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THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

CEYLON IN FAVOURABLE CONTRAST

[By A. ARULAMBALAM Proctor S. C.,
Hony. Secretary, Northern Division Co-op. Federation Ltd.]

HOW does the Co-operative Movement in Great Britain and Europe compare with the movement in Ceylon? What are the basic differences, merits and shortcomings? To what extent can we exchange ideas and methods to mutual advantage? These are some of the questions which draw our attention to-day when the Co-operative movement has become world-wide and international.

The Co-operative Movement in the West grew from the bottom as the people's endeavour. In Great Britain, especially, where there is a strong social consciousness among the people, voluntary associations play an outstanding part in the cultural, social and economic development of the people. There the Co-operative Movement originated and developed with the Consumer Society at its centre. Groups of people, from time to time, united together voluntarily and on a basis of equality to improve their economic wellbeing. The first of the best known of such groups is the Society of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers established in 1844. Thereafter similar societies were formed in different parts of the United Kingdom and they are now firmly welded together in the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies with the Co-operative Union as their moral and legal authority. The Union does much of the education and supervision work which the Co-operative Department does in Ceylon to the Co-operative Societies.

Ceylon Leads in the East

In Ceylon, as in most Colonial and Eastern countries, although the Co-operative spirit is inherent in the life of the people, the movement originated as a Government sponsored awakening. This was in a way somewhat unfortunate, because the people did not often look upon with favour any move which was started by a foreign domination. However, in course of time, the inherent virtues of this movement attracted the people and now Ceylon stands as one of the leading countries in the East which had adopted the Co-operative way of life to great advantage. We

started with Credit Societies ameliorating the economic condition of the agriculturists and today we have many types with a preponderance of Consumer societies. These store societies may be said to be in their infancy when compared with societies in England and have much room for improvement, expansion and development.

Government Patronage

Being a Government sponsored movement, the Co-operative societies in Ceylon received and still continue to receive considerable Government support. They are registered under a special act which exempts them from registration fees and stamp duty. Further, they enjoy the privilege of paying any income tax on their business profits. On the other hand, the Co-operative societies in Great Britain, which are registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act which govern commercial houses and societies, do not enjoy any of the concessions. In fact some of the societies in Great Britain and Europe pay a high tax on their reserves and also on the dividend which they declare on members' purchases.

Political Touch in England

But nevertheless, they seem to do well in spite of these handicaps. This may be attributed to three or four important reasons. Having suffered considerably in the hands of a powerful and monopolistic private trade and against an unsympathetic Government, the movement decided to take an active part in politics to retrieve its grievances. A Co-operative party was formed and it sent its first member to Parliament in 1918. Today the party has about 18 members in Parliament; but it works in conjunction with the Labour Party protecting the interests of the movement. The Co-operative Movement in Ceylon, however, has not formed any Co-operative political party and the need for such a party does not arise as long as the Government continues to support the movement.

Model Consumer Shops

Having redressed some of

its grievances, the movement in Great Britain did not allow things to chance. It started on a campaign of publicity to spread the ideals and the advantages of the Co-operative movement. Slowly but steadily the faith of the people in the movements was established and the knowledge of the technique involved in the Co-operative way of business was imparted to the people. The London Co-operative Consumer Society, for example, spent a sum of £39,410 out of its profits, in the year 1949, for Co-operative Education and Publicity. The managers and salesmen of Co-operative societies in the West receive a proper training before they assume work. The Scandinavian countries run model consumer shops in their Co-operative Schools for the practical training and education of their employees. Book-keeping, accounts, window dressing and salesmanship are taught as subjects in these schools and good results are obtained. These factors along with the industry and the honesty of the people entrusted with the work have made the English Co-operative Movement the success which it is today.

But it is sometimes said that some of the English Co-operative Societies have centralised too much so much so that there is a tendency to emphasise the commercial aspect of co-operation forgetting the ideals and the philosophy of the movement. It would do well for Ceylon not to come under the same criticism.

Need for Co-operative Education

No movement which enjoys the popular support of the people can stagnate or wither away. Therefore the co-operative Movement which has considerable backing from the people in Ceylon can develop further if the necessary education and the business training are imparted to the people who are working in it. Co-operative education, publicity and practical training call for greater attention in our country. There should also be an awakening in the social consciousness of the people and the urge for greater self-help and self reliance rather than depend upon the state for everything. Our Co-operative Unions should undertake greater responsibilities and in course of time unite themselves together to form the All Island Co-operative Federation. Until such time the Department should lay greater emphasis on improving the existing societies rather than increase the numbers.

Self-Service Example of The West

Many of the European countries have adopted the system of self-service in Co-operative Consumer societies. In these self-service shops, consumer goods are

(Continued on page 3)

'Jaffna Hindu College Parliament' Suggestion to Absentee City Fathers

The House resumed its first sittings on 2-2-51 and the following were elected to the respective posts.

Speaker:—Mas. V. S. Pathmanathan.

Deputy Speaker:—Mas. S. Thanajayarajasinghe.

Clerk to the house: Mas. K. Paramanathan.

The main item at the sessions was the discussion on the Jaffna Mayoral election, which stirred up a hornets' nest. After discussion and deliberate consideration for two days, the Jaffna Hindu College Parliament passed by an overwhelming majority, a resolution brought forward by Mas. M. Ramanathan to the effect that the six members who absented themselves from the recent municipal meetings be requested to attend meetings to resolve the present dead-lock before the Minister for Local Government uses his extra ordinary powers to set matters right. Mas. S. Thanajayarajasingham in seconding the motion deplored the absence of the six city fathers and suggested that in the interests of the Jaffna Peninsula, these six members should see their way to attend the meeting and remove the unhappy slur on the good name of Jaffna.

