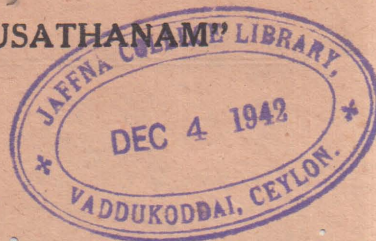


THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Next Viceroy

Lord Linlithgow's successor as Viceroy is to be announced soon, says the "Daily Express" political correspondent. "The Prime Minister," it declares, "is submitting a name to the King and the choice is likely to be a surprise." He adds that a further change in the Government may result.

If Authorised Dealers Profiteer

If any authorised distributor or wholesale dealer appointed under the rationing schemes is found guilty by a Court of Law of selling any commodity whatever in excess of the control price or of giving short measure, the Deputy Food Controller will cancel his registration and either redistribute his clientele among other registered dealers or appoint a new man.

Co-operative Food Supply Stores

In connection with plans for the better supply and distribution of food in the Island, Government has decided that co-operative stores should be started as rapidly as possible throughout the Island, that this movement be entrusted to the Co-operative Department, that the Co-operative Department be provided with special staff for the work at the expense of the Civil Defence Commissioner, that the new stores be given every possible facility by Government in obtaining their supplies.

Revenue and Expenditure

In the first month of the present financial year (October), the excess of revenue over expenditure, according to the Treasury, was five and half million rupees, which, however, is a million less than the excess in the corresponding month of 1941. The approximate revenue for October was seventeen and three-quarter million rupees and the approximate expenditure, twelve and quarter million rupees. The revenue in October, 1942, was two million rupees more than in October, 1941, and the expenditure three million rupees more.

Opening of Steel Mill

The steel-rolling factory, the third industrial project of the Department of Industries, will be opened today. The earlier projects are the plywood factory opened in November, 1941, and the leather tannery opened in July this year. These projects are financed by a vote of Rs 3 million released from the Rs. 100 million loan. The working capital of the factory is Rs. 125,000 for the first six months. The amount provided for erection of the mill was Rs. 275,000.

THE CRAZE FOR FOREIGN DEGREES

A PLEA FOR SHEDDING THIS INFERIORITY COMPLEX

BY SIR C. V. RAMAN

(In his Convocation Address at the Madras University)

AS one who has been assigned the duty of addressing the graduates to-day, let me, in the first place, congratulate you on this occasion in your life. I assure you that this is a great occasion. It is a fashion nowadays to decry Indian Universities. We hear so much to-day about Capital and Labour, about Maxism and Capitalism and about basic industries and so on, and here I should like to make a confession of my own faith. I have been a teacher for 25 years and I say this advisedly that the true wealth of a nation consists not in the stored-up gold in its coffers and the banks or in the factories, but in the intellectual and physical strength of the men and women and children of the country. The greatest industry, the key industry, of a nation is the production and diffusion of knowledge. You are the products of the greatest key industry of the country. There is no nobler work for a man or an institution than to bring up a young generation in health and strength and in the vigour of intellectual and physical activity.

I have lived long enough in this world to know that the present generation of young men in this world do not stand in need of any advice, especially, when that advice is given free and gratuitously. But let me, as a farmer in the garden of youth, express a few thoughts which come uppermost in my mind.

The Foreign Education Fad

I do not wish to be unjust, but I think there is in the mind of many Indians a feeling that Indian universities may be good but not good enough or not quite so good as they ought to be. Before the war, as you know, a great many young Indians went abroad to Great Britain, France America and other parts of the world, to study in universities there. Behind all this there was a kind of abstract feeling that we must send our young men to Oxford, Cambridge or Paris if we want to give them the best. Parents and young men shared that belief. I have been told that, at a rough estimate something like a crore of rupees was spent annually by students from various parts of India studying in various universities abroad. What a pity! I do not decry the idealism and the thirst for knowledge, so far as these were the motives underlying their going abroad, but one cannot help deploring the state of affairs which made such a thing necessary. If you study the budgets of our universi-

ties, you will realise, with the same feeling with which I regard this vast expenditure of money abroad, that even half that amount, Rs. 50 lakhs, would mean a vast addition to the resources in staff, laboratories, libraries and other equipment to our universities here. That being so, it is but right, I think, to ask if India is getting the value for the vast outpouring of her money each year? I say it with due deliberation and sense of responsibility, that I hold all that money as literally wasted. I do not for a moment, let me repeat, seek to decry the great universities of Great Britain and other countries. But, what we are concerned with now is this: Do Indian students really benefit by going to that environment to the extent they think they do, and can they not do just as well and even better still by staying here if all the money were used here? To that question, there can be only one answer.

