

# The Jaffna Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

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### ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7878.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late  
Thangamma wife of Dr. Kanthiah Kana  
gasabpathy of Alvai North

1. Vettivelo Kanagasabhal and wife Deceased.
2. Muttuppillai of Alvai North Petitioners.

Dr. Kanthiah Kanagasabpathy of Alvai North Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioners Vettivelo Kanagasabhal and wife Muttuppillai praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased, Than gamma wife of Kanthiah Kanagasabpathy, coming on for disposal before D H Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on April 24, 1931 in the presence of Messrs. Kandalya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 6, 1931 having been read, It is declared that the Petitioners are the parents of the said intestate and are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before June 12, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 24, 1931.

Extended and reissued for the 24th day of July 1931.

O. 250 16 & 20.

Sgd. D H Balfour,  
District Judge.

Sgd. D H Balfour,  
District Judge.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7878

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Sittampalam Subramaniam of Vaddu-  
koddal East

1. Ponnachebipillai widow of Arumogan Sittampalam Deceased
2. Sittampalam Kanagathipillai Petitioner.
3. Subramaniam Ambalavanar and wife
4. Sellaamah
5. Theivansipillai widow of S. Sittampalam Deceased

6. Arulampalam Nadarajah and wife  
7. Rasammah  
8. Sittampalam Kanagasabnam and  
9. Annammah daughter of Sittampalam all of Vaddukoddal East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on April 27, 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid Petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovesaid deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and as such Letters of Administration be issued to him unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other shall on or before July 12, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 21, 1931.

Extended to 24 7 31.

O. 247, 16 & 20.

Sgd. D H Balfour,  
District Judge



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A Headmaster for the Urumparay Hindu Vernacular School. Apply—Stating qualifications and experience to the Manager.

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J. H. C.

W. DURAISWAMY.

17-7-31 (Mis. 315 20 & 28)

**The Hindu Organ.**



JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1931.

**BI-LINGUAL TRAINING FOR TEACHERS.**

IN ONE OF THE PERSIAN SACRED BOOKS a question is asked: "Who are the watchers of the city?" and the reply is given: "The Teachers." No one can dispute the profound truth expressed in the above answer. The safety, security and the well being of a state depend on the character, intelligence, enterprise and patriotism of its citizens and no profession has such important bearing on the national progress as that of the teacher to whom the sacred task of training its future citizens is entrusted. The duties and responsibilities of a teacher cannot be satisfactorily discharged by mere amateurs. A teacher is one who should undergo a course of training for his profession as much as a doctor or a lawyer. The Public and the Department of Education both alike realise the importance of training for teachers. But the provision that has been made for this purpose cannot be considered adequate, especially in the case of those teachers who are to take up work in bi-lingual schools. The inadequate provision that now exists for the training of teachers for bi-lingual schools and the great disparity between the percentage of trained teachers in bi-lingual schools on the one hand and that of the English and Vernacular schools on the other are made evident in the memorandum submitted to the Education Commission by Mr L. Mc. D. Robison, the then acting Director of Education, dated 21st September 1926.

In 1926 approximately 3800 teachers there were in the English schools. Of these 19 per cent. are trained or graduates, 43 per cent. are certificated and 28 per cent. are uncertificated. There is one Training College for training teachers for English Schools. This is no doubt inadequate. But the lack of training is made up by the liberal education received by those who are employed in English schools. In the same year there were approximately 10,000 teachers in Vernacular schools; of these, 20 per cent. are trained, 46 per cent. are certificated and 34 per cent. are uncertificated. The number of training schools in that year was 14. After 1926, more training schools have been added to the list and the number today is approximately 20. In 1925 the number of students in the training schools was nearly 600. But today in Jaffna alone there are nearly 300 students undergoing training. In a few years it is certain the vast majority of teachers in Vernacular schools will be trained teachers.

But the same thing cannot be said of bi-lingual schools. In 1926 there were 300 teachers in such schools. Of these only seven per cent hold trained teachers' certificates, 43 per cent were either provisional or English third class certificated teachers and 50 per cent. uncertificated. There is only one institution for training teachers for bi-lingual schools. It is situated at Gampaha. Accommodation in this school is for 20 students only. They are admitted biennially on a competitive examination. On the average ten students are trained yearly for bi-lingual schools.