Dispute Over Mother Tongue Ends Fatally

One person was killed and three others received injuries as a result of a dispute on the question of mother tongue to be filled in the census chart in Jagadhi in Ambala on February 10.

It is stated that a section of people pressed a person to be enumerated to give Punjabi as the mother tongue, while another section insisted on Hindi. This gave rise to quarrel with the above result.

This is perhaps the first victim of Republican India's first census.

The Deputy Commissioners' Ambala, rushed to Jagadhi and the situation now is reported under control.

Five persons were arrested in this connection. No political party was behind this incident it is reported.

The trouble, it is stated, arose when three members of a particular community went round the town exhorting people to enter a certain language in the language columns of the census questionnaire.

The other community also did like-wise after some time and wanted their co-religionists to record a particular language in the census. Feeling between the two groups ran high and culminated in a clash.

The situation at present is quiet.

HE ENJOYS FREEDOM WHO CONTROLS THE MIND

THE cause becomes the effect. The cause is not the thing and the effect something else that exists as a result. The effect is always the cause worked out. Always, the cause becomes the effect. The popular idea is that the effect is the result of the operation of a cause which is something independent and aloof from the effect. This is not so. The effect is always the cause worked out into another condition.

The universe is really homogeneous. Heterogeneity is only in appearance. There seem to be different substances, different powers, etc., throughout nature. But take two different substances, say a piece of glass and a piece of wood, grind them up together fine enough, reduce them till there is nothing more to reduce and the substance remaining appears homogeneous. All substances in the last analysis are one. Homogeneity is the substance, the reality; heterogeneity is the appearance of many things as though they were many substances. The One is homogeneity; the appearance of the One as many is heterogeneity. Hearing, seeing or tasting etc. is the mind in different states of action.

The atmosphere of a room may be hypnotised so that everybody who enters it will see all sorts of things—men and objects flying through the air.

Everybody is hypnotised already. The work of attaining freedom of realising one's real

[SIVATHONDAN]

nature, consists in de-hypnotisation. One thing to be remembered is that we are not gaining powers at all. We have them already. The whole process of growth is dehypnotisation.

The purer the mind, the easier it is to control. Purity of the mind must be insisted upon, if you would control it. Do not think covetously about mere mental powers. Let them go. One who seeks the powers of the mind becomes ensnared by them.

Mind Control

Perfect morality is the all in all of complete control over mind. The man who is perfectly moral has nothing more to do; he is free. The man who is perfectly moral cannot possibly hurt anything or anybody. Non-injuring has to be attained by him who would be free. No one is more powerful than he who has attained perfect non-injuring. No one could fight, no one could quarrel in his presence. Yes his very presence, and nothing else, means peace, means love wherever he may be. Nobody could be angry or fight in his presence. Even the animals ferocious animals, would be peaceful before him. Once there was a yogi, a very old man, who lived in a hole in the

Never talk about the faults of others, no matter how bad they may be. Nothing is ever gained by that. You never help one by talking about his faults; you do him an injury, and injure yourself as well.

All regulations in eating, practising etc. are all right so long as they are complementary to a spiritual aspiration; but they are not ends in themselves; they are only helps. Never quarrel about religion. All quarrels and disputations concerning religion simply show that spirituality is not present. Religious quarrels are always over the husks. When purity, when spirituality goes leaving the soul dry, quarrels begin, and not before.

New Speaker

Opposition Walk-out

Mr. Albert Peiris, Deputy Speaker and M. P. for Nattandiya was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives without a contest. The entire opposition walked out before the election took place and resumed their seats after the Speaker had been elected.

New Deputy

Mr. H. S. Ismail, Deputy Chairman of Committees and M. P. for Puttalam was elected Deputy Speaker without a contest.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

Who never spent the midnight hours
Weeping and waiting for the morrow
He knows you not, ye heavenly powers!
—GOETHE

RESOLVING THE MUNICIPAL DEADLOCK

THE PRIME MINISTER AND Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike deserve to be congratulated on the common-sense approach, hit upon by them, to solve the intriguing problem of the dead-lock created in the Jaffna Municipal Council on the question of electing a Mayor for 1951. This is not the first occasion in which the Minister for Local Administration had been compelled to intervene in the internal working of local government institutions. It would suffice for us to state here that much as we deplore the circumstances surrounding the creation of such stale-mate situations we also deplore the fact that ordinances relating to the administration of local councils are not as fool-proof as possible particularly after several years of the Government's experience of Local Administration.

For the success of internal self-government, it is imperative that the elected representatives of the people should rise above personal prejudices. It is equally important that there should be legislative provision to prevent the purposeful efforts of mischief-makers to create an impasse. The fixing of a quorum is a matter that should have received the attention of the legislators much earlier than now.

However it is our fervent desire that the City Fathers of Jaffna who are at the hour in conference with the Minister for Local Administration under the guidance of the Premier would decide to sink all private differences and settle down to work for the common welfare of the Island in a spirit worthy of the glorious past of Sri Lanka and her prospective future. If however, the opposing factions cannot find a way to ensure mutual understanding, let the council be dissolved and the citizens of Jaffna be called upon to sit in judgment at the next elections. We are confident that the ancient northern capital city would not be subjected to humiliation and reproach and that it would assume the responsibility of being an example to the rest of the Island by showing in practice what the true conception of democracy is. The age of Peck-sniffian politicians and their pocket-borough mentality had passed away long ago.