"A Vicious Circle"

Believe me, graduates and Senators, I say with a due sense of responsibility, that no country in the world and no people should continue to believe that their own teachers, their own institutions, their own scientific Chairs and Academies are inferior to those of other countries. Can we ever hope to see anything achieved unless we shed this complex? If we want our institutions to be great and rise to eminence, we must lay aside such beliefs and refuse to accept the proposition that Calcutta, Madras or Allahabad is inferior to Oxford or Cambridge or any other university in the world. I will go further, as a teacher pleading for understanding, I am prepared to quote any number of examples to show that Indians who have stayed here and worked at our universities and used the opportunities present here, have done infinitely better and shown more real originality than many of those who went abroad. I do not say that a few who did go abroad have not really benefited; but, I do maintain that if they had stayed here, they would have benefited more, certainly not less. I feel strongly that it is up to you and every one interested in the future of Indian education to try and make our institutions—I include here the Universities and everything connected with the advancement of learning—the very best in the world. If we find the resources wanting, let us try to make up. Let us try to make the institutions

PREPARING THE NEXT BUDGET

TREASURY CIRCULAR EMPHASISES ECONOMY

The Executive Committees of the State Council have been asked to complete the consideration of the Budget estimates for the next financial year (1943-44) before the end of March in order to enable the Board of Ministers to give the fullest consideration to ways and means of balancing the Budget.

The Treasury, in a circular on the subject, enjoins the strictest adherence to financial orders on the subject and points out the urgent need for economy.

The past financial year closed with a deficit of Rs. 7,181,485 and there are no indications that a deficit would not recur at the close of the present financial year.

According to Regulations

Heads of departments are reminded that non-observance of financial regulations relating to the preparation of the Budget in previous years has caused great inconvenience to the Ministers and the Treasury, and that there should be no repetition of it in the future.

Heads of departments have been requested to observe the following requirements in the preparation of Estimates:

- (1) No new posts should be created;
- (2) there should be no increase of recurrent expenditure—a reduction of it should be aimed at;
- (3) travelling should be reduced to a minimum;
- (4) purchase of typewriters and other equipment should be avoided;
- (5) there should be great economy in the use of paper and stationery;
- (6) No votes should be included in the Estimates for obtaining articles made from steel, brass, piping, etc., unless there is a certainty of the materials being obtainable.

the best—we should not be satisfied with anything less than the best. What will be the result? Instead of a great many of our young men going out of the country, they will remain here and strive to advance our reputation and that will make us strive for more good things.

"The moment we believe that the right thing to do is to send our young men abroad, we come to believe also that the right thing is to have men with foreign degrees as teachers, professors, and for other places. It is a vicious circle. I should, therefore, put it before my young friends that their aim must be to reach the highest in the field of scholarship and learning by remaining and studying in Indian Universities, and I am sure they can achieve their ambition.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1942.

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT the tide has turned. From all parts of the front, from Russia, North Africa, the Pacific Islands, comes the news of heartening events. The frontiers of deliverance, as Mr. Churchill happily put it in his last speech, have not yet been reached, but it is becoming clearer day by day that the perils that beset the British people and their friends during the last few years have now been surmounted. In Russia the enemy is being steadily driven back by the heroic Russian Army. The invaders have been trapped in pockets that only remain to be cleaned out. For the second time Hitler's amateur strategy has failed. In North Africa the Allied forces are pressing on relentlessly towards Tunis and it is likely that Bizerta has been cut off by land. The Eighth Army is still advancing. Italy is being given a taste of British and American bombing which will make the Italians feel that, if there was any miscalculation in this war, it was on the side of Hitler and Mussolini.

