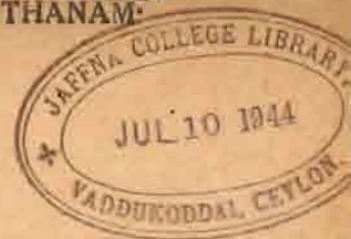


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor: A. V. Kulasingham, J. P., Advocate PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

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Manipay Hindu College

FOUNDATION DAY CELEBRATIONS

The annual Foundation Day celebrations of the Manipay Hindu College took place on the 4th inst.

Sheds were erected by the different houses around the playground and many items of athletic sports were gone through from 4 to 7 p.m.

The public meeting commenced at 7.30 p.m. with Mr. V. K. Nathan, Divisional Inspector of Schools, in the chair. Among the large audience were Messrs. A. Sellamuttu, M. B. E., K. Sundaram Pillai and S. Thingarajah, Directors, who had specially come from Colombo for the occasion.

Reports of the Religious, Literary, Arts and Sports sections of the College were read and prizes were distributed by Mrs. Nathan. It was announced that Mr. K. Sundarampillai, an Old Boy and Secretary to the Board of Directors, has donated Rs. 1500 towards the College Library.

The Chairman congratulated the college on its successful work for a third of a century, under purely indigenous management and paid a tribute to the Principal, Mr. Veerasingam. Continuing he said that although the present time demanded that people must concentrate on getting sufficient food to keep the body and soul together, education was an essential service and of every one's responsibility. The speaker stressed on the development of the free man by education, on the need to give equal opportunities for higher education for all on the responsibility of the teachers to build up children's thoughts and character and disapproved certain people's discouraging the value of examinations. He appealed to the students to do wide-reading and not to fall back in these days of severe competition.

Mr. Veerasingam proposed a vote of thanks. Orations, songs dances at intervals and acting of two scenes in English and Tamil at the end brought the proceedings to a close.

SELECTION OF D. R. O'S

To fill up five posts in Tamil Districts the first ten Tamil candidates out of those who sat for the last D. R. O. examination were interviewed at the Jaffna Kachcheri last Saturday by the Government Agent, the Home Minister and Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired Provincial Surgeon (the member representing the public).

Three of the ten candidates were graduates.

INDIA MUST BE FREE

Awakening of National Consciousness In China

From an Address To The Calcutta University by The Chinese Scholar Dr. Lin Yutang

NOW what business is it of mine whether India is free or not? The answer is that I am an intelligent man. The new isolationist will say that the world may be or should be cut up into different regional spheres within which none who is an outsider may intrude. The answer to that is that the modern world is not and cannot be constituted like that—that what affects one part of the world affects all. So my first answer is just intellectual curiosity; any modern mind is a mind that tries to know all that is happening in the outside world.

Is a small town in China's north-west, I was giving a lecture and some young girls asked me what was the meaning of the happenings in the Lebanon and the liberation of Syria. Why should a Chinese girl in far away Shensi be interested in happenings in Syria? What business is it of hers? Just the intellectual curiosity of a person living in the modern world. If the new isolationist is right, there should be no foreign news in Calcutta papers. What business is it of yours whether there is a coal strike in Wales or a race riot in Detroit, or a new oil field in Alaska?

But the real reason of my concern for the question of India arises from my understanding of the future peace of the world as it is going to be affected, as surely it will be, by the awakening and emergence of Asia. In other words, it arises from an historical view of the growing forces of the modern world. It is perfectly obvious to any thinking person that the inequality between Europe and Asia in the last century was due to an inequality of guns and weapons as well as due to Asia's backwardness in socio-political organization. It is equally obvious to anyone that, given a moderate intelligence, any modern nation will come up in time, and that no forces are going to stop this awakening of Asia. People whose minds were formed in the nineteenth century may imagine that nineteenth-century fabric could be maintained for all time—and that by sheer force of arms, but all their efforts will be futile for, the steady march of Asia cannot be stopped.

I have seen how it happens in China, this growing of national consciousness, and I have found it very largely a matter of the passage of time. The Chinese boys growing up in the nineteen-thirties are more nationalistic than the boys of the twenties, and men of forty and fifty who are leaders of Chinese politics and society today are more modern-minded than the leaders of

a decade ago. Just the passage of time slowly but inevitably brings that about. You cannot prevent the awakening of Asia unless you can prevent the Sun from rising in the east. To prevent Asia from becoming modern-minded and therefore nationally conscious is like preventing two connected reservoirs of water from seeking the same level. And that final equilibrium which will be reached will be nothing more or less than the independence of all the Asiatic nations. That is something which even the deepest-dyed diehard can do nothing about.

