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A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1944.

NO. 22.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

The number of students admitted to the University from various schools in the Island on the results of the Entrance examination held last month is 252, distributed as follows:

Ananda College: 25 Arts, 9 Science and 14 Medical; Alexandra College: 6 arts; Ananda Sartraiyaya: 4 arts; Dharmarajth College: 2 arts; Good Shepherd Convent: 1 arts; Holy Family Convent, Bambalacityar: 2 arts; Jaffna Central College: 3 arts 1 science and 4 medical; Jaffna College: 8 arts, 6 science and 3 medical; Jaffna Hindu College: 3 arts, 1 science and 1 medical; Ladies College, Colombo: 4 arts; Mahinda College: 2 arts, 1 science and 2 medical; Methodist College: 1 arts; Nalanda Vidyalaya: 1 arts; Parameshwara College, Jaffna, 1 arts; Pembroke Academy: 10 arts, 12 science and 13 medical; Ramnathn College: 1 arts; Royal College: 7 arts, 9 science and 8 medical; St. Aloysius College: 1 arts 1 science; St. Antony's College: 2 arts; St. Bridge's Convent: 3 arts; St. John's, Panadura: 3 arts; St. John's Jaffna: 2 medical; St. Joseph's Colombo: 5 arts, 5 science and 7 medical; St. Peter's College: 6 arts, 2 science and 2 medical; St. Thomas: 6 arts, 3 science and 2 medical; Sivali Vidyalaya: 1 arts; SriSumanigala Girls school: 11 arts and 1 science; Trinity College, Kandy: 3 arts 4 science and 2 medical; Wesley College: 1 arts; and Zahira College: 1 arts and 1 science.

Private candidates: 9 arts and 2 science.

MANIPAY PARISH APPEALS FOR MORE FREE MILK CENTRES

A public meeting of the residents of Anaicodai was held on Saturday 17-9-44 at the Balasubramania Vidyalaya. Mr. C. Thigarajah, Chairman V. C. presided and explained the C. D. C.'s Scheme. Mr. S. Thirunavukarasu, Proctor S. C. and Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah also spoke. A resolution was unanimously passed appealing to the C. D. C. to sanction a Free Milk Centre at Anaicodai. The V. C. members for Anaicodai, ARP Wardens of the area and several ladies were enlisted to help in the matter.

Messrs. C. Soundranayagam, S. Thirunavukarasu and V. Ramalingam were appointed organisers.

With the opening of this Centre the parish will benefit by 3 Free Milk Centres.

SUGAR FROM INDIA

If the present developments continue India "may eventually become the world's sugar market" according to an analysis of the sugar trade by Mr. A. Mullen and the United States Consul at Calcutta Mr. Charles Brockhart. The sugar production in India has increased during 1933-44 despite war time hardships such as shortage of sulphur, coal and other materials. The greater part of the exports for the year ended March last year valued at 110 lakhs went to the Persian Gulf and Ceylon.

MASS EDUCATION IN INDIA

Reforms Cannot Be Deferred

Mr. Sargent on His Scheme

Addressing the East India Association on May, 23, Mr. John Sargent, Educational Advisor to the Government of India, said, "I am old enough in Government service to realise that almost anybody who is not mentally defective and some of those who are can produce reports of some kind. What matters and what is even more difficult in India than elsewhere is to translate the report into action...My experience in India has shown me that a report is only too often treated as an alternative to action."

Declaring that there are a very large number of people in India of all castes and communities and all shades of political opinion, willing to collaborate in any constructive effort Mr. Sargent added, "If anything is to be done, it will have to be done without delay. So far as the Central Educational Advisory Board's Plan is concerned, there can be no half-way house between what is and what ought to be. It is all or nothing. All means expenditure on a scale which may frighten those who have defended inertia on the ground that India is too poor to have what other countries enjoy. Anything less than all means (and there is no evading this conclusion) that India accepts the position of permanent inferiority in the society of civilised nations."

Mr. Sargent pointed out the report has had "a surprisingly good reception in India" from all quarters. Saying he is not in a position to shed any light on the intentions of Government, Mr. Sargent observed there has been at least one pronouncement from high quarters which may have lent some colour to the view that education would be allotted a fat back seat in Government's reconstruction programme....I can only hope they will not ignore the very large opinion, both inside and outside India, which is apparently convinced that action on a comprehensive scale cannot be deferred any longer."