In view of the constitutional progress in the country it is not impossible to visualise the time when English education will hold a small place in the future educational system of the country. English education is generally sought by the people with a view to enter Government service or the learned professions. The scope for employment in these directions is extremely limited. Further the sense of national self respect which has found expression in the dress reform movement in Ceylon will assert itself in the field of education and politics and the public will soon demand that the mother tongue should be the medium of instruction in the schools, with English or another vernacular as the second language. When that time arrives, and we are sure that it will come in the near future, bi-lingual schools will occupy the central place in the educational system. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to make adequate provision for the training of teachers for bi-lingual schools. The need for such a change in the educational policy of the Government was adumbrated in the report of the Education Commission. The Commission in section 29, after stating that Ceylon is a multi-lingual country, that a knowledge of a language other than the mother tongue is essential for the future development of the country and that the creation of uni-lingual schools cannot be regarded as a correct solution of the educational problem, reported that the absence of adequate staff would make the proposal of extending bi-lingual education difficult for many years to come. Further it noted that the "growing demand for bi-lingualism in the country makes it urgently necessary that the educational problem connected with such a demand should be carefully studied and receive more adequate solution." In an interview with a Colombo contemporary Mr C V Perera who recently retired after 40 years of service as a teacher stated that the use of the Vernaculars as the media of instruction is a desirable end to aim at. But owing to the inadequate supply of properly trained teachers, it must be deferred. Neither the growing demand for bi-lingual education in the country, nor the recommendation of the Education Commission for the introduction of vernacular as the medium of instruction in the earlier stages of education in the English schools can be satisfied and carried into effect, unless there is larger and more adequate provision for bi-lingual training for teachers.

We are of opinion that the number of students that are admitted into the Gampaha school should be increased. If that is not possible owing to lack of accommodation the Gampaha school should be confined to Sinhalese students only and a separate training school should be opened for the Tamil students. In our opinion this can be done without incurring much expenditure. At Copay, close to the Government Training College there are the buildings which have been put up for a Technical school. The scheme has been abandoned and the building is available for the new undertaking. Thus capital expenditure can be avoided. Only financial provision is to be made for the staff and allowance of the students. With the recurring expenditure of fifteen to twenty thousand rupees, another bi-lingual training school can be brought into existence on the same basis as the one at Gampaha. We commend this suggestion to the consideration of the Education Department and the Executive Committee on Education.

**Another Midwife for Jaffna**

APPOINTED BY U. D. C.

Another Midwife, Mrs. N Alice Rasamma has been appointed by the Jaffna Urban District Council with effect from the 10th instant, on a salary of Rs. 300/- per annum with an allowance of Rs. 2 50 for each case attended over and above 12 cases in any one month.

**Murder of Rowdy and Charmer**

**ALL YOUNG MEN OF THE VILLAGE PLEADED GUILTY**

Six Young men (1) Veuppillai Ponniah, (2) Sinnathambay Ponniah, (3) Kanapathipillai Kanagasabai, (4) Sellar Mappanar, (5) Sinnathambay Kurunthy and (6) Thambiah Sinnathambay all of the village, Samalankulam, in the Mullattivu district stood charged before Mr Justice Maartenz and an English speaking jury at the North ern Assizes with the murder on 30th January 1931 of one Puloly Kandiah popularly known "Kalla" a reputed criminal thief rowdy and charmer. Mr. G G Ponnampalam defended all the accused. Dr Chelliah D M O Mullattivu, said that on the 21st March he held the post mortem. The body was taken out of a pit 2 1/2 ft square in his presence. It was in a sitting posture with the face bent downwards. It was about 2 feet below the surface of the ground and was in a very highly decomposed state. He thought it should have been buried a couple of months before it was discovered. But anybody could have identified the body by the face. A green shawl was found with the body which was wrapped in a sarong. A head was tied round the neck. The body was identified by three persons. On external examination the witness found that the legs were removed at the knee joint. They were discovered in the same pit. It seemed as if they had been cut after death. He also found a lacerated wound on the nape of the neck about 4 inches long. He found no other injuries. It was possible there might have been other injuries but they could not be discovered as the body was in a badly decomposed state. In his opinion death was due to the injury to the spinal column. The dislocation of the spinal column was the result of a violent blow, possibly with a heavy club.