Yet India constitutes one of the major nations of the East. Asia cannot be free until the four hundred million Indians are free. One simply cannot deal with the future of world politics by neglecting such a large section of humanity. One can also certainly say that only with the free and equal and unconstrained co-operation of the East and the West can there be a true equilibrium of peace for the future world.

China's Fight Against Illiteracy

The following from *China Information Bulletin* will be read with interest.

China's fight against illiteracy has been intensified with the promulgation of a new public school law on March 15. School gates are thrown open wider than ever before, not only for millions of children but for illiterate adults as well. The law provides that all children between 6 and 12 years of age shall receive free basic education at public schools and in all counties there shall be one public school for every *pao*, which consists of 100 to 150 households. In every town or village one of the schools shall be a nucleus school to serve as a model for the rest in that locality.

Public schools are divided into two grades. There will be four years of study in the low primary school and two years in the high primary school. Illiterate adults are required to study in a low grade for four to six months, and in a high grade class for six to twelve months. This means that fathers and mothers who cannot read and write will once more have a chance to learn the Chinese characters, and their children can attend regular schools. There will be no tuition whereas at present children attending private schools in Chungking have to pay as much as N. C. \$1,000 a term per person.

Illiteracy has long been recognized as a blot on Chinese civilization. Efforts to wipe it out have been

MANICKAVASAGA SWAMIGAL GURU-OOJAH

The Gurupoojah of Manickavasaga Swamigal was celebrated at the Vivekananda Society premises Hill Street, Colombo on Saturday the 24th June 1944. Mr. C. Perumapillai, one of the Honorary Members of the Society presided. Proceedings commenced with puja at the Society Shrine Room followed by addresses on the life and teachings of the Swamigal by Pundit P. Krishnapillai and Vidwan V. M. Kanagasundarampillai. Prasadum was then distributed to those present and the meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram.

Under the auspices of the Vivekananda Society the Gurupoojah was also celebrated at the Saiva Mangayar Kalagam Hall, Wellawatta, on Sunday the 25th June 1944. Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. the president of the Society presided. After puja Pundit P. Krishnapillai and Pundit A. Periatthampillai delivered addresses on the life and work of Manickavasaga Swamigal. Items of devotional music were contributed by Mr. K. Kumarakulasingham, Miss Padma Kandasamy, Miss Kamala Kandasamy and Sangeetha Bhushanam S. Ratnasabapathy. Prasadum was also served to those present. After the address of the president, the meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram.

made in the last 50 years, but no effort has been so great and earnest as the five-year plan for mass education which started four years ago under the auspices of the Ministry of Education. In 1938 China's illiterate population totalled 380,000,000 according to statistics of the Ministry of Education. Of this number, 40,050,000 were children below six years of age, 74,250,000 children of school age (6 to 15), 79,430,000 people above 45, and 1,570,000 dumb, deaf, crippled or insane persons. By August, 1940, when the five-year plan was launched the number of illiterates between 15 and 45 was reduced approximately to 140,000,000 and that of children between 6 and 15 to 58,100,000.

At the beginning, the program called for the establishment of one public school for every three *pao*. There are now 27,635 nucleus schools and 191,646 *pao* schools. Under the new law, with every *pao* to have a school, there will be a greater chance for children and illiterate adults to receive basic education and enlightenment. The law will raise the intelligence level of the Chinese people in general, and particularly the inhabitants of Chinghai, Sinkian and Sikiang provinces where the proportion of ignorant people is high. Farmers among whom illiteracy is quite prevalent, will be benefited immensely.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that our rates of Advertisement have been increased by 50% from July 1, 1944, on account of the present high cost of printing.

THE MANAGER
"Hindu Organ" and
"Indusathanam"



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944.