Criticism is based mainly on the ground that the scheme costs too much or will take too long, said Mr. Sargent adding, however, neither time nor cost can materially be reduced since everything depends on properly trained and paid teachers.

Tribute To Wardha Scheme

The Wardha Scheme contains "much sound educational doctrine," said Mr. Sargent which the Central Advisory Board adopted in their recommendations, but its financial expectations, if realisable at all, will only be realised at the cost of educational efficiency.

The early stages of the scheme will have to be financed by a loan or out of such capital balance as may be

available, said Mr. Sargent and added "Economists I have consulted are unexpectedly optimistic regarding the possibility, given all-out development of India's resources, or such an expansion of revenue as will enable the cost of this and other schemes to be met...If there are any such prospects they would more than justify an immediate loan of such a size as would enable a start to be made at once. It is in world's interests as well as India's that this should be done and done quickly."

However, Mr. Sargent continued, difficulties are "simply or even mainly financial." "I have known, for instance, that there are many people both in India and outside who, seeing in largely illiterate India the finest field for exploitation ever offered to human ingenuity or human greed, will not welcome any disturbance of the labour market which the introduction of education on a wide scale is almost bound to create. I realise the millennium cannot be brought in by the scratch of a pea or flourish of a trumpet."

Outlining the main recommendations of his report Mr. Sargent pointed out the urgency of the reform in view of the present deplorable conditions. Asked, "What is there about India which makes it undesirable or unnecessary or impracticable that she should set her feet on the path taken not only by Western nations but by Russia, China and Turkey?" Mr. Sargent said "This question in the context of the Atlantic Charter is being asked by the numerous members of the Allied forces that one may meet in any Indian train. It is no exaggeration to say that these fighting men appear to be gravely perturbed if not shocked, at the contrast between Indian social conditions and those to which they have been accustomed in their own countries. They all seem to feel—and I must say, I share the feeling—that if we are really going to hand India to Indians in the near future we ought to, for our own credit and that of a going concern, let can hardly be described as such at any rate in the educational field."—F.O.S.C.

INCREASE IN EYE DISEASES

In the last few months it has been noted that there has been an increase in the number of those suffering from eye diseases. Mostly all the cases are of defective vision among boys and girls. This is due to the lack of certain vitamins, which could have been remedied if action was taken earlier. The Nutrition Division of the Medical department are investigating into the matter and a report will be made soon.

TAMIL GLOSSARY OF SCIENTIFIC EXPRESSIONS

A common Tamil scientific vocabulary for the whole of South India and Ceylon is the aim of the Committee of the Colombo Tamil Kalagam, which has decided to prepare and publish a Tamil scientific glossary, comprising the technical words of Geography, Astronomy, Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Chemistry and Philosophy.

A conference of South Indian and Ceylon Tamil scholars will be held shortly for this purpose.

The Colombo Tamil Kalagam hopes to entrust this new venture to a Committee of eminent scholars of South India and Ceylon with Mr. M. Kawapathipillai (Translator of Text Books, Education Department) as Secretary.

The collection, arrangement and coinage of each word is at present entrusted to certain members of the Kalagam.

Another Committee with Swami Vinulanda as President will be appointed to examine and criticise each word from various points of view.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT UNIVERSITY

The following scholarships, exhibitions and medals have been awarded by the University of Ceylon:—

Rustomji Jeejeebhoy Scholarship: V. B. machandra, University of Ceylon.

Moulana Scholarship in Arts: K. N. Weerakody, Ananda College (geography)

Lucy de Abrew Medal for Biology: A. M. Mendis, University of Ceylon.

University Entrance Scholarships: K. S. Gangadhuran, Royal College (mathematics), E. I. de S. Gunasekera, Ananda Sartraiyaya (Pali), G. G. D. S. P. Gunatilake, St. Joseph's College (English and G.C.N. Jayawuriya, Trinity College (chemistry).

Medical Entrance Scholarship: O. C. A. de S. Wickramatunge, University of Ceylon.

University Entrance Exhibitions: I. L. Ferdinando, St. Thomas' College (history) D. J. S. Forbes, St. Peter's College (geography), E. F. Martinus St. Peter's College (chemistry), V. L. B. Mendis, Royal College (history) A. Rasasingam, Jaffna College (mathematics) and C. G. Weeramantry, Royal College (history).

Medical Entrance Exhibition: A. M. Mendis, University of Ceylon.