But, as the Prime Minister rightly said, "Africa is no halting place. It is not a seat, but a springboard. We shall use Africa to come to close grips". As soon as Tunis and Bizerta, the only remaining strongholds of the Axis in North Africa, are occupied, the Italian people will begin to feel the full offensive power of the British and American air force in their own homes, factories and harbours. Already, according to the Prime Minister, centres of war industry in Northern Italy are being subjected to harder treatment than any of the British cities experienced in the winter of 1940. This is only the prelude to invasion. Men and material are being assembled in North Africa for this enterprise, and it is more than likely that, if all goes well, Italy will in the near future receive shattering blows by land, sea and air. Even then, the war will not end. It will end only with the complete defeat of Germany and Japan. This is why Mr. Churchill, while taking note of the Allied victories, urges the need for still greater effort and discipline. The tide has no doubt turned, but complete victory will still take time.

In his speech Mr Churchill referred to the future of

Europe. While it is to be hoped that Europe will not again be allowed to fall back into the abyss, one would have expected Mr. Churchill to say that Asia too would share in the benefit of a post-war settlement in Europe. This war, as Mr. Willkie has reminded us, is a grand coalition of peoples fighting for a common cause. It is unfortunate that Mr. Churchill can think only of Europe.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Democracy and Local Bodies

IN a speech at Negombo, Mr. E. W. Kannangara, Commissioner of Local Government, said that the road to the goal of self-government is a hard and difficult one and that the mere passing of a few statutes will not carry the people to that goal. Mr. Kannangara advocated the teaching of "Civics" in schools so that every boy or girl passing through these schools will be able to take his or her proper place in a democratic institution. It is hardly necessary to say that we agree with every word of what the Minister has said. Legislation alone, however plentiful, will not teach people the rights and duties of citizenship. If, however, Mr. Kannangara thinks that the teaching of "civics" is going to produce, by itself, a generation of public-spirited men and women mindful of their rights and duties, he is greatly mistaken. Mr. Kannangara himself wants local associations to be formed "which would reflect the popular will". And, what is the popular will like in Ceylon just now? We should like the Minister to analyse his own thoughts more closely on this point.

The Popular Will

YOU need centuries of tradition of the right sort, education, and temperament to produce a popular will which will be of any use to anybody. The teaching of "civics" alone cannot do it. Where the national tradition has not been constructive but has shown a marked trend towards parasitism of the worst type that took count of only the earnings of the day, it is somewhat difficult to evolve a popular will which will confer any lasting benefit on the society victimised by the exponents of that will. Mr. Kannangara and his colleagues believe that they know the popular will in Ceylon at the present moment. But, do they? All that they know is the concentrated urge of a crowd of parasites who are agreed only on one thing—that the public is too good a thing to be allowed to think for itself. To have a popular will, there must be such a thing as public opinion. And what chance is there that, in the conditions of today, when practically everyone is an ap-

plicant for some sort of job either inside the Government or outside it, the people of this country are likely to develop any public opinion in the near future, the teaching of "civics" notwithstanding? One reason why the Board of Ministers is tolerated in Ceylon is due to the fact that there is no public opinion worth mentioning. The Ministerial yard-measure is fast reducing everything, including the University, to the level of a pompous, profit-taking mediocrity which knows just enough to mouth the wisdom of the Greeks and the Romans.

Agricultural Expansion

IN the interesting article appearing in another column, Mr. R. C. Proctor has a good deal to say, which is undoubtedly correct, on Mr. D. S. Senanayake's policy towards agriculture. Grandiose schemes, devoid of appreciable results, will not help the cause of agriculture in Ceylon. Our people are too sophisticated to betake themselves to the land without satisfying themselves that the land offers them advantages not to be had elsewhere. We differ, however, from Mr. Proctor's views with regard to the development of the jungle tracts, which, we agree, presents certain difficulties, but these are difficulties which have to be overcome if the real problems of agriculture are to be solved. Mr. Proctor's views remind us of one such problem. Take Jaffna, for instance. Here we have an ancient system of agriculture, and we have a community which, however much it may be drawn towards the prospects of cash by the pressure of present circumstances, has a fundamental bias towards agriculture. But Jaffna's problem is not merely agricultural: it is an economic problem too. At present rates, good paddy land will fetch anything between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 7,000 per acre. It would require a fortune to buy a modest holding—even if land is available for sale, which we doubt—but what is going to be the return on a capital outlay of Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 7,000 per acre? The only solution seems to be expansion beyond the narrow confines of the Jaffna peninsula into irrigable areas where land is to be had for a reasonable and economically possible value. We dare say there are many parts of Ceylon that are in the same position as Jaffna. We take it that it is these conditions that have determined Mr. Senanayake's attitude towards agricultural expansion. What we want today is land and water at reasonable rates. Mr. Senanayake has done well to encourage schemes to provide these two indispensable things for those who need them.