THE LAND ARMY

ACCORDING TO THE 'TIMES of Ceylon', camps with brick walls, cement floors, and tiled or asbestos roofing, are being constructed for the Agricultural Labour Corps. The Minister of Agriculture and Lands is reported as saying that experience has shown that "unless satisfactory building accommodation designed on sanitary and hygienic lines is provided in the highly malarial areas in which these camps have to be built, it will be impossible to attract and maintain a labour force in a satisfactory state of health". The Minister is undoubtedly right in point of principle, but the fact that the capital expenditure on the buildings and the tools will amount approximately to Rs. 9,500,000 is bound to make the tax-payers uneasy. Even in these days of inflation Rs. 9,500,000 is a big sum. Included in this item is the cost of 200 vehicles to transport supplies of labour from the camps to the places of work. In this respect, the Minister is following the example of the military authorities who provide their own transport for labourers. This is, however, unavoidable in the case of military work, but the same thing cannot be said of farm work which the Government proposes to assist with its Land Army. Which would be more economical—the multiplication of camps even on the lines suggested by the Minister in every area where assistance is needed or the transport of members of the Land Army by motor vehicles with its attendant cost of drivers' wages, fuel, repairs and all the other worries inseparable from motor transport? It is hardly necessary to point out that the plan envisaged by the Minister means that we must have an army within the Land Army. It will be a small army, of course, but it will contribute its own

quota to the drain on the revenue. In fairness to the Minister, however, it must be said that mobility has its advantages. A Land Army tied down to a particular spot may not be as useful as one which can be transported to a given spot at a moment's notice. And the need for mobility is the direct consequence of the Minister's idea of forming a Land Army out of whatever materials he can get and then dumping it anywhere as the need arises. But then, can it be formed otherwise? Is recruitment possible in the jungle areas where the services of the Land Army are most needed? Judging from the recent statement by the Government Agent of the North-Central Province, we do not think so. In most of these malarial tracts labour is scarce. There used to be formerly settlements of Indian labourers who had been originally recruited by the Government and who had later on drifted to farm work. With the free flow of labour from India, these settlements attracted more labourers from India. Most of these labourers are experts in their own way. For ridging, removing ant-hills, cutting channels, and the like, the Minister will find it difficult to procure equally efficient labour in Ceylon. The attitude of the Ministry towards Indian labour and the reactions of the Government of India have entirely upset the economy of these tracts in regard to labour, and a Land Army is perhaps the only way out of the difficulty created by the Ministers themselves. We fully agree with Mr. D. S. Senanayake when he says: "The inadequate provision made in the past for proper housing, feeding, clothing, health, and sanitation has been the main cause of the failure to maintain labour in these areas on which millions of rupees have been spent on irrigation and agricultural works and the successful continuance of which is now being endangered solely owing to inadequate permanent labour." But, has the Minister also satisfied himself that, given all these things, the Ceylonese labourer will rise up to the occasion? Is there any cure for chronic home-sickness, and the preference for an easy and quiet life which is the bane of our labourers? Will he succeed in hammering these unpromising elements into a Land Army pulsating with life and willing and able to do the work for which it is intended? To be candid, we are not quite sure that there is not something visionary about the whole enterprise, but, Mr. Senanayake will make the experiment and find things out for himself. Though we have criticised his views sometimes in these columns, we feel that he is one who deserves to succeed. If he fails, his failure will be a disastrous set-back to agriculture.

Notes and Comments

Free Implements For Cultivators

We understand that the Acting Director of Agriculture, during his recent visit to Jaffna, expressed surprise at Manipay and Uduvil that free distribution of implements had not been made in Jaffna whereas the other provinces had been favourably treated. The fault perhaps lay with the people rather than with the Government. Many in Jaffna did not know that the Government was assisting peasants by giving implements free of cost to encourage food production, and they have not asked for help. Our Government Agent explained at a public meeting in Manipay, last week when the observation of the Director of Agriculture was brought to his notice that a thousand mamooties were ordered by the J. S. Kachcheri but only one hundred and fifty were received, out of which one hundred were allotted to Valigamam West. This shows that cultivators in the other divisions of the Jaffna District have not brought pressure to bear on the Government, and their Headmen also have not represented the farmers' requirements to the higher authorities. Valigamam West has still a Managar, and he is one who was formerly an agricultural officer, whereas most other divisions have Divisional Revenue Officers. Is this the reason why Government is losing touch with the peasants? However, there is a network of Village Committees with elected members and elected chairmen and it is clearly their duty to represent to the Government the wants of their villages and to see that they obtain what they want.

Want of Agricultural Instructors

The Uduvil Rural Centre presented an excellent memorandum to the Director of Agriculture setting out the wants of the Parish and giving valuable suggestions. When the Centre complained that Agricultural Instructors have of late been withdrawn from the district, the Director of Agriculture is reported to have said that at present there was a shortage of trained men, and his Department sent out the few who were available to areas which needed their services most. The Department's view also was, he said, that Jaffna farmers knew their work so well that they hardly needed the advice of Instructors, and that was why the available Instructors had been sent to other provinces.