K Kanthavaram, (71), cultivator, Samalankulam said that there were about 6 families in that village. He knew all the accused, who were the only six young men of that village. The witness and one Kanapathiar Sabapathy were the only old men of that village. All the accused were his distant relatives. The 4th accused had a sister Sellaoby (15). The 5th accused was proposed to her. The 6th accused was a married man. Witness knew the deceased Puloly Kandiah who used to stay in the former's house whenever he came to the village. There was a rumour that the deceased was in intimacy with the 6th accused's wife. About the end of January the deceased stayed in witness's house for one or two days and went away saying he was going to Kavukalikulam. He took with him his O'a basket containing his possessions. He returned 3 or 4 days after. Again he left the place on a Friday in the end of January at midday. He then wore a striped sarong and had a green blanket. He usually wore a bead round his neck. The 3rd and the 6th accused borrowed witness's axe that day before noon; saying they wanted to go to the jungle to gather honey. At 4 p.m., the 3rd accused returned but he did not tell him anything then. A little later the accused told him that all of the six accused assailed Kalla Kandiah and killed him. Witness told this Kanapathiar Sabapathy, the only other old man, his neighbour. After the 3rd accused told witness that they had killed the deceased, he noticed that the edge of his axe had been used on earth or stone. He did not notice any blood. He was known as Kama Vidhar, and Irrigation Officer.

Cross examined the witness stated that it was possible that he had told in the lower Court that the 5th accused was proposed to the sister of the 4th accused and that the deceased was trying to steal the girl away. He knew the deceased who was reputed to have been there and to influence people by charms. He was an escaped criminal and witness harboured him out of fear. Deceased was called "Kalla" Kandiah because he was a thief. The accused told witness that they had killed the deceased near a big tree on the road. It was possible the 3rd accused told him that they had buried the deceased in a grave dug with the axe.

Sabapathy the other man of the village in the course of his evidence stated that the last witness had told him that Puloly Kandiah was murdered. He did not mention this to anybody except one Sellathambay of Kavaranery; and he had asked him to petition to the authorities. He did not give the names of the accused.

At this stage Mr Ponnampalam told His Lordship that the Crown Counsel had agreed with him to meet His Lordship in

(Continued up)

**Jaffna Electric Lighting Scheme**

**TO BE COMPLETED BY END OF NOVEMBER**

An unconditional extension of time till the 30th November 1931 to complete the Jaffna Electric Lighting Scheme of the Jaffna town has been granted to its Contractors, Messrs Walker Sons & Co Ltd, by the Jaffna Urban District Council.

**Continued**

Chambers to discuss certain points about the case. The court then adjourned and the three conferred in the Chambers for a few minutes.

Resuming Veeravagu Sellathambay was examined. He said that on information given to him by the last witness, he sent a petition to the authorities mentioning the names of the first five accused. Sabapathy gave him the names. Sabapathy had a 3rd told witness that they had murdered the deceased because he was about to take away by force Sellar Mappanar's sister.

Cross examined witness denied that he expected the deceased to go to him on the 30th January; and that the girl would be brought for him.

Pillayar Veluppillai, Physician of the village said that the 4th accused told him in January that the deceased wanted to submit his sister and give her over to Sellathambay.

Mr. O. Kanapathipillai District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya South said that he searched the house of one Suppiyah. An old basket was given to him as belonging to the deceased. Inside the basket was found an o'a writing. That bore the names of the 6th accused and his wife an exhortation for a separation between the two. That was a charm. There was a general impression among the villagers that it would have the effect mentioned in it. A *Veluyutham*, a model of a weapon of a Hindu God, was also discovered in the basket. Charms sometimes used to have it.

Cross examined the Mudaliyar stated that the deceased had no fixed habitation, but roamed from place to place. Witness once ordered his headman to produce him. He could not be caught as he had left the place. He was a dangerous character. He was a thief, a robber and a charmer. He brought about separation between husband and wife. Witness had heard that the deceased was a reputed rowdy. He had also heard that by his charms he had taken away women. They were very few women in the village so that sometimes attempts were made to take away wives from their husbands.

