

YOUR REQUIREMENTS PLEASE!
 ANYTHING IN PRINTING
 From the Smallest Label to the Biggest Wall
 We are equipped to give you
 Prompt & Satisfactory Service.
 The Saiva Prakasa Press
 The Household word for Printing.
 Please Phone up 56.

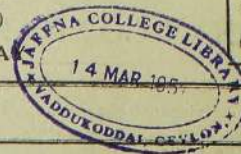
THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus)
 PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

For Neat and Good Printing of
EVERY DESCRIPTION
 ARTISTIC AND COMMERCIAL
 We are specially equipped to give you
PROMPT SERVICE
 A trial will convince
 THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS
 PHONE 56
 JAFFNA.

VOL. LXII-
 NO. 91

JAFFNA TUESDAY MARCH 13, 1951



PRICE
 10 CENTS

STATE'S CARE OF THE ADOLESCENT

Well Planned Youth Schemes

[The 'Juvenile' is a problem engaging the attention of the Government and the Public. The following article reproduced from the Indian Social Reformer tells us how the question is approached in Britain.]

THE Juvenile Employment Exchanges deal with Juveniles from elementary and technical schools, while special bodies known as 'Headmasters' and 'Head mistresses' Employment Committees are responsible for Grammar and Public School Juveniles.

The Juvenile Employment Service is administered for the benefit of Juveniles between the ages of 15 and 18. On completion of 8 years youths are enlisted for Army Service, and then they are outside the scope of the Juvenile Employment Service.

The first task of dealing with young workers is to find out what careers are best suited for them. It involves knowledge of the individual based on school record completed by the school teacher. Mere academic report is not enough. Factors such as character, temperament, general aptitudes and ambition are important. Parents and others familiar with domestic background must be associated to fill out the picture.

Home Circumstances

The Officer who is to give guidance to the child in his choice of vocation, needs all the aforesaid information. But this is not enough. "He must also be familiar with different kinds of employment, He must know the requirements of the occupation as well as the capability of the child. And further, he must know what is practicable in relation to the home circumstances of the child".

Vocational Guidance can be imparted to children either in groups or individually. A widely used group method is the school-leavers' talk. At a meeting of children towards the close of their school career, they are told about various kinds of employment. If possible, the benefit of talks is given to a "combined gathering of children from various schools". Speakers familiar with different vocations are invited to speak. The purpose of such meetings is not to persuade or hustle children to join one or the other industry. Children are very impressionable, and therefore the only object of these talks must be to present

a fair picture of work in different vocations. Films may be used to illustrate talks, but they must be truthful and balanced. Talks are supplemented by a visit to factories where children are shown the conditions of work and the processes in manufacture. Various booklets have been prepared by each industry to assist parents and children in the choice of their career.

Aptitude

After creating a desire in children to think about their career, the next step is to discuss the matter with each individually. To discover a child's aptitudes, interest and desires is not an easy task. It demands expertness and a profound knowledge of the psychological types and the ability to create a relationship of confidence, so that the child is not inhibited by shyness or fear.

The technique of conducting interviews has to be varied to suit individual needs. Interviews are conducted by a Juvenile Employment Officer with the assistance of parents and the head teacher. The success of the interview will depend on the creation of mutual confidence. The setting of the interview should be normal and it is advisable to conduct it at school.

The immediate step after interviewing is placing the child in employment. There is no single method of doing this. Sometimes it is possible to make arrangements after the interview to introduce him to the employer of a particular firm who needs juvenile labour. At other times pains have to be taken to find out a suitable employment for the child. But there is no reason for the officer to be deterred by the difficulty of the task involved.

Guidance of Employers

The Juvenile Employment Officer has the largest pool of employers and seekers of work at his disposal. The guidance of employers and workers and local educational authorities is also readily available. Moreover his familiarity with local conditions and his contact with possi-

(Continued on page 3)

TEACHER OF THE NEW ERA IN EDUCATION

V. ELIYATHAMBY B. A. (Lond.)

II

Modern Trends

Sir John Adams would regard education as a "bipolar process". He would take the sentence "The master taught John Latin" and show that the verb "taught" governs two objects—John and Latin. The implication is that a teacher should know as much of the pupils, as he knows the subjects that he teaches. But the usual form of teaching, with the majority of teachers in Ceylon, up to this day, has been to impart the allotted portion of the "systematised experience" (i.e. the subjects to the pupils without any further ado about anything. As a result of the pioneer work of Herbart, Pestalozzi, Froebel and others, education was psychologized during the 19th century in European countries. But during the last decade they have gone beyond this stage, and have now socialised education. Today, the teacher in the West must know "Latin", plus "John" plus the society in which "John" and the teacher live. In short, the teacher's function has become highly complex.