Temples as Centres of Culture

OPENING a conference of trustees of temples and mutts in South India, Mr. T.

Austin, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, observed that one of the objects of the conference was to improve the condition of temples and mutts which, in the old days, had been seats of learning but which had now deteriorated for various reasons. The real problem, said Mr. Austin, was to revive what was possible and what was good, consonant with the conditions and ideas of modern life. The suggestions made by Mr. Austin for the improvement of temples and seats of learning cannot but be of interest to the Hindus of Ceylon. One suggestion of his deserves special mention. "Classes", said Mr. Austin, "can be organised for training the priests and hymnists on traditional lines with, at the same time, some general modern education. The philosophical schools of India have long attracted modern savants and there are chairs for Oriental philosophy in almost all the important Universities of the West. But the Vaishnavite and Saivite Philosophies of South India remain as yet so many sealed books. New light can be thrown on these. Is it not the primary duty of the temples and mutts to publish and explain them to the world and at the same time to train scholars in these philosophies?" Mr. Austin's appeal should find a response in the hearts of all Hindus in Ceylon. It is true that temples exist primarily for purposes of worship. The conditions of modern life require that they should also become centres of Hindu culture.

India and Ceylon

SIR Baron Jayatilaka's bland denial of anti-Indian measures in Ceylon has not been accepted at its face value by some prominent Indians. One of these is Mr. D. M. Vora, President of the Indian Rice Merchants' Association of Ceylon. Mr. Vora has resided in Ceylon for over fifteen years, and he asserts, in the course of a statement to the Press, that there has been "systematic anti-Indian campaign" by the Board of Ministers. We are glad, however, to have Mr. Vora's assurance that the population of Ceylon have no anti-Indian feelings, but that only a small section of politicians are encouraging a policy of discrimination. As we have urged often in these columns, the least the Ministers can now do to improve matters is to utilise the services of Sir Baron Jayatilaka to arrive at a reasonable settlement with India. Sir Baron is an ideal Ambassador for the purpose. We hope that, at least in future, the Board of Ministers will see the wisdom of adopting a more conciliatory attitude towards Indian business men who had in the past imported all the food Ceylon needed. It would appear from Mr. Vora's statement that the Indian merchants have a grievance against the Ceylon Government.

MR. MAHADEVA ELECTED

Minister for Home Affairs

Mr. A. Mahadeva was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs yesterday.

He secured five votes against Mr. Amarasuriya's three.

The Political Correspondent of the 'Times of Ceylon' writes in yesterday's paper:—

The voting was by secret ballot, but it might with confidence be surmised as follows:—

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Messrs. H. F. Parfitt, David Wanigasekera and E. W. Abeyagunasekera.

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, Messrs. E. R. Thambimuttu and H. A. Gunasekera.

Mr. Mahadeva is the only non Sinhalese member of the Board of Ministers

"The country should be congratulated on this election," was the comment of Sir Baron as he came out of the Committee Room. "Well done, Maha!" was the chorus that rang from a group of State Councillors who anxiously waited outside—Messrs. George E. de Silva, F. H. Griffith, R. S. S. Gunawardene, D. M. Rajapakse and H. L. Ratwatte.

Until early this morning caavassing went on with vigour. It is said that 14 representative men from the Weligama constituency came all the way to bring pressure upon Mr. David Wanigasekera, their member in the State Council, but Mr. Wanigasekera was prepared even to resign his seat rather than do what he thought was not fair.

Mr. E. W. Abeyagunasekera maintained his position as "king-maker" even though in this instance he had to share the honour with Mr. Wanigasekera.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Amarasuriya that under Article 9 of the State Council Order-in-Council, Sir Baron, "having accepted office under Government," had ipso facto ceased to be a member of the Council, according to Article 15 of the Order-in-Council.

Mr. Amarasuriya, who had come armed with legal opinion, maintained that the State Council had made monetary provision for Sir Baron's appointment from December 1st and that Sir Baron had accepted office and that the appointment had been approved by India.