Mr. S U Rajasegaram, District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya North corroborated the evidence of the last witness as regards the deceased and said the accused were the only six young men of the village. There were 3 old men besides. It was these who had to do the cultivation and defend their women-folk at home.

The Crown Counsel closed the case for the prosecution with the statements of the accused. These statements described in gruesome detail how the murder was committed. The accused met the deceased on a jungle road and assaulted him. They tied his hands and again assaulted him. The deceased cried out for release and begged of the accused to free him so that he might run away from their village to Madawachchy. The accused then dealt a blow with the back of the axe. The deceased fell down and did not cry out "Kathiravel!". He died on the spot. The accused took him to a dry river bed and buried him there. The next day they dug out a deeper grave and buried in it.

The defence counsel intimated to His Lordship that all the accused were prepared to plead guilty to the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship explained to the Jury the case and told them that what one accused had stated about the other should not be taken as evidence against the latter. He then asked them to Judge for themselves whether to accept the plea of the accused or to reject it.

The Jury from the box itself, returned a verdict accepting the plea of the accused.

Mr. Ponnampalam pleading for mitigation of sentence submitted that the accused were all of perfectly good character. They were the only young men of the village and any long sentence passed on them would mean the extermination of the village. The deceased was convicted in four different names—for theft, entering a dwelling house, retention of stolen property. He had actually escaped from custody under remand—to village and lived on the fruits of the fear he had in the village. His name was dreadfully break up a home. He was feared he would effectively hand, the hope of the village and without them the women folk were utterly helpless. He would therefore submit that the ends of justice would not be served by a long term sentence as the accused.

His Lordship sentenced the accused today to five years' rigorous imprisonment each.



**The Jaffna Co-Operative Central Bank Ltd.,**

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., was held at the Jaffna Central College Hall, on Saturday the 11th July 1931, at 9.30 a.m.

Representatives of 85 Co-operative Societies besides individual share-holders were present. Mr. S. Somasundaram, one of the Vice Presidents of the Bank was voted to the chair.

After the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, a communication from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, was read, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet for the year, ending 30th April 1931, were read and adopted, following which the Chairman made a review of the past years' working of the Bank.

The election of 62 Co-operative Societies as affiliated members, and of individual share-holders was confirmed. Certain by-laws of the Bank were amended. A resolution empowered the Bank to secure over-drafts from other Banks to an amount aggregating not more than Rs. 300,000/ was passed.

The election of the Board of Directors resulted as follows; President;—Mr V Ponnampalam, Vice President;—Mudiy V Canagasabai, and Mr. J O Amarasingham, Other Directors;—Messrs S Thambho, O Arulampalam, M Chellappah, K T John, V R Murugesu, V Saravannamuttu, P S Immanuel, N Ignatius, S M Vignavalingham, S Somasundaram, Gate Mudir A N Ganathar and A E Clough.

The following resolution was passed:—"Societies situated in a Union area and not affiliated to a Union concerned should not be granted any loan by the Central Bank."

The following are extracts from the Second Annual Report:—

The Board of Directors of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., have much pleasure in submitting, to the Shareholders of the Bank, the second Annual Report and the audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the financial year ending 30th April, 1931.

Before proceeding with the report of the year under review a brief history of the Bank since its inauguration will not be out of place.

On the 29th of August, 1928 a public meeting composed of representatives of Co-operative Societies in the Jaffna District and the General Public and presided over by the then Government Agent, Mr. J. D. Brown, was held at which the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, explained at length the method of working of a Central Bank. At this meeting it was decided that a Central Bank, having the Jaffna District as area of its operations, should be established under the name of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Limited, and a Committee consisting of Gate Mudir A N Ganathar, Messrs D O Araketti, S Subramaniam, A E Clough, V Ponnampalam and S Somasundaram, with Mr. W. P. A. Cocks co-opted to it, was appointed to draft the by-laws and now in operation with certain subsequent additions and amendments.