This news is indeed surprising. Has the Jaffna farmer taken to scientific agriculture so much that he has become an expert and there is nothing more for him to learn? Or, is it that the Instructors turned out by the Department are so incapable of teaching anything new to the Jaffna farmer and showing by demonstration that application of science and modern methods and modern implements will enable him to achieve better results? Are not the present day ploughs and the well-sweeps used by the Jaffna farmer as old as Manu? Again, if there is a shortage of Instructors why is the Department of Agriculture not taking steps to enlarge their school at Peradeniya and take in more young men for training? Cannot a leaf be taken from the Madras Government which has doubled the number of admis-

sions to the Coimbatore Agricultural College to cope with the demand for trained officers in the Grow-More-Food-Campaign? In a message sent only ten days ago by Lord Wavell to the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of India His Excellency said on the problem of trained personnel:

"There are two ways in which we can make progress. We can bring more land under cultivation; and we can make better use of the land we cultivate already. The first of these methods is obviously important, and in considering it, you will also doubtless remember the need for extending our forests and preserving and perhaps extending our grazing grounds. It is to the second method that I wish to draw particular attention, because, although you are concerned principally with post-war development, your advice on this method will have an important bearing on our wartime food problem. The use of all possible sources of irrigation, the supply of manure, the supply of improved seed, and protection against pests and diseases must be vital elements both in our short-term and in our long-term programmes. I am confident that we have behind us a great deal of knowledge, the fruits of many years of research work. The toughest part of the problem will be to translate this knowledge into action. Much has been done already, but our districts are not adequately staffed, and I shall not be satisfied until we are organized both at the centre and in the provinces, so that there is an agricultural plan not only for each district but for each village or group of villages.

"The crux of the problem is trained personnel: You may think that it is impossible to expand and reorganize the provincial agricultural departments thoroughly enough or quickly enough to get early results, but I suggest you consider what has been done in industry during the war. We cannot produce in a few months scores and hundreds of men with degrees and diplomas—we need them and must set about training them now—but we can surely produce, for the immediate future, improved staffs of practical men who can get our agricultural drive going. I should like to see selected land-owner-men of education and modern ideas about agriculture—taking part either as temporary officials, or as the trainers of the subordinate staff. I am sure, we need bold practical training schemes, with the courses simplified, so that we may make a real start in the field.

"There also seems to me to be here a great opportunity for young India: for the many thousands of ardent young men, who believe in India's future, who have a country background and upbringing, and have received university education; they could do no greater service to India than to qualify themselves by a course of training to assist the Government in their plans for the agricultural development of India.

"I wish the Committee all success in their vitally important deliberations. If they can produce a practical and progressive plan by which we can increase our agricultural production not only after the war, but now, they will have rendered a great service."

Letters to the Editor

EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Sir.—When the proposal for free education is mooted, the cry is raised that there are many who do not receive any education at all. "Compulsory" education can be made really compulsory by prosecuting those who employ, except on school holidays, children who are within the age of compulsory education in addition to prosecuting the parents of such children. We are led to infer that this method will be really effective since the prosecution of owners of palmyrah and coconut trees for allowing toddy-tappers to tap toddy from their trees without Government licence has had a deterrent effect on illicit tapping.

The qualification of one who gets out of training college as a teacher, or the qualification of one who holds a teacher's certificate is only an elementary qualification to befit him for a teacher's appointment. Elapse of a certain number of years and mere recommendation from inspectors and managers of schools are quite inadequate to give promotion to a teacher from a lower to a higher grade. It is by employing teachers who receive promotion on such grounds that the progress of schools is impaired and remains in a deplorable condition. The standard of knowledge of students coming out of such schools is not equal to that of students who come out of schools which employ efficient teachers.

It is observed that in many Government-aided public schools managers employ their relatives and sons of friends as teachers. This amounts to nepotism and favouritism. Such teachers possess the minimum of qualification which would satisfy the Department of Education. Such managers maintain these schools chiefly as institutions for enabling such relatives or sons of friends to earn their bread. The new Education regulations should contain provision to compel the manager to employ well-qualified teachers.

The regulations should also contain provisions for grading the teachers e.g. from 2nd Class to 1st Class and then to Special Class. There should be an efficiency bar for teachers to get promotion from a lower grade to a higher grade. Not only should the teacher get the lapse of time and the recommendations of the Department of education and the manager of his school, but he should also pass an examination conducted by the Government to qualify himself for a higher grade. The qualifications required in examinations should be:

- (a) ability to take charge of schools;
- (b) general knowledge on current affairs of the world;
- (c) initiative and ability for organising and conducting the affairs of the school; and
- (d) knowledge in additional subjects such as music, dramas, concerts, art, etc.