The Deputy Speaker (Mr. Susanta de Fonseka), who presided, held that a point of order could be raised only on a point of procedure. The point raised by Mr. Amarasuriya was a question of law and as such should be raised elsewhere.

Thereupon the members present, including Mr. Amarasuriya who raised the objection, took part in the voting. Yesterday evening five members of the Executive Committee informed the Secretary that they would not attend the meeting today as a protest against Sir Baron's decision to take part in the voting. Today they were all present!

A meeting of the Board of Ministers was held shortly before noon and Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands was elected vice-Chairman.

FOR SALE

Cocunut Estate 43 acres with Bungalow: 36 acres fully planted and bearing close to Point Pedro, Kodigam Road Perfect Title based on Crown Grant.

For further particulars apply to:

K. SIVASANGARAM,
Proctor & Notary,
Karaveddi.

(Mis. 159. 3 & 7-12-42.)

THE PLIGHT OF OUR AGRICULTURE

II

THERE is no question that the Hon'ble the Minister has done his best in the last 11 years to carry out his plans for the improvement of indigenous agriculture. In his recent talk at Negombo, he recounted what he had done to reconstruct and renovate the stupendous irrigation works of old. Admirable though his efforts were, it is depressing to contemplate the poverty of results and the vastness of expenditure. Like the Archeological Department engaging itself in setting fallen buildings and broken structures of ancient times *in situ*, so also has the Hon'ble Minister put in form the ruined tanks of old. The difficulty is how to find suitable men to take up lands under the tanks for cultivation. The Minister proposes to solve the problem by offering ready-made farms, constructed, stocked, built on at State expense, to would-be farmers. Even if the money on the project be available from the already depleted Treasury would he be sure of getting the proper type of families, i.e., families with agricultural bias? On the same line of thinking, the Minister had heavy rice mills erected at great cost, but the required quantity of paddy to set them at work is not forthcoming.

A Vital Difference

It is a vain ambition to seek to stage the scenes of the time of Emperor Prakramabahu the great. The great King held his Court at Pollanaruwa when Prakrama Samdura, the city tank, was constructed. The basic civilisation of his time was agricultural, the people were several times more numerous, the texture of society was different, the economic outlook was of a different kind. The character of people, their loyalties, their conception of *dhamma* which imported force and motive to secular life were different from what we see today to characterise our people. When conditions are different, reactions to similar application of stimulus cannot be similar.

With a fraction of expenditure of money and attention, so far flung on desolate and sparsely populated jungle areas, our village population could have been set on their feet. Each village has attached to it a tank and a tract of paddy field as indispensable part of the village. In many places, the area for cultivation could be enlarged. By birth and vocation the villagers are paddy cultivators and they are inseparably attached to their vocation. Labour is plentiful, but neglected by government, left to their own resources for centuries and ground down by Malaria and poverty their capacity for exertion is limited. In the last 10 years, their condition has worsened. They are hedged with harassing, irksome rules, the effect of which was to dispirit and rob them of their initiative. They are made to go round in supplication through a maze of hierarchy of officials even to get permission to repair their own tank at their own expense. The D. R. O. is a new institution. His power and purpose is mystifying. The new-fangled local self-government institutions have affected their subservience to the local Mudalalis, often adventurers from and near Colombo who have grown fat through means of starting boutiques for exploiting the ignorant villagers. If this large rural population—the present-day representatives of our ancient peasantry—had been assisted on to carry out their work, with external harassment and interference banished, what a different state the Island would be in today! Want of imagination and lack of leadership have led us to the present pass.

Social and Economic Forces

It is absurd to regard social and economic forces as isolated phenomena. One is inextricably involved in the other. The character of a com-

munity largely depends on the nature of its vocation. One's sense of honour is greatly influenced by the forces engendered by practice of one's vocation. On the plan of our ancient agricultural civilisation, the food producer was reckoned to rank high in the scale of society. In the practice of *dhamma*, a higher standard of conduct was expected of him. Since all other vocationalists had to depend on the food producer for their supplies to maintain life, the community of food producers held the central position in the social disc round which the other vocational groups revolved in spirit of co-operation, mutual help and harmony.