DIGNITY OF LABOUR MUST BE UPHELD

NEHRU ON MANUAL WORK

SPEAKING at Rookee in North India at the foundation-stone laying ceremony of the Central Building Research Institute, Premier Nehru uttered a warning to those who spurned at manual labour.

Shri Nehru also called upon the people to develop the "temper of science" in all departments of life.

Regretting that the temper—the urge for research of truth or any other thing they needed was frequently lacking amongst the people, the Prime Minister said: "Unless that temper develops, the world will drift further and further astray, as it is doing today."

In the course of his brief speech, the Prime Minister appealed to the people not to look towards Government help alone, but to be self-reliant. He also wanted the people to retain only those traditions of the past which were good and utterly reject those which were not good.

The Central Building Research Institute, the seventh of the chain of eleven national laboratories, is being set up to undertake research in building materials, residential comfort and durability of buildings, with a view to tackling the grave problem of providing houses to India's millions at low costs.

Why Prefer White Collar Work?

Elucidating his point regarding the dignity of labour, Shri Nehru said it was an exceedingly foolish idea to look down upon manual labour as "menial work." He was surprised that people preferred to work as clerks on paltry salaries and did not earn twice or thrice that amount by working in factories. That was a dangerous tendency, he added.

Real dignity, declared the Prime Minister lay in hard and creative effort, not merely idealistic, but in the ultimate analysis, of producing something out of nothing be it in a factory or a farm.

"And if you do such work well and thoroughly," he added, "you certainly add to the national wealth and to your own stature."

Shri Nehru then declared that the basic solution of the gigantic problems of the country was to make the individuals, the millions of men and women, to do something rather than waiting for the Government or the neighbour to take the initiative.

Individual Self-Reliance

The efforts of an individual, he agreed, might not matter much. But when millions and hundreds of millions of individuals worked, great results were produced. Apart from material results, there were far more important psychological and spiritual results, namely, the people learnt to be self-reliant and did not merely wait for the money and machinery to arrive from a distance of miles.

Stating that even an engineer who refused to work with hands and feet was useless, Shri Nehru said that the students of a particular University in America—a country with tremendous resources and plenty of money—had built a huge double-stored hostel all by themselves.

Similarly, he wanted the students of India to work in spare time and build something. For instance, he would like to see

Mr. T. Ramalingam Elected Deputy Chairman of Committees

At the meeting of the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. T. Ramalingam, M. P. (Pt. Pedro) was elected Deputy Chairman of Committees without a contest.

Mr. Ramalingam was at one time a Magistrate but relinquished the post to revert to the Bar. He belongs to the Tamil Congress Party.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

DIAMOND JUBILEE CARNIVAL

At a meeting of the committee of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association held on the 8th day of February, 1951, it was decided to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the College with an All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival in April-May 1951.

A meeting of the friends and well-wishers of the College will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College on Saturday the 17th instant at 4 p.m. to take necessary steps to organise the Carnival.

M. 216 16.

some building built by the students of Rookee University when he visited this place next.

In the earlier part his speech the Prime Minister dwelt on the importance of scientific research. He said that apart from the point of view of keeping peace with the world, scientific research was important from the point of view of developing a temper of science in all departments of life.

Stop Going Astray

Notwithstanding the fact that we were living in the Era of Science, said Shri Nehru, that temper—the urge to undertake research for truth or for anything else they needed was frequently lacking amongst people.

Unless we develop that temper "warned the Prime Minister, the world will go further and further astray, as it is doing now. Whether we can catch up with this movement toward astray, I do not know. But the development of that temper is a basic factor to which we must draw attention. That is true not only of India but of the whole world."

Referring to India's ancient past, Shri Nehru said that much in the ancient past was good and much was bad. For instance, the country had got into the rut and had become strictly traditional and static. There was also a tendency amongst the people to bury themselves in their past.

"This tendency must be guarded against and we should retain only those traditions of the past which are good and utterly reject those which are not good," said the Prime Minister.

'CAUTION IN ACTION' AS BRITISH DIPLOMACY

LONDON PRESS COMMENT

IN discussing foreign policy as a prelude to House of Commons debate on the subject, *The London Times* finds "a curious parallel between the diplomatic position of the Western world as it faces China, with her demands for a Far Eastern settlement, and as it faces Russia, with her offer of four Power talks over Germany."

"In both cases", the newspaper observes, "the Western Powers have taken strong decisions in principle", having, as members of the United Nations, condemned China for the Korean aggression, and having agreed, under the Atlantic Treaty, that Germany should be invited to take part in Western defence.

Conditions For Settlement

The Times adds: "Yet neither the consideration of sanctions against China nor the mustering of German contingents is yet a fact; and meanwhile China has not entirely ruled out the possibility of discussions and Russia in her latest Note appears to have made possible the opening of preliminary four-Power talks on Germany and other problems."

"The Western Powers have to hold the balance between being strong, as they must be strong, in diplomacy and in arms, and being unrelenting as they must be unrelenting, in their attempts at conciliation. A slip to the extremes of either impetuosity or weakness would be disastrous."

The Times considers both areas in turn. As to Germany and the recent proposals for a reduction of forces, it suggests "the soundest policy for the Western Powers it seems would be to propose first a balancing and then a gradual reduction of the forces in Germany and in Europe as a whole."

"In the Far East, too, the question is whether the conditions exist for an approach to a settlement", *The Times* continues. But meanwhile "it is at this moment, before the machinery of sanctions takes control, that the British voice must be heard in the search for a more hopeful policy."

The newspaper makes it clear that Chinese claims to a United Nations seat and to Formosa "cannot be met as part of a bargain for a cease-fire in Korea; the fact that the Peking government (as this country has recognised) is the effective Government of China gives it no title to seek its dues (which this country has also recognised) by aggressive force."