FOOD DRIVE IN JAFFNA

At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on the 9th inst. Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy moved: "Under existing conditions the Council resolves to identify itself more closely with the food drive in every possible way and as a first step call upon the residents of the town to cultivate every available spot with food crop as early as possible"

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai seconded—carried.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1944.

CRITICISM OF MINISTERS

ON A RECENT OCCASION THE Minister of Agriculture and Lands deprecated the tendency in some quarters to nullify Ministers down from their high places. He also stated at a meeting of the State Council some days ago that only a cowardly Minister would resign his office just now. There is a certain amount of justification for the Minister's condemnation of the unseemly attacks that are made only too frequently on the Ministers, who, it will be readily admitted, have a difficult task to perform in these times. On more than one occasion these diatribes against Ministers have been prompted more by political ill-will than by a spirit of honest and helpful criticism. For this the Ministers have to thank the extremely questionable standards of judgment that obtain in political life. The motto of the critic undoubtedly seems to be that any stick will do to beat the Ministers with provided the victims are made to feel the force of some of the blows. But, can the Ministers themselves disclaim responsibility for this unfortunate tendency on the part of their critics? We think not. We have in mind more than one Ministerial utterance which is probably as vicious as any rabid speech hurled at the Ministers. There is more than one policy of the Ministry which is being pursued relentlessly regardless of the protests of thinking men and women whose sense of fairness is beyond question. As a matter of fact, the Ministers have become a law unto themselves: they defy criticism, and their defence of themselves reflects little credit on their intellectual capacity. Under these circumstances, the Ministers' somewhat heroic attitude towards the question of resignation is not likely to be accepted at its face value. There is not the slightest doubt that there is deep discontent in the North as well as in the South at the conduct of the Ministry as a whole. The most serious charge against the Ministry is the failure of its policy in the matter of food production. This failure is the direct consequence of the hostility of the Ministers to the presence of

South-Indian labourers and settlers in Ceylon. Fundamentally, this policy is directed against the Tamils of the Island and is inspired by a narrow spirit of racial antagonism. Most reasonable people in this country would be prepared to concede that some form of discrimination might be necessary to protect the economic interests of the Ceylonese, but the policy the Ministers have elected to pursue in this matter is not one of discrimination but one of wholesale exclusion.

We would invite the attention of the Ministers, in this connection, to the views expressed by Mr. Neal de Alwis, Chairman of the Southern Province Planters' Association, at a general meeting of the Association held on Saturday last. Turning to the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, who was present, Mr. Alwis said the Minister would be rendering the planting community, and, incidentally, the cause of the United Nations an invaluable service if he could help to vary the fixed attitude of opposition by the Board of Ministers to the conscription of local labour. Mr. Alwis also condemned the refusal of the Ministry to help the Government of India to lift the ban on Indian immigrant labour. Mr. Corea offered an explanation of the Ministers' policy which is far from convincing.

Mr. Corea, however, has not stated the real reason for the refusal of the Board of Ministers to offer terms of settlement acceptable to the Government of India. That reason is none other than what we have stated above. The Singalese and Tamils have lived together for centuries. The Tamils inspired and led the movement for self-rule. And yet, their kinsmen in South India are not wanted in Ceylon and they are denied the right to till our soil on terms consistent with their self respect. Having laid down their policy, after the manner of the Medes and the Persians, the Ministers want the people of the island to tighten their belts and undergo greater privations in the matter of food. The Ceylon Tamils who inhabit the one-crop areas have to be content with half the ration of paddy allowed to the inhabitants of two-crop areas. Have the Ministers ever attempted to give their reasons for this discrimination? Protests have been turned down with contempt.

There is one, last remedy, which will prove to be far more effective than the resignation of the Ministers: to make the members of the House of Commons fully acquainted with every detail of the difficulties created by the Ministers in the way of producing essential commodities including food, and the real reasons for their attitude.