In contrast to the teachers of the West, most of the teachers in Ceylon are living in a world of indifference. These lead a "blind life", repeating their first year's experience for the rest of their life. To these the new conception of "The method of teaching is more important than the matter taught" is anathema. These vendors of unreal, theoretical knowledge do not know that they are working against the grain of the pupils, that they are making a very minor part of the pupils' brain to function, that they are merely converting human beings into robots to serve as clerks etc. For the past 150 years, the battalions classes of our barrack schools have made our children helpless to create a career for themselves; have driven the pupils to mental bankruptcy.

Our Society

What kind of society has been created by this wrong educational "conditioning"? We are not concerned with anything beyond our family. Our struggle is only for our existence; our entire world is our precious selves. We have divorced ourselves from those around us and we are unsympathetic to the life around us. We have become extremely

selfish. In short, we have become strangers in our own country. Higher ideals of life: public spirit; service to society; sacrifice are taboo to the products of this form of education.

Remedy

The present process of education must be reversed. We must pay heed to the voice of Dewey—and start teaching through first hand experience of the pupils. Greater part of learning must be through the activities of the pupils and through their lively observation. The teacher must always aim at the development of the human personality in all its aspects. The mind must be properly fed and nourished. The brain must be trained to think and take the initiative. The senses should be properly trained. The capacity of the body to do things should be cultivated and fostered. The emotions should be guided and helped to mature. Children should form healthy sentiments and build up a stable character. To achieve this the teacher and his methods are more important than the subjects taught.

The teacher must make the growing generation practically minded, with creative outlook. The teacher must inspire them to create careers for themselves and for those around them; to identify themselves with those around them and to look at the whole humanity as a single unit. This is the "Education for Life" adumbrated by Gandhiji. This Education (as Plato rightly conceived) "extends from the moment that the child is conceived, right up to his death, to produce a well-adjusted and harmonious individual and a balanced and harmonious society." This education must lead to the destruction of the unnatural division of "haves" and "have nots", and produce a society in which every one is assured of a certain amount of security and freedom.

Can the present generation of teachers do this?

III

Stages of Education

There are three well-defined stages in Education. At the first stage, Education is thought of, in terms of the

(Continued on page 2)

NALLUR KANDASAMY TEMPLE

(By E. P. RASIAH)

(Continued from our last issue)

10 The Present Position of Temple

In accordance with the Supreme Court's Judgment and Decree, this temple has become a Public Charitable Trust and the hereditary Manager continues in office subject to certain conditions. He is expected to maintain accounts and file in Court, at stated intervals, a correct account of the receipts and expenditure connected with the temple and its temporalities for the inspection and information of the members of the Hindu Public.

11 The Present Manager

The 2nd Rajanathar, one of the principal actors in this protracted litigation, having passed away, his legal son and heir who has stepped into his shoes, as hereditary Manager, is Mr. Shanmugasamy Mappana Mudaliyar—a fair, plump, pleasant but a quiet, reserved youngster. People wonder, how this seemingly inexperienced youth could be able to properly administer the management of this Temple—a complex institution with complicated rituals. To be in a position to tactfully handle, on the one hand the Brahmin-Priests intoxicated with their knowledge of rites and ceremonies and on the other, the illiterate, unruly labourer and to be able to maintain strict discipline and get efficient work out of them, reflects the greatest credit to this youngster.

By his quiet reserve, he has created for himself a mild halo of seclusion that is perhaps necessary to some extent for an Administrator of his kind. He thus keeps at bay the garrulous and eccentric worshippers. Now, things appear to move here in clock-work fashion; Pujas, abishekams, rituals and festivals commence and end here almost correct to the minute—a rare feature this side of Elephant Pass. The antiquated Jaffna man and woman, used as they are, to the slow moving clock, look upon this punctuality and precision with awe and wonderment. Old-timers and antiquated worshippers often learn to their bitter experience, that the clock in the temple, like Law, is no respecter of persons and would not tarry a while to accommodate those who do not know the value of time.