The fact is, *The Times* continues, that "any solution must come back to the seven-Power Conference and a cease-fire. It is not too late

to take fresh soundings among the nations about the possibility of holding such a conference; and it is pre-eminently the part of British diplomacy, as it should be expounded in today's debate, to lead in the exploration."

Opportune Time

The News Chronicle discusses the subject in a leader headed "The Time to Talk".

In the Far East, it says, "British policy should be directed toward reaching a settlement with China which would put to rest any real fears she may have but which would not reward her for her part in the breach of the peace."

"The important thing," says that news paper, "is that nothing irrevocable shall be done either in the East or about rearming Germany before negotiation has been tried again. If this fails we have already decided what we must do. Even then, in the case of Germany, we could only dare to proceed by integrating the Germans so closely into a united Western Europe that they could never again run amok on their own."

"Caution in action, sincerity in being willing to negotiate, and an unshakable resolution to be strong in case negotiation fails—these should be our watchwords."

(U. K. I. S.)

Are The Flying Saucers Real?

A navy scientist revealed on Monday that "flying saucers" actually exist and are the bases of huge balloons used for cosmic research.

Writing in the current issue of *Look* magazine, Dr. Urner Liddel, of the Office of Naval Research declared that the saucers "are part of the basic research programme of the Federal Government which is as important if not not so dramatic, as the visitation from Mars feared by the imaginative public."

Dr. Liddel wrote that his office is in charge of the saucers programme and stressed that there was no longer need for secrecy. He wrote that the flying saucer was the base of a huge balloon, 100 feet in diameter called "skyhook."

Study of the Cosmos

The balloons carry high precision instruments for study of the cosmos. He wrote that the balloons travel at 200 m. p. h. at heights ranging to 19 miles.

Dr. Liddel recalled the death early in 1948 of an six

(Continued on page 3)

Northern Assizes

Abduction Charge Fails

"Sinister Influences On Witnesses"

IN acquitting and discharging Muttu Ponnudurai of Changanai who was charged with having, on December 20 1949, abducted a 26 year old Tamil Trained Teacher, Miss. Arunthavam Markandu with the intention of forcing her to marry him, His Lordship said:

"I did not want to say anything beyond stating that if sinister influences had been brought to bear on witnesses for the prosecution, that will be given careful consideration by the authorities. At the same time avoid any unauthorised romance in the future."

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty after a five day trial. Mr. M. Balasundaram, with Mr. J. Rajaratnam instructed by Messrs. T. C. Rajaratnam & R. Kannudurai appeared for the accused.

3 Yrs. R. I.

Sionan Kumaran of Vannarkerni was sentenced to a term of 3 years rigorous imprisonment by His Lordship on accepting his plea of 'guilty' to the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the case in which he was charged with the murder of Seeniyar Sanmugam of the same place.

Sigmar Raju, Sionar Arumagan, Sioniah Suppan, Thambiah Murugesu, Selliah Sittambalam, Sionan Sioniah, Vallipuram Kanapathipillai, Sionan Kandiah, Sionathamby Velupillai all of Vannarkerni who were also charged with the murder of Sanmugam were acquitted and discharged.

Mr. M. Balasundaram with Mr. J. Rajaratnam (assigned) instructed by Mr. C. R. Thambiah appeared for the accused.

Karanavai North Murder Case

Kanthan Sinnathamby of Karanavai North pleaded guilty to the lesser charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the case in which he was charged with the murder of Sinaupillai Nagamuttu and was sentenced to 3 yrs. rigorous imprisonment.

Another Guilty Plea

In the case in which Vairavan Ponnai of Puttur East was charged with attempted murder of his wife Theivanai by stabbing her with a knife, the accused tendered a plea of guilty.

His Lordship accepted the plea and sentenced the accused to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.

OBITUARY

DR. M. VETTIVELU

The remains of the late Dr. M. Vettivelu father of V. Sutharajah, Accountant, Jaffna Central Bank and V. Nadarajah, Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies will be removed for cremation at Kombayannanal crematorium at 9 a. m. on Saturday 17-2-51.

Pirapankulam Road, Vannarponnai.

EVOLUTION OF MENTAL CAPACITIES OF STUDENTS

SPEAKING at the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Birla Education Trust at Pilani in India on February 11, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union appealed to teachers to bring about a high evolution of mental capacities of students by devoting their energy, learning, ability and high character in full measure.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that India was at present at the meeting point of two ages and therefore, the ancient and the modern, the western and the eastern, the indigenous and the alien currents of thought were pressing against one another. "It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that any amount of foam has come to the surface—foam which has no substance in it. I expect all the students and teachers of this place to drink the pure water that is flowing beneath this foam without worrying as to whether it is of the East or of the West".

Worthy Tradition

The President earlier said: "It has been the tradition of our country that the measure of man is not money and this has been the case particularly in relation to those who are themselves scholars and used to devote their time in imparting education to others. In ancient times students used to become members of the family of the teachers. Times have now

changed. India could not and cannot keep itself aloof from the currents of the modern world—so much so that not only the market rate of cotton, kapas, wheat and maize are influenced by the market rates of these commodities in America but also the value of all articles is measured in terms of money. There is nothing to feel surprised at, nor can we blame any one for this development that those who adopt the educational profession as a career have also begun to measure their worth in terms of money. Such a development could not but take place when society gives recognition and respect to members of other classes on the basis of the money they have. It could not but measure the worth of teachers also in the same terms. The teachers also on their side have begun to make a demand of the same kind.