THE EDUCATION BILL

The debate on the new Education Bill is to be resumed in the State Council on the 11th of next month. Judging by the six and a half hour speech of the Minister of Education who introduced the Bill many would have thought that the floodgates had been opened by the Minister and that there would be a spate of speeches till perhaps the life of the present Council ended. But we think there will be no occasion for a number of motions and amendments and each speaker will unburden himself of all he has to say in one single speech. As the Minister says, the question of free education up to the University is the 'pearl', and all the other twenty-five motions are mere embellishments to the basket containing it. Except the financial, there is no other reason why any objection should be raised to free education. As, however, our Council is not one that cares to look into the financial aspect of any scheme which it takes a fancy to sponsor, we can take it that the motion on free education will be passed by the Council. We are assured that the statement that the heads of Christian schools and 'vested interests' are opposed to free education is not correct. If the equipment grant offered by Government could be increased, they would have nothing to say against free education. Their fear is that the high level and efficiency of their schools will be impaired if they are not paid higher equipment grants. The Minister's difficulty is that, if he were to concede all the demands made, it would mean an additional expenditure of 28½ million rupees to the Government every year. On this point we are inclined to support the Minister, because free education by itself is likely to bring about a new Education Tax, and this tax should not be made heavier and more onerous. Denominations which are keen on running their own schools side by side with State schools should build up their own Endowment Funds and draw upon the proceeds to fill up gaps.

The next and most important point for discussion will be the desirability of running denominational schools side by side with State schools. We understand that Mr. J. R. Jeyawardene is bringing forward an amendment that all schools should be run by the State and it is on this amendment that we expect a heated and prolonged debate. The Minister makes no secret of his attitude. He is out and out for State schools. He would, if he can, erase from the picture all denominational schools and straightaway take steps for the devolution of all schools and their properties on the Government. According to the Special Committee's recommendations a State school will no more mean a school where no religion is taught. The new idea is that every religion to which the children belong will be taught in a State school. This scheme may meet with the approval of the Buddhists but not of other denominations. Among the other religionists, the Roman Catholics will oppose such a change tooth and nail. According to them, schools for their children, while maintaining the proper standard of secular education required by Government, should be entirely Catholic in their management, their teaching staff, their text-books, their discipline and their spirit in obedience to the injunctions of their Church. They claim that, in their

case, the question of the choice, training and control of teachers, is inevitably bound up with the question of religious rights and liberties guaranteed to them. Their Church condemns all non-Catholic schools sectarian or neutral, and they will not send their teachers to State Training schools for training, because they want their teachers to be imbued with Catholic principles, Catholic mentality, Catholic spirit, bearing the Catholic stamp, and owing loyalty only to the Catholic Church without rendering allegiance to anyone else, because they believe in the teacher's giving a Catholic tone to a Catholic school.

While the Minister, in deference to the wishes of the majority of the Special Committee, is willing to allow denominational secondary schools to exist side by side with State schools, denominational Central schools which must feed the Secondary schools have no place in his scheme. There will also be no denominational Training schools. The Minister is certainly consistent when he says that all classes of schools should be State schools. He is, for the sake of meeting the wishes of majority of the Special Committee, making a hotch-potch and seeking to get rid of the denominational secondary schools gradually; and to this manoeuvre there will undoubtedly be a strong opposition. The Hindu, Protestant and Muslim members of the State Council also will not give up their denominational schools, and since the present State Council had once before decided in favour of such schools we do not expect that Mr. Jeyawardene's amendment will be carried.

There has been a general complaint that Dr. Kannangara had done nothing during his regime as Minister of Education for 13 years, and was considered the most incompetent Minister on the Board. Now he has come out with his Reforms and raised dust out from one end of the country to the other. His scheme will certainly revolutionize education. It will introduce an epoch-making change in line with the great reforms to be effected in Britain and India. In India too free and compulsory secondary education is to be provided up to a certain stage at the cost of hundreds of crores of rupees. But in his anxiety to get support for the State school scheme we regret that the Minister has marred his opening speech by an unnecessary and bitter attack on Christians and others. If in former years Christian missionaries volunteered to undertake the education of the country and if the Government of the day yielded to their supplications and neglected its duty the Christians of the present day, who have been benefitted by it, should not be blamed for the fact that in the University and public offices they are out of proportion to their numbers. Dr. Kannangara rightly puts his finger on some of the nastiest spots of the present system, such as starting schools for making a living out of them by managers and granting them as dowry to the proprietors' daughters. The only unsavoury part of his speech is the religious cry he has raised. The really great men of our generation started the Ceylon National Congress with the object of building up a nation which would not know any distinction of caste, colour or creed.