Unlike most of his ancestors, he is educated, intelligent and has a modern outlook about him. He is capable of moving with the times and has set about in the right direction to modernise the temple, without of course, sacrificing the essentials of a place of religious worship.

12 Modernisation

He has introduced many an innovation. The system of making direct payment to Brahmins for the performance of arichchanais and Abishekams etc., has been scrapped. All payments are now to be made to a Cashier, a chit obtained and passed on to

the Priest, who, on the authority of that, would perform the necessary rituals and hand back the Prasathams.

During the High Festivals, when unprecedented crowds gather, the main entrance is partitioned "IN and OUT" for the worshippers to gain ingress one way and return the other way without being jostled about. This considerably eases the ever-present traffic-jams at that bottleneck.

One Gopuram and 2 bellrys of architectural beauty with figures, painted similar to those found in the ancient Hindu Temples of South India, adorn the porch of this Temple now. At night, these illuminated by numerous multi-colored electric bulbs lead added beauty to the temple. A Westminster chiming clock from the centre of the Gopuram announces every quarter hour to the public and pilgrims.

The cosy corners inside the temple, where idle worshippers are inclined to congregate for gossip or to kill time, is flooded with water—a polite reminder that squatting is disapproved and a tactful method of enforcing the move on by law—and thereby the congestion inside the temple is considerably minimised.

In addition to the 6½ lms. purchased by the original Founder, further lots have been subsequently purchased and added to the Temple premises.

Additional Deities such as Muttucumaraswamy, Thendayuthapani and other Deities have been installed and each of the Deities has a set of gold jewels set with brilliants. Several silver vaganams and one peacock (merely sheathed in gold) besides others made of wood are available for the various Deities to ride round the Temple. The latest addition to these is the one popularly known as "Kailaya Vahanam"—a gift from a wealthy devotee—depicting the plight of haughty Ravana (the 10 headed mighty Asura).

Next to St. Patrick's College, this Temple takes pride of place as one of the first to instal its own electric plants in Jaffna for illuminating the temple and its environs. A high parapet wall has been built round the temple to give it strength and security.

13 Deities and their Festivals

Generally the Vel with the two consorts are taken out on festival days, but Muttucumaraswamy takes the place of the Vel on the 10th festival (சேரர்) on Kartthigai festival, Poo-sapparam, Poongavanam, Maanambao, the 5 days of Skanda sasty and on Thirukarthikai days in December.

Arumugaswamy rides out for Soora-Samharam, Thirukalyanam,

(Continued on page 4)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

"The Lord is the only Reality. Everything else is unreal."

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION FOR BETTER LIVING

"A SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN which DDT and irrigation ditches can play roles as important as text books and blackboards" this is how a commentator describes the new method outlined by the UNESCO to enable children and adults deprived of normal schooling to take their proper places in their communities. The more complex the problem of life is the larger becomes the number of plans and projects to meet the new developments. What time front-line world statesmen are vying with one another to gain ascendancy, other global welfare workers are striving hard to trace the disease of human degeneration and find out a remedy to cure it. Let us not be worried by such anomalous activities.

In this age of international enterprises it will be idle to presume that any nation can keep aloof and work out a scheme for national regeneration. But it cannot be denied that there are certain circumstances peculiar to different countries which have to be surveyed and studied more from the national viewpoint than from an international understanding. In Sri Lanka the problem of the standard of living and the allied question of the scope of employment have to be viewed first from the conditions that are obtaining in the island and then from the global viewpoint.

This little isle that had been the peasant's paradise not very long ago has become barren not so much by intrigues of time but by the pernicious passion for novel and alien ways of life. The result of this change of vision and outlook need not be described in detail. The task of the Government is therefore to make steady and sound preparations for a national revival keeping the ancient heritage of a proud peasantry as the cherished ideal of regeneration.

In this connection we would suggest to the Government that immediate steps must be taken for the various colonisation schemes to be reviewed and reorganised from the background of the experience already gained. The Minister of Agriculture must be able to answer the simple question "whether Colonisation Schemes have attracted sufficient attention of the people." A searching study of this aspect of the matter

BETWEEN COMMUNALISM AND COMMUNISM

INDIAN GOVT'S POSITION

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Home Minister, of India explained in the Indian Parliament on March 10 the Government of India's policy towards Communists and the Hindu Mahasabha.