Mutual Discharge of Duties

The students also in those days used to discharge their obligations towards their teachers by ministering to his personal comforts while they were studying under him and by imparting education to others after they had entered family life after completing their education. They, therefore, did not have any inferiority complex nor had they in their minds the idea that they had any particular rights or claims of their own. Today they claim rights against so-

Ceylon Girls Win Sports Championship In Madras

In the annual sports of the women's Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, the individual championship was annexed jointly by Miss Leela Aiyadurai and Miss Ariaratnam.

Miss Aiyadurai, a daughter of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor S. C. of Jaffna, earlier won the women's individual championship in the Madras State Games.

FOR SALE

A Valuable property in extent 6 lachchams V. C. called "Neelaichuddu pulam" situated at Tinnaveli adjoining the road and neighbouring the Hindu Tamil School.

Offers will be received till 28-2-51 by the General Manager, C. C. Schools, Christ Church Presbytery, Jaffna. (M 214 16 & 20)

ciety and believe that from the sweep of these rights the teachers are also not immune. Forgetting all idea of their own duty people are giving great importance and emphasis to their own rights in all spheres of life.

"Students also believe that they have some rights of their own which they have got from nature and which it is necessary for them to enjoy notwithstanding that such claim is prejudicial to the pursuit of their studies. It is because of this that nowadays students also go on strikes in their educational institutions just as the workers strike in factories."

Ceylon Government Railway Level Crossing Repairs

The level crossing at 13 mile-27 chains 50 Links (Railway miles) at Fraser Avenue between Moratuwa and Egoda Uyana Railway Station will be closed for vehicular traffic as follows for effecting repairs:—

Partially from 6.00 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, 25.2.51. Traffic will be assisted over the crossing.

Totally from 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, 25.2.51 to 5.00 a.m. on Monday, 26.2.51.

During the period of Total closure, road traffic may be diverted through Uswatte Convent Road. (G 77 16)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 443

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Vally Alvan of Varathupalai

Deceased.

Alvan Pillaiyanan of Puloly East

Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Valippillai alias Annapillai widow of Sinnatamby of Puloly East
- 2 Alvan Rasan alias Vally
- 3 Alvan Thampu
- 4 Alvan Kandayan
- 5 Wallinayagi daughter of Alvan
- 6 Alvan Selvarajah
- 7 Sinnammah widow of Alvan all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge Point Pedro on the 23rd day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner dated the 23rd day of January 1951 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th respondent be and she is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem of the minors the 3-6 Respondents, that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration be issued to him accordingly, unless the respondents shall appear before this court on or before the 21st day of February 1951 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of January 1951

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, District Judge,
Sgd. K. Vallipuram, Proctor for Petitioner.

O. 119. 13 & 16

The Co-op Movement In Great Britain

(Continued from page 1)

arranged and exhibited in such a way that the customer goes round the shop and selects the goods which he requires and pays for them at the counter before leaving the shop. This system makes shopping interesting, selective and expeditious from the point of view of the consumer. To the society it is economic because fewer salesmen do the job. Ceylon Co-operatives too could make an experiment in self-service.

In another small way some of the European Consumer societies differ from their opposite number in Ceylon. Societies in the Kingdom give credit to their members for articles other than food up to reasonable amounts repayable by instalments within 20 weeks. The Co-operative societies in Denmark also follow this practice and give credit up to a month's purchase. But in Sweden, France and Belgium credit sales are not encouraged and the original Rochdale principle of cash sale is followed. The system of credit sales would work satisfactorily in an economic set up where incomes are regular and not seasonal and where the standard of honesty is reasonably high. But if thrift is to be encouraged, it would not be advisable to deviate from the principle set up by the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers.

The Jaffna Municipal Council NOTICE

Schedule of rates are hereby invited from Registered Contractors for the works in connection with the—1. Construction of a retaining wall at Chapel Street, II. Construction of retaining wall at Pannai Road.

Schedule of rates must be submitted in forms obtained from this Office on payment of Rs.10/- and addressed to the Commissioner Municipal Council, Jaffna, in sealed envelope marked the work referred to above.

The schedule of rates should reach this office on or before 3. P. M. on Monday the 29th February 1951.

Further particulars can be obtained from this Office.

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, District Judge,
Sgd. K. Vallipuram, Proctor for Petitioner.
K. SHANMUGAM Commissioner
Municipal Office, Jaffna, 12-2-51. (M 215 16)

In the House of Representatives

National Languages Campaign—An Election Slogan?

The motion to the effect that Tamil and Sinhalese should be enforced in the conduct of Government business moved by Mr. S. Chandrasiri was defeated in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

Mr. J. R. Jayavadene said that the principle had been already accepted. Mr. D. S. Senanayake advocated slow motion.

The opposition wanted immediate adoption.

Mr. V. Kumarasamy characterised the motion as an election device.

Are The Flying Saucers Real?

Continued from page 2

force pilot, Captain Thomas Mantell, who had apparently died of lack of oxygen after he crossed the 18,000 foot line in pursuit of a "saucer". He said "Our studies show that Captain Mantell was pursuing a balloon of the skyhook type, Captain Mantell could never have reached the height at which the balloon was travelling."

Dr. Liddell who is chief of the Nuclear Physics Branch of the office of Naval Research wrote that "flying saucers" were engaged in research aiming at harnessing atomic energy from decomposition of the atmosphere rather than for producing the atom bomb.

NOTICE

Jaffna Municipal Council

Tenders for the Supply of Stores and Materials including Stationery and Drugs

Sealed tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, Jaffna up to 3 p.m. on Wednesday 28th February 1951, for the Supply of Engineering Stores and Materials, Drugs and Stationery for the Jaffna Municipal Council during the year 1951.