The Bank is registered under the Co-operative Ordinance No. 84 of 1921, on the footing of a Co-operative Society, its main function being the financing of Co-operative Societies within its area of jurisdiction. The establishment of the Bank came at an opportune moment when the Government was more and more inclined to follow the policy of withdrawing financial support from Co-operative Societies, owing to want of adequate public revenue.

The Bank was the first of its kind in Ceylon and Jaffna should feel proud of taking the initiative in this direction. The example of Jaffna has now been followed by Kandy and a Co-operative Central Bank has been opened in the Centre, Colombo will soon follow suit.

**Membership.**

The number of members of the Bank at the close of last year, 30th April, 1930, was 67, made up of 15 individual shareholders and 52 Society share-holders. The present membership at the close of the year ending 30th April, 1931, is 128 composed of 21 individual share-holders, Share Capital.

The Authorized capital of the Bank is Rs. 500,000/ (Rupees Five Lakhs) divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 100/ each. The paid up share capital of the Bank was Rs. 7,100/ at the close of the previous year and rose to Rs. 16,100/ at the end of the year under review.

**Loan to Co-operative Societies.**

It has been mentioned above that the main function of the Bank is to finance co-operative societies. The amount loaned out to Co-operative Societies at the close of the previous year was

Rs. 69,053 34. During the year under review, the number of loans granted was 152 and the amount loaned was Rs. 162,838 50, being considerably more than double of the amount loaned in the previous year.

**Current Accounts.**

It was resolved at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 10th 8 1930, that current accounts should be opened with Co-operative Societies. The necessary pass books with rules printed thereon were procured. During the period under review, Liquidators of five Societies and one Society had current accounts.

**Fixed Deposits by Outside Public.**

The amount placed in Fixed Deposit by outside individuals during the year under review was Rs. 50,582 70, and by institutions was Rs. 111,454 98. Among the institutions which placed their funds in fixed deposit with the Bank may be mentioned:—

- Hon'ble the Colonial Treasurer—Rs. 9,948 05.
- The Chairman, Sanitary Board, Hambantota—Rs. 7,500/-
- The Jaffna Urban District Council—Rs. 85,000/-
- The Chairman, Local Loans and Development Fund—Rs. 40,000/-
- The Batticaloa Paddy Bank—Rs. 10,000/-

The help of these institutions came timely in providing much needed funds for the useful working of the Bank. The opening of Co-operative Central Banks in Kandy and Colombo will have the effect of withdrawal of deposits from individuals and institutions of the areas under their jurisdiction, which otherwise would have been attracted to this Bank. It is essential in the interest of the Bank that the public and the Local Government bodies, should be induced to deposit in the Bank more freely than they are doing now. Referring to Indian Co-operative Central Banks, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, says in his foreword to the bye laws of the Bank:—"It is these Banks which attract from the public, in deposit, the funds required to finance the primary societies. It is a striking testimony to the confidence of the public in these Banks that such enormous sums are invested with them. This confidence has been amply justified as to fixed depositor in an Indian Central Bank has ever lost a cent of his deposit. In fact there cannot be a safer method of investing money than by depositing it in a Co-operative Central Bank." It is to be hoped that the Indian example will be followed here, both in the interest of the investing public and the Co-operative Movement. In this connection the constituents of the Bank have to be thanked for their ready and spontaneous support.

**Meetings.**

During the period under review the Board of Directors held 6 meetings and the Working Committee of the Bank 12 meetings. As resolved by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on the 18th September, 1930, the minutes of each meeting of the Working Committee are submitted to the first meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequent to that of the Working Committee.

**Over-due Loans.**

With a view to ensure the return of loans by Co-operative Societies at the due dates the Board of Directors at the meeting held on the 17th April 1931 passed the following resolution:—"That the rate of interest on loans to Co-operative Societies from the Bank be fixed at 8%, but if the loan be repaid by the Society within the prescribed, the rate shall be 7%." The resolution was so worded as the law will not allow the recovery of penal interest as such.