During the last twenty years the communists of the majority community have managed to divide the country on racial lines. In the educational world at least, Christians, Hindus, Muslims and Bud-

dhists have hitherto lived like one family. But Dr Kannangara now seeks to divide the country on religious lines also. We are afraid that the division at the forthcoming debate on the Reform Bill is going to be on how it will affect a particular religion and not on what is educationally good for the whole country. If Dr. Kannangara's argument amounts to saying that a minority community like the Christians has no right to outnumber other religionists at the University or in the Public Services it must be feared that the day will not be far distant when he or his comrades will question the propriety of a minority community like the Hindus also holding high appointments out of proportion to their population strength when compared with the Buddhists. We congratulate the Minister, however, on his scheme as a whole and trust that his effort to reform the system of education in this country, especially the bold step he is taking to give free secondary education to all—poor and the well-to do alike—will succeed. We hope that the Hindu members of the Council will support the Free Education Scheme, subject to the retention of denominational schools, and that they will see that no religious animosity is engendered as a result of the reforms which evidently bear the hall mark of national-socialist philosophy.

Notes and Comments

Shop Act for Jaffna

At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council Mr. S. P. Nadarajah was able to get a good support for his motion to request the Minister of Labour Industry and Commerce to extend the Shop Act to Jaffna as well. Mr. S. Patanjali was the only member who dissented. When this question was mooted in Jaffna three years ago there was a good deal of opposition from the public. As usual there was much acrimonious discussion in the press and on platforms. The idea was then dropped on account of strong public protests. But now not only Mr. Nadarajah was able to get a practically unanimous approval in the Urban Council but not a single man or woman in the town has cared to worry about it. Why? The reason probably is that the provisions of the Act have already begun to work in Jaffna without the law being enforced. Shops generally close by 6 o'clock in the evening, and some of the biggest ones close for a couple of hours in the noon also, since there are few things for them to sell. And the people too are in no way inconvenienced as there is not much in the shops to buy at moderate prices. Most of the shops are not doing much business and are just pulling on with the hope of seeing better days. So people do not care when they open or when they close.

Our Secondary Schools

The total number of students admitted to the Ceylon University this year from the various secondary schools in the Island is 241, and private candidates number 11 (138 arts, 59 science and 60 medical) out of these the Jaffna schools' contribution is only 34. (Jaffna College 17, Jaffna Central 8, Jaffna Hindu 5, St. John's 2, Parameshwara College 1, Ramanathan

College 1) Among the Colombo schools, Ananda contributes 48, Pembroke Academy 35, Royal 24, St. Joseph's 17, Sri Sumangali Girl's School 12, St. Thomas' 11, St. Peter's 10, and Alexandra 6. Among the outstation schools, Trinity College, Kandy, has 9 and Mahinda College, Galle, 5. The rest give 4 and less.

Eighty-seven candidates have passed the H. S. C. examination, (14 in the first division and 73 in the second), out of whom 18 were from Jaffna schools (3 first division, and 15 second). Jaffna College passed 8, Hartley 6, Jaffna Central 3 and St. John's 1. Ananda College counted 17, Royal 10, St. Joseph's 8, St. Thomas 7, St. Peter's 4, Sri Sumangali Girl's 4, Ananda Sastra'aya 3, Trinity 3, Holy Family Convent 2 and Good Shepherd Convent 2. Nine other schools one each.

Only one Exhibition has been secured by a Jaffna school viz: the Jaffna College. We should congratulate the Jaffna College for its good all-round results in Jaffna.

E. P. D In Indore

On the recommendation of his cabinet His Highness the Maharaja of Indore has ordered that an Excess Profits Duty of sixty per cent be levied on all profits in excess of Rs. 75,000 per annum in all industrial concerns in Indore state. Out of this, thirty per cent will be invested and returned with interest accrued thereon on admission of schemes for the development of industry in the state by the tax-payers concerned. The remaining thirty per cent will be funded by the State for the welfare and development of the State. This seems to be an excellent scheme for the encouragement of private enterprise in our country also unless our Government's post-war plan is to nationalize all our industries and to see that the Government itself runs all business concerns. The pity of it is that our State Council is a medley of men of all sorts of views and no views, with no parties divided on clear-cut issues. They do not know what is good for the country either for the present or for the future. Hence money is blindly voted for post-war development without any fixed aim.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE IN JAFFNA

The new Ag. Director of Agriculture Mr. L. J. de S. Seneviratne is now in Jaffna visiting different areas to acquaint himself with the conditions of the district.

He met the members of the Manipay Village Committee and Victory Volunteer Centre on the 20th inst and discussed various matters connected with "Grow more Food Campaign". The necessity for free distribution of implements, planting materials and allowances to cultivators was urged on him and he said that he would place the various matters before the appropriate authorities for consideration.