When the Low Country, the coastal strip from Colpetye to Hambantote, passed to the Crown of Portugal (1597 A. D.) a death blow to agricultural civilisation was dealt. The inhabitants adopted the ways of the adventurous Portuguese cutting themselves away from all the influences of culture of the past. The chain of tanks were converted for use as waterways and paddy fields became uncultivable. The Low-Country people became gradually weaned from the old traditions of food production with all the connotations of social rank and honour appertaining to the ancient rank.

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride

"When once destroyed can never be supplied"—so sang the poet. It should be a futile attempt on the part of the Minister to create a peasantry out of the human materials now available. The central conclusion arrived at after a searching inquiry organised by Viscount Astor and Mr. Seeborn Rowntree is stated thus: "it is illusory to suppose that agriculture offers a promising outlet for the absorption of unemployment". How truly applicable is this conclusion to Ceylon. Food production is certainly not the vocation for people whose standard of living needs slaughter of cattle and consumption of liquor for its upkeep, besides other imported luxuries.

A reformer should seek to make use of our existing institutions. They were built on the sure foundations of age-long experience. There is no need to shrink from appreciative inquiry; there can be no peril in learning about the roots out of which our present has come and the future requires to be fashioned.

An inquiry into the causes of the present plight of indigenous agriculture and discontents should be instituted even as a means of affording light for the guidance of our future Ministers.

NAVALAR DAY AT VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

The Annual Guru Poojab of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar will be celebrated by the Vivekananda Society, Colombo, on Sunday the 6th December at the Society Headquarters. The programme will commence from 3-30 p.m. In addition to addresses on the life and work of the Navalar, there will be musical items.

CEYLON INDIAN CONGRESS, JAFFNA

Mr. A. Azeez, President of the Ceylon Indian Congress and Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., will be the speakers at the Annual General Meeting of the Ceylon Indian Congress, Jaffna, on Saturday the 5th instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Ayurvedic Medical College hall, Jaffna.

SALE OF MARKET RENTS, 1943

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna District, at the Jaffna Kachcheri up to 12 noon on Friday 11th December 1942, for the purchase of the exclusive right to levy rents and fees in respect of the following markets for the period 1 January 1943 to 31 December 1943—both days inclusive.

Point Pedro (a) Vegetable market (excluding the 13 permanent stalls).

(b) Fish market
(c) Gala or Cart Stand

Valvettiturai:—(a) Vegetable market

(b) Fish market
(c) Gala or Cart Stand

Kayts:— (a) Vegetable and Fish market (excluding the 3 shop rooms)

2. Every tender must be made on the prescribed form a copy of which will be supplied by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna District, on a deposit of Rs. 10/- for each form, to be made at the Office of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna.

3. Tenders may be sent by post or be deposited in the tender box provided for this purpose at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

4. The person making the highest bid or tender in respect of any market shall be declared to be the lessee of said market. Such person shall immediately on his being declared to be the lessee deposit $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the amount of his tender or bid, in cash as security and shall enter into a bond in the form and on the conditions specified for this purpose by the Chairman of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna District, within one week of his being declared to be the lessee.

5. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Sanitary Board, Jaffna.

C. CANAPATHIPILLAI,
for Chairman, S.B., Jaffna.
Sanitary Board Office,
Jaffna, 1st December, 1942.
(G. 40. 3-12-42)

Postal Clerical Service Examination—February 1943

Notice is hereby given that an examination for candidates wishing to enter the Postal Clerical Service will be held on February 6, 1943.

2. Candidates should be between 17 and 22 years of age on 1st October, 1942, and should have previously passed at least:—

(a) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation, or the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination; or
(b) The Final Examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Ceylon Technical College; or

(c) The Cambridge Junior or the Junior School Certificate (English) Examination and either (i) the Higher Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce or (ii) the Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce.

(3) For entry forms and Syllabuses apply to the Postmaster-General's Office before 12th December, 1942, stating date of birth and educational qualifications.

(4) Completed entry forms together with all original certificates marked "Postal Clerical Examination" on the top left hand corner of the envelope should be sent by registered post to reach the Postmaster-General not later than 2 p.m. on December 22, 1942.