Tenders should be forwarded in duplicate under Registered cover marked "Tenders for the Supply of Stores and Materials" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Jaffna.

All those who send in their tenders are requested to be present when the tenders are opened in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Town Hall, Jaffna on Wednesday 28th February 1951.

Tender forms and further particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, Town Hall, Jaffna.

K. SHANMUGAM Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Office, Jaffna, 8 February 1951. (M 209 13 & 16)

—Our Astrological Feature—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 18-2-51 TO 24-2-51

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part—[Medha Rasi]

Last week's good influence still continues. Make capital use of opportunities. If periods and sub-periods are also favourable you are bound to achieve something substantial.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithuna 1, 2—[Idapa Rasi]

As chances are you will be able to drift comfortably this week. Triumph over competitors, success in litigation and fame promised. Some long standing dispute will be settled week.

GEMINI Mithuna 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasu 1, 2, 3—[Mithuna Rasi]

Your health and financial problems will be solved to an extent. Mental peace also promised. But don't rely much on friends of the opposite sex very much.

CANCER Punarvasu 4, Poosha, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

You will have no mental peace throughout this week. Illness to wife, children, misunderstandings and quarrels are shown. Avoid arguments with superior officers.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira, part—[Singha Rasi]

Domestic troubles and mental worries shown this week. Avoid tussles with friends. Financial and professional success promised second half of week.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Attai, Chittirai 1, 2—[Kanni Rasi]

Ruin to enemies and mental peace promised this week. Your health also should improve. You may lay some foundation for some schemes which will benefit you later.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Health a problem. Abdominal complaints shown. Don't exert yourself much. Friends of the opposite sex also cause you some annoyance week end.

SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

The first day of the week must be spent with care. Rest of the week favourable for new undertakings. Helps from strangers promised week end.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Pooradam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu Rasi]

The first half of the week likely to land you in some difficulties. Avoid speculation and new investments. Second half favourable for business deals.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam 2, 3, 4, Thiruvonam, Avittam 1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Some easing in the tension in domestic affairs promised this week. But happenings on Wednesday Thursday and Friday morning might upset you a bit. Week end promises well again.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4, Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3, [Kumbha Rasi]

You will be quick to loose your temper this week. Young people in your family will upset you a lot. Saturday the worst day of the week. Spend it with care.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revathi. [Meena Rasi]

A good income but expenditure also will be on the rise. You will have no mental peace. Health also must be given particular care for sometime to come.

Modern Correspondence College

S.S. C.

July & December

Courses in all the subjects are available. A special feature of our scheme is the introduction of the "Special Enquiry Form" which enables the students to get their difficulties explained free by our experienced Teachers.

The charges are moderate and can be paid by instalments.

Technical College Engineering Classes

The Entrance Examination will be held on the 7th of June in Colombo.

Sinhalese in English for Non-Sinhalese Students

A special course has been prepared for the Non-Sinhalese Students to study Sinhalese in English. This course can be taken by those who do not have knowledge of the subject.

For particulars regarding the above Courses write to:

THE REGISTRAR
MODERN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE
ABAYASEKAR BUILDINGS, GAMPAHA, W. P.

Govt. Central Clerical

Examinations

This examination will be held somewhere about the September of this year. This is a competitive Examination for male candidates wishing to enter.

- (a) The General Clerical Service
- (b) The Railway Clerical Service
- (c) The Postal Clerical Service
- (d) The Custom's Clerical Service
- (e) Class II of the Post Masters' and Signallers Service.

Note that this is a highly competitive examination which requires months of careful preparations. Therefore start preparing from now on. We supply courses in all subjects.

NOTICE OF APPEAL

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
No. 1105

1 Visaladchi alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam; 2. Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal

Vs.

Dead 1 Kandar Chinniah Kanagasabai and wife; Dead 2 Pooranam both of Vannarponnai East; 3 Thamotheampillai Sivagurunathan and wife 4 wife Savuntharippillai; 5 Kandiah Nadarajah and wife; 6 Saraswathippillai all of Karanavai North; 7 Sinnathamby Sankarappillai and wife; 8 Sinnammah both of Puttur West

Defendants

1 Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo; 2 Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura; 3 Arumugam Appiah and wife; 4 Sinnammah; 5 Ponnammah widow of Vallipuram all of Vannarponnai; 6 Nagalingam Navaratnam; 7 Nagalingam Nalliah; 8 Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife; 9 Annaratnam both of Anchananthavoo, Jaffna; 10 Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda; 11 Chellappah Rasiah and wife; 12 Ratnam both of Kokkuvil East; 13 Karthigesu Nadarajah and wife; 14 Rasammah both of Kokkuvil East; 15 Kanagasabai Thiagarajah all of Kokkuvil East; 16 Pooranam widow of Kanagasabai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna (same as 2nd defendant)

Substituted defendants in place of deceased 1st defendant: 17 Velupillai Nallathambi; 18 Paramanathapillai Thiagarajah; 19 Paramanathapillai Sinnadurai; 20 Ponnambalam Balasubramaniam; 21 Ponnambalam Kanagasabai alias Thurai; 22 Ponnambalam Rasiah alias Vinayagammoorthy all of Vannarponnai; 23 Chinniah Vallipuram of Colombo; 24 Chinniah Suppiah of Anuradhapura; 25 Arumugam Appiah and wife; 26 Sinnammah; 27 Ponnammah widow of Vallipuram all of Vannarponnai; 28 Nagalingam Navaratnam; 29 Nagalingam Kandiah; 30 Sabapathy Subramaniam and wife; 31 Annaratnam of Anchananthavoo, Jaffna; 32 Kanagasabai Sabaratnam of Veyangoda; 33 Chellappah Rasiah and wife; 34 Ratnam; 35 Karthigesu Nadarajah and wife; 36 Rasammah all of Kokkuvil East; 37 Kanagasabai Thiagarajah of Kokkuvil East

(the 23rd to 27th same as the 1st to 15th Substituted Defendants)

Substituted defendants in place of the deceased 2nd Defendant.