The standard of knowledge in these subjects should be higher and higher as the grades rise.

Such efficiency bar examinations will give an opportunity to intelligent teachers to shine in the schools in which they teach and earn better salaries and keep down the unintelligent teachers in the lower grades and save the waste of a lot of money by the Department of Education. This scheme will benefit to three parties: the students,

the intelligent teachers, and the Government.

I write these from observations and experience as a person interested in a school.

It is very essential that parents' associations should be formed throughout Ceylon, that the Department of Education should encourage the formation of such associations, and that such associations should have a central organisation for the whole Island. The Education Department should give due recognition to the views of the parents' associations. Such parents' associations must not have among their members managers of schools and teachers, as the managers and teachers have their own associations and care more for their own welfare than for the welfare of the students. Even in the capacity of parents, managers of schools and teachers should not be allowed to become members of parents' associations. A headman of a particular locality should not be allowed to become a member of a parents' association in that locality as his influence would have deterrent effect on the free exercise of the other members, discretion.

Religious education of each student in his faith must be made compulsory and should be taught by a teacher professing the faith which he teaches in each school. There should be special teachers to teach religion; and to meet their salaries an annual grant at a certain rate per student should be given by the Government. Travelling religious teachers may be employed to teach a religion which has only a few adherents at certain schools. Higher education without religious knowledge will sharpen the brutal side of man and countless evils will result.

The State should bear the cost of free education whatever the cost may be. Free education is necessary to produce better citizens at the earliest opportunity. Countries of the West have advanced very much in worldly affairs owing to the promotion of education. And if Ceylon is to have any progress in line with those countries it must smelt the masses by education. Free education is the only means to have rapid progress. If the principle of untouchability is to be effectively relaxed and if adult franchise is to be retained free education is necessary. The progress that may be achieved in self-government within a decade or two by means of free education cannot be achieved without free education even after many hundreds of years in Ceylon. The Rev. S. K. Bunker said at a public meeting in Batticaloa that free education was given up to and including high school stage in the U. S. A.

The poor children who receive free education will be under deep obligation and gratitude to those who mooted and supported the free education movement.

Broader minded electors expect the State Councillors to give their hearty support to the free education scheme.

Yours etc.,
V Kandiah,

Araly South,
26.6.44.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Dr. K. Kanagasabapathy, Medical Registrar, Jaffna, has taken residence at "Ratnamalikai" Anaipanthiyadi 237, Navanturai Rd., Jaffna and has his office there.

PADDY CULTIVATORS' MEETING AT KADDUDAI

At a public meeting of the farmers of Kaddudai and the adjoining villages organised by the Youth Progressive Society held recently the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

That the farmers of Kaddudai and neighbouring villages assembled strongly urge the government to pay an enhanced price of Rs 10- per bushel for the paddy purchased under I. P. S. from the Jaffna farmer, since he has to incur greater expenditure in the course of cultivation than his more fortunate brother in the mainland who can raise two crops a year.

That this meeting is of opinion that the present allowance of 50 bushel per cultivator is totally inadequate for the Jaffna farmer as he has to depend on one and that too uncertain crop for the year, and therefore it earnestly requests the Government to raise the measure to 100 bushels.

That this meeting requests the Minister of Agriculture to help the cultivator to obtain at controlled prices the implements necessary for farming.

ORDER NISI

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

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramania Iyer Sivasamikkurukkal of Thunnalai North Deceased. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 191/P.T.

Sivasamykurukkal Yokeswara Sarma of Thunnalai North Va. Petitioner, Subramania Iyer Muttusamy Iyer of Thunnalai North presently of Pillaiyar Kovil Thambalakamam Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 6th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. C. Kulaveerasingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out letters of administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall appear before this court on the 15th day of June 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 15th day of May 1944.
Sgd. L. W. de Silva, Ad. J. District Judge.
Extended for 13th July 1944.
Intld. L. W. De S.
A. D. J.
15-6-44
(O. 33. 3)

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(Mis. 53. 3.)