TELLIPPALAI MAHAJANA ENGLISH SCHOOL FOUNDER'S DAY

The Founder's Day celebration of this school will take place at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday the 24th inst in the school hall. Among other items, there will be an address by Mr. V. Nalliah, B. A., M. S. O. under the presidency of Mr. J. V. Chelliah, M. A., J. P.

Acharya Ray

India and the scientific world have suffered a great loss by the death of Dr Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray, popularly known as "Acharya Ray" on the 16th inst. at the University College of Science, Calcutta, where he has been in residence for a number of years. As the *Hindu* says: "Along with giants like Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose, Rabinranath Tagore, Sir C. V. Raman and others, he fought and helped to place India in the vanguard of the march of knowledge and to restore to her the glory and prestige of her ancient civilisation." He was the greatest chemist India had produced and his monumental work on the history of Hindu Chemistry made the world admire the ancient Indian culture.

He took his B. Sc. degree at the Edinburgh University and was Professor of Chemistry at the Calcutta Presidency College and later became the Palit Professor in the Calcutta University Science College. The Ph. D. degree of the Calcutta University was conferred on him and later the honorary degree of D Sc. was conferred on him by the Durham University. He had represented the Calcutta University on several occasions at the Congress of Universities of the British Empire. He was a Fellow of the London Chemical Society and of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, and also President of the National Council of Education and of the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works which to-day supplies a large quantity of various drugs and scientific apparatus of high quality. Among his most important discoveries in the field of chemistry are Mercurous Nitrite and its derivatives, and Amine Nitrites. He was made C. I. E. in 1912 and knighted in 1919. He was born on August, 2, 1861 and remained a bachelor all his life.

He had banded together promising young men of science who, under his guidance, became zealous research workers. He was a great patriot; amelioration of distress always interested him. He was a great supporter of Khadi as a cottage industry and threw himself heart and soul in preaching the gospel of the spinning wheel and was always in the forefront of the fight to give the mother tongue its proper place in the educational curriculum.

Perhaps his last public utterance, as President of the Bengal Education Council, was his condemnation of the Bengal Secondary Education Bill. He said "Its reprehensible feature is the attempt to communalise the whole fabric of education" (*Vide Hindu Organ*, May, 1, 1944, p. 2).

Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement issued to the press, states:

"In the death of Dr. P. C. Ray the country has lost a very great scientist and an equally great philanthropist. He was also a great patriot and friend of the poor. His spartan simplicity was a pattern for all, but more especially for the student world." Poignance attaches to the message Gandhiji sent to Acharya Ray when the latter was ill. It read:

"Hope you will insist on living at least a century."

LAW LIBRARY FOR MALLAKAM

Although the Mallakam Court is one of the first ten established in the Island, there has not been a Law Library or Lawyers' Retiring Room until it was declared open last Wednesday evening by Mr. V. F. Gunaratne, the present Magistrate.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam President, Mallakam Lawyers' Association in calling upon Mr. Gunaratne to declare the rooms open said that although they had agitated for some time for a library and a retiring room their efforts had somehow or other failed to materialise until that day. Their success now was largely due to the sympathy and support of Mr. Gunaratne. He (the speaker) was happy to announce that Mr. Gunaratne was making a substantial gift of books to form the nucleus for the library.

Mr. Gunaratne declared the rooms open and on entering the library formally placed a set of law books on the shelf.

In doing so, Mr. Gunaratne said that he was glad to have been given the opportunity of renewing the fellowship of the Bar. He felt proud of the fact that circumstances had so contrived to give him a chance of playing a part however humble in providing the lawyers of Mallakam with a Library and a Retiring room. He hoped the lawyers of Mallakam would continue to maintain the highest traditions of the Bar.

Messrs. A. Sambandhan, Advocate and K. V. Balasingham, Secretary of the Association thanked Mr. Gunaratne for the gift.

Mr. S. Hyatambi, the Vice-President of the Association entertained Mr. Gunaratne and the members to Tea—Cor.

MATERNITY WARD FOR JAFFNA HOSPITAL

We understand that the Government has sanctioned the building of a Maternity Ward at the Jaffna Hospital. Mr. S. Mahadeva, 1st Asst. Director of Public Works, who is now in Jaffna, and the Executive Engineer, Jaffna are making the necessary arrangements to proceed with the work.

WE COLLECT SALVAGE ... BRING YOURS

Waste Papers, Old Papers, Magazines etc., when you have finished with them.