To The above-named Plaintiffs, their Proctor Mr. S. O. Cathiravelu of Kandaradai, Jaffna; 7th and 8th defendants and their Proctor Mr. S. Ambalavanar of Puttur and the substituted defendants.

You are required to take notice that the petition of appeal of the 3rd to 6th defendants from the order of this Court dated 14th December 1950 in the above-named action having been received and the security tendered by them for your costs of appeal in the said matter having been accepted and a sufficient sum of money to cover the expenses of serving this notice on you having been deposited in this Court, the petition of appeal of the said 3rd to 6th Defendants copy of which is hereto annexed will be forthwith forwarded to the Supreme Court for hearing in due course.

The day of February 1951, By Order of Court.

Sgd. C. Arumugam Secretary

Drawn by Sgd. K. Ramalingam Proctor for 2-6 Dets.

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1 Visaladchi alias Thangammah widow of Subramaniam; 2. Muttusamy Subramaniam both of Averangal

Vs.

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(the 23rd to 27th same as the 1st to 15th Substituted Defendants)

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The day of February 1951, By Order of Court.

Sgd. C. Arumugam Secretary

Drawn by Sgd. K. Ramalingam Proctor for 2-6 Dets.

marked (P. 5) and that the plaintiffs were entitled to a half share of the land on (P. 14) of 1943.

2 The 1st and 2nd defendants filed answer atting that the plaintiffs-respondents were not entitled to any notice of the intended sale by them to the 7th and 8th defendants and that the plaintiffs-respondents were not willing to buy the half share at the price offered by the 7th and 8th defendants respondents.

3 The Appellants filed answer denying that the entirety of the said land devolved on the said Subramaniam Arunasalam, that an undivided half share devolved on the death of the said Nallapillai on the 2nd and 4th Appellants who are the children of the said Subramaniam Mylvaganam subject to the life interest of Savuntharippillai in accordance with the conditions laid down in Deed marked (P. 1) and (3 D. 1), that the appellants have acquired prescriptive title to a half share of the land and that the plaintiffs-respondents had notice and were aware of the intended sale to the 7th and 8th defendants respondents.

4 The 7th and 8th defendants respondents filed answer denying that the plaintiffs respondents were entitled to any share of the said land and stated that they had acquired title to the entire 1st and that the plaintiffs-respondents were aware of the intended sale to the 7th and 8th defendants respondents.

5. The Appellants and the 1st and 2nd defendants and the 7th and 8th defendants respondents also took up the position that there was a misjoinder of parties and causes of action on which issued the plaintiffs-respondents were unsuccessful at the trial and on appeal the case was sent back for trial on the other issues.

6. The 1st Defendant died after the action and his widow the 2nd defendant (or the 16th substituted defendant in place of the 1st def.) and the 5th to 19th respondents were substituted in his place. Thereafter the 2nd defendant died and the 5th to 19th respondents and the 20 to 25th respondents were substituted in her place.

7 Thereafter the parties went to trial on the following issues:

(1) Did the lands which are the subject matter of this action devolve on the death of Nallapillai on Arunasalam alone to the exclusion of Mylvaganam's children namely the 4th & 6th Defendants?

(2) Was the Deed No. 441 of 8-9-26 and attested by K. Aiyadurai executed for valuable consideration?

(3) Was the said Deed duly registered?

(4) Does Deed No. 441 referred to above prevail over Deed No. 440 dated 8-9-26 by virtue of due and prior registration?

(5) Have the Plaintiffs acquired a prescriptive right and title in terms of Section 3 of the Prescriptive Ordinance to the share conveyed on Deed No. 441 referred to above?

(6) Were the Plaintiffs the owners of an undivided half share of the said lands at the days when Deeds No. 7053 and 22 of 22-11-43 and 21-11-43 were executed in favour of the 8th Defendant?

(7) Did the 1st Defendant or her Vendor the 1st Defendant or the 4th and 5th Defendants give notice of the said sale to the Plaintiffs?

(8) If not, are the said sales liable to be set aside and the Plaintiffs declared entitled to pre-empt an undivided half share?

(9) What was the market value of the half share of the said lands when Deeds Nos. 7053 and 22 referred to above were executed?

(10) Were the plaintiffs aware of the intended sale by the 4th and 6th Defendants of the half share conveyed on Deed No. 22 of 21-11-43 and did the plaintiffs fail to purchase the said share?

(11) If so, can the Plaintiffs maintain this action?

(12) Were the Plaintiffs aware of the intended sale by the 1st and 2nd Defendants on Deed No. 7053 of 22-11-43 and did the plaintiffs fail to purchase the said share at the market value?

(13) If the Plaintiffs so fail, can the Plaintiffs maintain this action?

(14) Are the Plaintiffs bound by the orders made in Case No. 5579, (O. 120. 16 & 20)

The Honourable the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon

The fifth day of January 1951

The Petition of Appeal of the 3rd to 6th Defendants Appellants appearing by K Ramalingam their Proctor states as follows:-

1 The Plaintiffs - Respondents sued the 3-6th Defendants Appellants, the original 1st and 2nd defendants and the 7th and 8th Defendants - Respondents to pre-empt either the half share conveyed by the Appellants to the 7th and 8th defendants Respondents by Deed No. 22 marked (P. 18) or the half share conveyed by the 1st defendant to the 7th and 8th defendants Respondents by Deed No. 7053 marked (P. 8) on payment of Rs. 1150/- and alleged that on the death of Subramaniam Mylvaganam before Nallapillai Subramaniam Arunasalam became entitled to the entirety of the said land by virtue of the principle of Jus Accrescendi that Deed No. 441 marked (P. 10) prevails over Deed No. 440

of this Court and estopped from denying that a half share of these lands devolved on 4th and 6th Defendants on the death of Nallapillai.