MATRIMONIAL

RAJASOORIAR— THILLYAMPALAM

The marriage of Mr. C. Rajasooriar, Teacher, Jaffna Hindu College, and son of Mudaliar S. Chellappah of Vannarpannai West with Miss Annalakshmi Tillyampalam, daughter of Mr. A. Tillyampalam, Town Overseer, Jaffna, (late of Ratnapura) took place on Saturday last, at the bride's residence, "Thillavasa", Sangarathai, Vaddukodai. A reception was held at "Mangalopathy", the bridegroom's residence at Aiyanarkovilady, Jaffna, on the next day. The wedding and reception were largely attended.

SARAVANAPAVAN—VELAUDAR

The marriage of Mr. C. Saravanapavan, Teacher, Malavarayar School, Puttur, and son of Mr. Cathiravelu, of Kalviyankadu, Nalloor, with Miss Maheswary, daughter of late Mr. A. Velaudar, Overseer, Akuressa, took place on Saturday the 1st inst. at the bride's residence at Navalay. The bride is a niece of Pundit K. K. Natarajan A.S. Editor, 'Inthusatbanam' and grand daughter of Mr. S. Thambiah Upathiyayar.

JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI DAY 29th July, 1944.

Sir O. E. Goonetilleke, the Civil Defence Commissioner has kindly consented to be the chief guest at the Lunch. (No Dinner This Time)

Please remit your subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. E. S. Jeyarajah, **K. S. Jeyasingam** Hony. Secretary
Navaly 5-7-44
Mis. 67. 6)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 241 In the matter of the estate of the late Thankamuttu wife of Muttupillai Kandiah of Evinai

Deceased. Naranar Eliathamby of Evinai Vs. Petitioner, 1. Kathirappillai wife of Naranar Eliathamby 2. Muttupillai Kandiah both of Evinai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of April 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 22nd day of May 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of May 1944.
Sgd. James Joseph District Judge
Time to show cause is extended for 10-7-44
Sgd. J. J.
O. 36. 3) 22.5.44

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(Mis. 60, 1-7-44—30-9-44)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA (Held at Pt. Pedro) Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 247 P. T.

In the matter of the Last will and Testament of Paramu Thambirajah of Puloly West Deceased
Paramu Muttucumaru of Puloly West Va. Petitioner.

1. Wallipillai daughter of Thambirajah
2. Thambirajah Canagasooriam
3. Thambirajah Oumaraswamy
4. Thambirajah Subramasiam
5. Ponnachchippillai widow of Thambirajah all of Puloly West Respondents

1-4 respondents are minors by then G. A. L. the 5th respondent.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner abovesaid coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 2nd of June 1944 in the presence of Messrs Kandaya and Maitvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner dated 21st June 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will be admitted to probate and the Petitioner declared Executor of the said Last Will and probate be issued for him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of July 1944 show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of June 1944,
Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Additional District Judge.
(O. 34. 3)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 252.
In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sinnachchippillai wife of Thamocharampillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West Deceased.

- Thamocharampillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West Va. Petitioner.
1. Ponnampalam Sharmaratnam of Tellippalai West
 2. Naranapillai Ponnampalam of Tellippalai West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 24th and 29th day of May 1944 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the abovesaid 1st Respondent minor for the purpose of representing him and of protecting his interests in this case and that Letters of administration in respect of abo. a Estate be granted to the petitioner unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person

shall on or before the 13th day of July 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1944

(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
District Judge
O. 32. 3)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 247
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanther Saumugam of Thiranelveli, Jaffna, deceased.
Saumugam Sivagurusathe of Thiranelveli Va. Petitioner.

- (1) Saumugam Sivabramanian
- (2) Maheswari, daughter of Saumugam
- (3) Saumugam Jegannathan
- (4) Vijayalochumy daughter of Saumugam, all of ditto Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esq. District Judge of Jaffna, in the presence of Mr. V. S. Nudamjith on the part of the petitioner; and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors. The abovesaid 2nd to 4th respondents, to represent them in this action and that letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be issued to the petitioner, unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on May 22, 1944, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

James Joseph,
District Judge.
April 22, 1944
Extended for James Joseph,
District Judge
July 10, 1944.

NOTICE.

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuttis mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a co-operative retail store from Monday, the 10th to 16th July 1944 (both days inclusive).

- (1) Tamarind 40s per head
 - (2) Grid Dhall 4 " "
2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.
- Sgd. E. B. Tisoverasinghe,
for Govt. Agent N. P.

(S. 43. 6. 7-44)

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Unrivalled for strength and durability and absorb the least quantity of water during heavy rains. Ask the numerous users for their opinion. Sold on permit issued by the Controller of prices.

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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,
(V. 164. A. 21-11-41—20 11-44.) (T's) Shroff.

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WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	61.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

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