Help the War Effort.

We Co-operate With Your Kind Co-operation.

The Jaffna Apothecaries Company.
The Ye Olde House.

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currys'uffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 26th to and July 1944 (both days inclusive).

- (1) Cummin Seed 1/2 oz per head
- (2) Cow Peas or Dry Peas 1 oz per head
- (3) Toor Dhall or Masoor Dhall 1 oz per head
- (4) Gram Dhall 1 oz per head

3. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

Sgd. E. B. Tisserasingham
for Govt Agent N. P.

NOTICE

Jaffna Saiva Training College,
Thinnevely

The interview for the selection of candidates to forward applications for the Entrance Examination will be held on Wednesday, the 28th June 1944, at 9 a. m. at the Hindu Board Office, Front Street, Jaffna.

S. ADCHALINGAM,
General Manager.

Hindu Board of Education,
Jaffna, June 17, 1944.

ORDER NISI FOR LETTERS
OF ADMINISTRATION
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 250.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagamuru widow of Sangarapillai Kantler of Sirampady Jaffna

S. K. Ponnusamy, Maruthanamadam Uduvil Vs. Petitioner.
S. K. Nadarajah C. G. R. Galle
S. K. Sinnathambay C. G. R. Trincomalee Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 28th day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 26th April 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the said S. K. Ponnusamy the petitioner abovenamed is entitled to have letters of administration to the intestate estate of the abovenamed deceased as her son and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 2nd day of June 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 29th day of April 1944
Sgd. James Joseph
District Judge

Time to show cause is extended and reissued for 14-7-44

Sgd. H. A. de Silva

Drawn by District Judge
Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner

ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 257
In the matter of the estate of the late Meenadchiammah wife of T. Balasubramaniam of Vannarpennai west, Jaffna Deceased.
Thiruchittampalam Balasubramaniam of Vannarpennai West
Petitioner.

1. Gowri Ammah daughter of Balasubramaniam
2. Sivaloganathan son of Balasubramaniam
3. Sivagna Nathan son of Balasubramaniam
4. Subramaniam Thiruchittampalam all of do, 1st to 3rd respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-Litem the 4th Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, on the part of Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the abovenamed petitioner dated the 11th day of May 1944.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents for the purpose of this case and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner who was the widower of the deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested in the estate shall appear before this court on or before the 30th day of June 1944 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna, this 12th day of May 1944
Sgd. James Joseph

Drawn by District Judge
Sgd. M. R. Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner
O. 22 15 19)

ORDER NISI DECLARING
WILL PROVED & C.IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 219
In the matter of the Last will of the late Kasinather Nallathambay of Karainagar East Deceased.
Parupathippillai widow of Kasinathar Nallathambay of Karainagar East Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Leelavathy daughter of Nallathambay
2. Nallathambay Kunaratnam
3. Kamalavathy daughter of Nallathambay
4. Sivapackiam daughter of Nallathambay
5. Sivamany daughter of Nallathambay and
6. Asaipillai Arumugam and wife
7. Parupathippillai all of Karainagar East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th day of February 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the Last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the Will of the late Kasinather Nallathambay of Karainagar East filed of record in this case be and the same is hereby declared proved and the 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5th respondents abovenamed unless the respondents shall on or before the 17th day of March 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Parupathippillai widow of Kasinather Nallathambay of Karainagar East is the executor named in the said Will and that she is entitled to have Probate of the same issued to her unless the respondents shall on or before 15-5-44 show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this court.

The 22nd day of March 1944.

Sgd. James Joseph,
15-5-44 District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 5-6-44

Intd J. J.

5-6-44 D. J.
Time to show cause extended to 26-8-44

Intd. L. M. D. S.
D. J.

(O. 24 22 & 26)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE
FIRST INSTANCEIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 216/P.T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Sinniah Venkatchalam of Valvettiturai Deceased.
Metchumamma widow of Sinniah Venkatchalam of Valvettiturai
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge on the 1st day of May 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. N. Velayutham Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 28th day of April 1944 and affidavits of the Notary and of the witnesses dated 20th April 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will of Sinniah Venkatchalam dated the 16th day of October, 1943 and now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further ordered that the said petitioner be and is hereby declared the Executrix of the said Last Will and that as such she is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate of the same be issued to her accordingly.

The 1st day of May 1944.

(Sgd) L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

(O. 27, 22 & 26)

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