(15) Were the shares dealt with by deeds No. 440 and 441 both of 8-9-26 distinct and separate shares?

(16) If so are the Plaintiffs entitled to claim the benefit if any, of the prior registration of Deed No. 441 of 8-9-26?

(17) Has the 8th Defendant acquired a prescriptive right and title to the entirety of the land described in the Schedule attached to the plaint?

(18) If so, can the Plaintiffs maintain this action?

(19) Were the said Deeds Nos. 440 and 441 of 8-9-26 executed at the same time?

(20) Had the 4th and 6th Defendants acquired prescriptive title to a half share of the land at the time they sold their half share on Deed No. 22 of 21-11-43 to the 8th defendant?

8. After trial the learned District Judge by his judgment dated 14th December 1950 entered judgment for the plaintiffs-respondents declaring them entitled to pre-empt the half share conveyed by the 1st defendant to the 8th defendant respondent on payment of Rs. 1300/- and declared that Subramaniam Arunasalam became entitled to the said lands on the death of Nallapillai and that the 2nd and 4th Appellants were not entitled to any share of the lands and that the plaintiff-respondents were entitled to costs of contest as against the appellants and the other defendants respondents.

9. Feeling dissatisfied with the said judgment and order of the learned District Judge the appellants beg to appeal therefrom to your Lordships' Court on the following amongst other grounds that may be urged by counsel at the hearing of this appeal:-

(a) The said judgment and order is contrary to law and the weight of evidence led in this case.

(b) The appellants respectfully submit that the learned Judge could not have held that principle of Jus Accrescendi applied and that the learned Judge should have held that on the death of Nallapillai the half share of the land devolved on the 2nd and 4th Appellants and the other half share in Subramaniam Arunasalam subject to life interest in favour of Savuntharippillai.

(c) The appellants respectfully submit that the learned Judge should have accepted the evidence led on behalf of the appellants regarding possession and notice, that the learned Judge should have held that the Appellants have possessed and have acquired prescriptive title to a half share of the said land particularly in view of the order in case No. 5579 Testaments D. C. Jaffna (7 D 3), Decree in case No. 7334 D. C. Jaffna (3 D 3) and Deeds (3 D 4-3 D 13 and 7 D 6) and that the plaintiffs respondents were aware of the intended sale by (P. 8) and (P. 18.)

(d) The appellants respectfully submit that on the evidence led in the case the learned District Judge should have accepted the case of the appellants and should have dismissed the plaintiffs respondents' action with costs.

(e) The appellants respectfully submit that the evidence of Vanniar Arumugam who is admittedly the lessee of the lands in question for several years, Vallipuram Velupillai, Sangwappillai Paramaguru, the 3rd defendant and of Sabapathykrakkal should have been accepted as their evidence is highly probable and the evidence led on behalf of the plaintiffs respondents should have been rejected, as it is contradictory, unreliable and highly improbable;

(f) The Appellants respectfully submit that the order in Testaments case marked (7 D 3) is binding on the plaintiffs respondents.

Whereas the Appellants pray:-

i) that the said judgment be set aside,

ii) that the plaintiff-respondents' action be dismissed;

iii) for costs of appeal and of the court below and for such other and further reliefs as to Your Lordships' Court shall seem meet,

Sgd K Ramalingam, Proctor for 3-6th Defendants

Appellants

(O. 120. 16 & 20)

marked (P. 5) and that the plaintiffs were entitled to a half share of the land on (P. 14) of 1943.

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(16) If so are the Plaintiffs entitled to claim the benefit if any, of the prior registration of Deed No. 441 of 8-9-26?

(17) Has the 8th Defendant acquired a prescriptive right and title to the entirety of the land described in the Schedule attached to the plaint?

(18) If so, can the Plaintiffs maintain this action?

(19) Were the said Deeds Nos. 440 and 441 of 8-9-26 executed at the same time?

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9. Feeling dissatisfied with the said judgment and order of the learned District Judge the appellants beg to appeal therefrom to your Lordships' Court on the following amongst other grounds that may be urged by counsel at the hearing of this appeal:-

(a) The said judgment and order is contrary to law and the weight of evidence led in this case.

(b) The appellants respectfully submit that the learned Judge could not have held that principle of Jus Accrescendi applied and that the learned Judge should have held that on the death of Nallapillai the half share of the land devolved on the 2nd and 4th Appellants and the other half share in Subramaniam Arunasalam subject to life interest in favour of Savuntharippillai.

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(f) The Appellants respectfully submit that the order in Testaments case marked (7 D 3) is binding on the plaintiffs respondents.

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i) that the said judgment be set aside,

ii) that the plaintiff-respondents' action be dismissed;

iii) for costs of appeal and of the court below and for such other and further reliefs as to Your Lordships' Court shall seem meet,

Sgd K Ramalingam, Proctor for 3-6th Defendants

Appellants

(O. 120. 16 & 20)

The Jaffna Hindu College

will have its DIAMOND JUBILEE CARNIVAL in April-May, 1951.

All interested please write to the undersigned.

S. NADARAJAH, Secretary, Old Boys' Association Jaffna, 12-2-51.

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusamipillai.