in Ceylon of the attitude of India toward the food requirements of the people of Ceylon."

### Hindu Devotional Songs Contest

The preliminary examinations in connection with the Hindu Devotional Songs Contest arranged by the Vivekananda Society were held at Shivananda Vidyalayam Batticaloa on 18th May 1945. Srimath Swami Hrishikesanandaji of the Ramakrishna Mission, Batticaloa, and Mr. K. Arunasala Desigar acted as examiners and nine candidates were selected for the final test to be held in Colombo.

The preliminary examinations in Jaffna will be held as follows: Saturday 6th July 1946 at 10 A. M. at Ramanathan College, Chunnakam. Saturday 13th July 1946 at 10 A. M. at Saiva Vidyasalai, Karanavai North. Saturday 20th July 1946 at 10 A. M. at Hindu Ladies College, Jaffna. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., Mudaliyar S. Candiah, Retired Supervisor of Tamil Education, and Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor will be the examiners.

### Ceylon Must Be Part Of Indian Federation

"Ceylon must be a part of the great federation of the workers and peasants of India," said Mr. Philip Gunawardene speaking at a Sama Samajist Rally held at the Jaffna Esplanade on Monday last.

"We cannot permit Ceylon to be used as a base for operations against India," added Mr. Gunawardene.

"Communalism is dead as a door-nail in the South. Having failed to carry it on in the North, Senanayake and his followers have started communalism between the Indians and the Sinhalese peasants. Indians have lived amidst the Sinhalese for generations and generations. The Sinhalese and Indian settlers were and are living amicably. The effete and out-worn Sinhalese leaders cannot rouse the Sinhalese peasants against the Indians."

Referring to the United National Party, the speaker said that a set of superannuated Ministers and Councilors had got together and formed it. People in the South, except certain individuals did not take it seriously. That party was a mask to capture political power in the next elections. Political consciousness in the Island was growing; Mr. Senanayake was making desperate efforts to carve out pocket boroughs. But he would fail. There would be very many upheavals in the next elections.

Continuing Mr. Gunawardene said: "There will be the worst form of corruption and bribery under the Cabinet system. Attempts will be made to prevent an investigation into the expenditure of public monies during the war years, especially monies spent by the Civil Defence Department. Though clever in selecting race horses, Sir Oliver has not been particularly clever in the selection of the Livestock Officer."

"The conspiracy to bring an Auditor-General from the wilds of Africa needs investigation. There is some secret which the conspirators are anxious to hide."

Referring to Jaffna and the present political situation Mr. Gunawardene said: "There is not the slightest doubt that there is considerable confusion regarding the present political situation. Leaders of standing and experience are unable to give a definite opinion on it. The people of Jaffna are living in an atmosphere of political defeatism."

The other speakers were Messrs. C. Tharmakulasingham, P. M. Veluchamy, V. Somasunderam, P. Nagalingam and others.

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

### M.S.C. Suspended For One Week

Mr. W. Dahanayake, M. S. C. for Bibile was suspended for one week by the Speaker of the State Council on Tuesday last. A question put by Mr. Dahanayake to the Legal Secretary led to a wordy discussion between Mr. J. R. Jayawardene and him.

Mr. Jayawardene said that when Mr. Dahanayake was taken into custody for his utterances in the Galle Council he appealed to the members of the State Council to obtain his release.

Mr. Dahanayake: You are a liar.

Mr. George E. de Silva brought to the notice of the Speaker the use of unparliamentary language by the Member for Bibile. Thereupon the Speaker requested Mr. Dahanayake to withdraw the words and apologise to the Member for Kelaniya and to the House. Mr. Dahanayake withdrew the words but refused to apologise. Mr. Dahanayake persisted in his refusal in spite of the Speaker's requests to do so, and he was named

The House by 31 votes to one passed a motion suspending the Mr. Dahanayake for one week. The motion was moved by Mr. D. S. Senanayake and was seconded by Col. J. L. Kotelawala.

#### Portico Scene

After the adjournment, there was a scene near the Council portico in which Mr. Dahanayake and Col. J. L. Kotelawala, Minister of Communications and Works, figured.

Col. Kotelawala told Mr. Dahanayake that during that period of suspension he had to forego the protection afforded to a member. He

could get him "kicked out of the House by the aratchy."

Mr. Dahanayake: You try it. Col. Kotelawala then walked towards Mr. Dahanayake, when several members intervened and took Col. Kotelawala aside.