**Fluid Resources.**

The Bank maintained its fluid resources at the requisite standard throughout the year. The maximum amount allowed to be kept by a resolution of the Board of Directors in the safe is Rs. 8500/ (Rupees three thousand and five hundred) when accounts are closed for the day and any surplus, over and above that amount, is lodged in the Kecheheri vault. The amount needed for fluid resources is on the average Rs. 12,000/-. Formerly this amount had to be kept in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Current Account earning only 2% and was drawn on as may be needed off and on for repaying matured deposits. Through the good offices of Mr. J. A. Maybin, the Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies arrangements were made with the said Bank to deposit with it Rs. 10,000/- at 4% interest and on the security of that amount to secure an over-draft when required up to the full amount deposited, the interest on the amount overdrawn being 5%.

**Profit and Loss Account.**

At the close of the previous year ending 30th April 1930, there was a net loss of Rs. 1160 09. This loss has to be attributed to the fact that during the first year account books, stationery etc., had to be procured. This loss will not be a recurring one, as in the ordinary course of things they need not be replaced for at least three years. During the year under review the Bank made a net profit of Rs. 759 69 which has been utilised in reducing the last year's loss to that amount, leaving a net loss of Rs. 390 40 for the year under review which will be carried forward into the current year's accounts.

**Conclusion.**

Now that the Co-operative Movement in this District is on the up grade and new Societies are springing up all over the District, the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank's successful future is assured and its scope for usefulness is bound to steadily expand.

**AN UNMATCHED EXPRESSION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.**

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THE LARGEST INSURANCE INSTITUTION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Funds of the Company Amount to over Rs. 30,500,00,000 00  
The Total Income of the Company Last Year was over Rs. 5,700,0,000 00.  
A sum over Four times greater than the total Revenue of Ceylon.

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For 1930 Rs. 26/- per Rs. 1000/- assured. (Whole life policies) (Endowment policies)

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**K. Chornalingam,** Inspector for North Ceylon, Manipay, **K. Ratnasapapathy,** Asst Inspector Manipay.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR CEYLON:—

**Delmege Forsyth & Co Ltd.,** P. O. Box 45, Colombo. (Y. 10. 16 to 31-12-31)

**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7881.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sivakampillai wife of Murgar Arumugam of Kankesanthura

**Murgar Arumugam of Kankesanthura** Deceased Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Arumugam Sangarappillai and
2. Arumugam Sinnatamby and
3. wife Chellammah of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Murgar Arumugam the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Sivakampillai wife M. Arumugam, the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on April 30, 1931, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 26, 1931, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 24, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

June 20, 1931. O. 253. 16 & 20.

**Order Nisi.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7902.

In the matter of the estate of the late V. Navaratnam of Chuthumalai

**V. Navaratnam** Deceased. Petitioner

Vs.

1. Sinnathankam widow of V. Navaratnam
2. Navaratnam Sivasubramaniam
3. Navaratnam Sivasubramaniam and
4. Arumugam Muttiyamy all of Chuthumalai.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnathankam widow of V. Navaratnam, the Petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents who are minors for the purpose of representing them generally to act on their behalf in this case and that the Petitioner be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, V. Navaratnam coming on for disposal before P. C. Villavarayan Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 2, 1931, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 29, 1931, having been read: It is declared that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose mentioned above and that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 20, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

June 20 1931. O. 252. 16 & 20.

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Point Pedro:— M. Namasivayam, Market Square.

Kayts:—Karampan

Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah, Green Road.

(H.13 10-1-32)

**Engagement.**

JOSEPH—TAMBIAH.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly of David Gunaratnam Joseph, Superintendent of Welgama Group, Mahagama, and Kanagamamah, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Thambiah of Vathiry, Point Pedro. (Mis. 313. 16 & 20)

**ORDER NISI.**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7915.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sinnappillai wife of Kanapathy of Urumperai

**Velu Kanapathy of Urumperai** Deceased, Petitioner

Vs.

- Minor 1. Ledebumi daughter of Kanapathy of do appearing by her guardian ad litem
2. Kurunathy Vatravi of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on June 24, 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Umarama-sundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 15, 1931 having been read: It is declared that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st minor Respondent for the purposes of this action, and the Petitioner, as husband of the said intestate, is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate, issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 31, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

July 6, 1931 O. 251. 20 & 23.



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(H. 10. 11/6-10/12.)