J. P. APPLEBY,
Postmaster-General.
Postmaster-General's Office,
Colombo, 26th November, 1942.
(G. 39. 3-12-42).

WANTED

Wanted a Clerk for the Village Committee, Manipay—J. S. C. with Tamil. Good at accounts and type-writing. Office experience or V. C. experience preferred. Age not to exceed 40. Salary Rs. 35/-. Cash security required, amount to be determined by the G. A. Apply in own handwriting (both in English and Tamil) with copies of recent testimonials to the Chairman not later than, 31st December 1942. Applications should be sent under registered cover marked 'Application for V. C. Clerk' on the top left hand corner of the envelope.

(Mis 154. 26-11, 3 & 10-12-42)

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 51.
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Sothipillai wife of Kan-
dappillai Ponnambalam of Kokuvil
Deceased.

Kandappillai Ponnambalam of
Kokuvil Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponnampalam Ramanathan
2. Lakshmi Devi daughter of Ponnambalam
3. Ponnambalam Sundaranathan all of do, minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
4. Suppiah Kirishnapillai of do presently, Anuradhapura Trans. Office, C. G. R.)

Deceased.
Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 28th day of October 1942 having been read. It is ordered and declared that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear in person on or before the 4th day of December 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The minors shall be produced on that date.

Jaffna, this 2nd day of November 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah
District Judge.

(O. 76, 26 & 30-11-42)

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 57

In the matter of the estate of the late Theivanaipillai wife of Kathiravelu Ramasamy of Vadukkodai West Deceased.

Kathiravelu Ramasamy of Vaddukodai West Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ramasamy Rajendram
2. Puvaneswari daughter of Ramasamy
3. Ramasamy Kulasegaram
4. Ramasamy Vijayandram
5. Parameswari daughter of Ramasamy
6. Annaledchumy daughter of Ramasamy
7. Ponmalar daughter of Ramasamy
8. Ramasamy Thurairajah and
9. Rasammah widow of Sabapathipillai Kumaraguru all of Vad-

**ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE
FIRST INSTANCE
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 187 P.T.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sangarapillai Aramboo of Karaveddy East

Deceased.
Pathinippillai widow of Sangarapillai Aramboo of Karaveddy East
Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. De Silva Esquire Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Last Will of the abovenamed deceased dated the 7th day of June 1934 and attested by K. Mattukumaru Notary Public under No. 4299 and now deposited in this court and the affidavits of the Petitioner and of the attesting witness Karthigesu Veluppillai thereto.

It is ordered that the said Last will be and the same is declared proved.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner be and she is hereby declared the Executrix of the said last will and as such is entitled to obtain Probate thereof and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the Petitioner.

This 27th day of November 1942.

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

Drawn by Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 81, 3 & 7-12-42.)

Vadukodai West. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-8 Respondents and that the petitioner as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on the 21st day of December 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors on the said date.

The 14th day of November 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1144
In the matter of the estate of the late Thillaiammah wife of Appakkuddy Sangarapillai of Uduvil
Deceased.

Appakkuddy Sangarapillai of Inuvil
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sangarapillai Selvavinayagam and
2. Arumugam Velauther of Inuvil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. Crossette Thambyah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this case and the 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 abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of November 1942 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 16th day of October 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah

13-11-42 District Judge

Extended till 4-12-42

Intld. G. C. Thambyah

D. J.

13-11-42

(O. 80, 30-11 & 3-12-42)

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 186/PT.
In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Meevadchy wife of Thampu Sundaram of Karanavai North Deceased.

Thampu Sundaram of Karanavai North Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sundaram Arumugas
2. Pavala daughter of Sundaram
3. Sundaram Sanmuganathan
4. Parameshwary daughter of Sundaram
5. Thillainayagam daughter of Sundaram
6. Ramalingam Kandiah all of Karanavai North

The 1-5 Respondents are minors

**ORDER NISI
IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 53
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valambikai daughter of Thamby Panchadcharam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Deceased.

Dr. C. Kanagaratnam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Petitioner.

1. Thamby Sivarajah
2. Thamby Nadarajah
3. Saraswathy daughter of Thamby,

2nd and 3rd are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 3rd day of November 1942 having been read.

It is declared that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 4th day of December 1942 appear in person with the minors and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 3rd day of November 1942.
G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 77, 26 & 30-11-42)

by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Addl. District Judge on the 16th day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of December 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 19th day of November 1942.

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

(O. 78, 30-11 & 3-12-42.)

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