Col. Kotelawala: I can get you out of this d—place.

Mr. Dahanayake: You are disgracing this place by calling it a d—place.

After more quarrelling Col. Kotelawala was got into his car by other members.

Mr. Dahanayake told a reporter of the "Times of Ceylon": "I will never apologise, I will tender my resignation when it becomes a Punch and Judy show".

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 545

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnayya Athasakurukkal of Koluvil Estate Deceased. Sinnayya Markandakurukkal of Chavakachcheri Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Sinnayya Nadarasa Aiyer of Chivitharu.
  2. Annapooramma widow of Kumaraswamy Iyer.
  3. Sethu Ramalinga Kurukkal Peethanpara Kurukkal of Point Pedro.
  4. Sethu Ramalinga Kurukkal Balasbrananayya Iyer.
  5. S. Manonmayy Amma widow of R. S. Aiyer and her husband.
  6. Manonmayy Amma widow of R. S. Aiyer and her husband.
  7. Sabaratna Kurukkal of Pa'aya.
  8. Saraswathyammal wife of.
  9. Ratnakurukkal of Avanga.
  10. Sabapathy Iyer Kurukkal Iyer of Chivitharu.
  11. Kandadasakurukkal Sambasivakurukkal.
  12. Kandadasakurukkal Sambasivakurukkal.

thanatha Sarma, 13. Kandadasakurukkal Patna Sarma, 14. Kandadasakurukkal Subramania Sarma, and Mirors 15. Kandadasakurukkal Sambantha Sarma, 16. Sarathambal daughter of Kandadasakurukkal, 17. Kamalambal daughter of Kandadasakurukkal, 18. Araswari daughter of Kandadasakurukkal, 19. Srihevi daughter of Kandadasakurukkal all of Nallore in J. Affn.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Sivarajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of May 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. Mathiparanam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 11th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-Ad-Litem over the 16th to 19th Respondents above-

### MAVITTAPURAM FESTIVAL JULY 1946

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, C. G. R. Anuradhapura, has made arrangements for all trains except mail trains to stop at Mavittapuram Halt to entrain and detrain pilgrims from 4-7-46 to 28-7-46 inclusive.

name for the purpose of watching their interests in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as elder brother of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 11th day of July 1946 and show sufficient cause to the contrary of this Court to the contrary.

The 23rd day of May 1946.

Sd. R. R. Sivarajah, District Judge.

(O. 37 5 & 9)

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[Misc. 103, 5 to 16]

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[Misc. 102, 2-15]

**ORDER NISI**

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 315 P.

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of the late Sinnachipillai daughter of Sinnatamby of Ramb Deceased.

Sinnatamby Murugesu of Karavaddy North  
Petitioner  
Vs.

1. Sinnatamby Arumugam of do [do
2. P. Nachy widow of Sinnatamby of do
3. Theivanai daughter of Sinnatamby of do

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that Probate of the last will bearing No. 920 dated 20th May 1929 and attested by K. Subramaniam Notary Public be issued to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before Eardley Wijewardene, Esquire Additional District Judge (affa) on the 21st day of June 1946 in the presence of Mr. K. Subramaniam, Proctor for Petitioner and on reading the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Notary and witnesses dated 20th June 1946:

It is ordered that the Last Will be a d the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner is the executor named in the Will and the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have probate of the said Last Will issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 18th day of July 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of June 1946.  
Sgd. E. Wijewardene.  
Additional District Judge,

Drawn by  
K. Subramaniam,  
Proctor for Petitioner,  
(O. 33, 5 & 9).

**ORDER NISI**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 465

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramupilla John Saththianathan of Urumpirai, Jaffna Deceased.  
McLeod Arulanatham Saththianathan of Urumpirai Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Daniel Ariyanayagam Saththianathan of Urumpirai.
  2. Joseph Fajaretnam Saththianathan and.
  3. Alfred Jayaretnam Saththianathan all of Urumpirai.

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasegura Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 22nd day of October 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. Manikavachagan, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the above estate unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary by the respondents on or before the 4th day of February 1946.

This 17th day of January 1946  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasegura  
District Judge.  
Extended to 9th July 1946.  
R. R. Selva u ai,  
District Judge.  
(O. 32, 2 & 5)



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(Mis. 71, 4-6—4-11-46) (F)

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(Mis. 154, 3-12-45—30-11-46, F)

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