In a statement, laid on the table of the House, in reply to a question by Mr. R. Venkataraman, Mr. Rajagopalachari said Government could not accept "declarations and challenges" issued by the Communist Party that, if the Preventive Detention Act was withdrawn, they would act as a regular party in the open.

The Home Minister said: We cannot accept these declarations and challenges but must await facts and whether crime reported from Telangana, Madras, Assam and elsewhere shows substantial decrease".

Regarding the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Rajagopalachari said while it was gratifying to read that the Mahasabha's policy did not include violence "there is the basic fact that their policies have an inherent tendency to rouse strong passions between communities and generate violence".

Practice of Precepts

"If the Hindu Sabhaites preached and practised Hinduism as our sages understood and taught, they would indeed be ideal citizens and the most honoured places in the State including Parliament could undoubtedly be filled by them".

Mr. Venkataraman asked the Minister whether his attention had been drawn to certain Press statements by the Communist Party and the Hindu Mahasabha challenging the statements of the Home Minister in Parliament on

will reveal how and where the plans in existence have proved ineffective and what steps should be taken to remove the defects. It cannot be said that the common man has been told and explained in clear unmistakable terms what the various schemes are, how far they help the individual and develop the nation. The red-tape routine governing the working of such schemes has only made the peasants and middle-class people fight shy of these projects.

Let the Fundamental Education which the UNESCO has in view be modified to such an extent as to fit into the peculiar conditions of this Island and in such a way as to include colonisation in its curriculum in order that the adult may be provided with a practical education capable of preparing him for the arduous task of facing life boldly, confidently and successfully.

the Preventive Detention Bill.

The statement of the Communist Party referred to challenged the Home Minister "to face the electorate on the question as to who perpetrated violence—the Communists or the Government." The Communists said: "Let him (Home Minister) have the ban on our party withdrawn in all those States where it exists, let him give up the practice of detention without trial, let him release political prisoners, let him end the military and police terror in Telangana and other areas. He will then find us working openly as any other political party and join other democratic parties, organisations, groups and individuals in a mighty democratic movement against his Government and its bosses—the Anglo-American imperialism and Indian reaction".

Full Statement

Mr. Rajagopalachari replied: My answer would have to be rather long and include quotations from the policy statements of one of the parties referred to and I have placed it on the table of the House in the form of a statement. Following is the text of the statement.

The attention of Government was drawn to a Press item dated February 17, 1951 to the effect that the Communist Party challenged the Home Minister to withdraw the Preventive Detention Act and do certain other things, and then it was stated they would act as a regular political party in the open presumably dropping their present violent and secret activities.

If men who have grouped themselves and practise terrorism and sabotage in the name of Communism will not merely issue challenges and make conditional offers of adopting peaceful and open political life, but will back profession with practice, we could take the risks involved in trusting them. Past conduct cannot just be wiped out by a simple Press statement; such declarations should be backed by actual behaviour.

"Honourable members have read Ignazio Silone's narrative of a meeting of the Communist Party at which, when the British Communists were asked on their return home to make a public declaration in a certain sense but actually to the contrary, and one of the British Communists exclaimed "but that would be a lie", loud laughter greeted this simplicity and filed the bell. The Communists could not understand the Englishman's stupid objection to making a misleading or false declaration. The fact of the matter is that the Communist Party's discipline evolves a psychological mechanism

whereby each single member becomes progressively identified with the collective organisation until the sense of scruple, or moral hesitation is totally wiped out. Ethical objections become just ancient wrongs worthy of scorn and derision.

Party Policy

Three leading Indian Communists have issued to their comrades a statement on September 23, 1950, explaining the Communist Party's policy. It is categorically stated therein that the Party should put the peasant movement progressively on the rails of armed struggle, and that in agrarian relations, they should, by mass mobilisation and direct action as in Telangana, create armed forces in the rural areas and strong bases for their operation. It is further categorically stated therein that there is no question of liquidating Telangana, but that on the contrary, it is a question of raising the movement in the rest of the country to the level of Telangana.

The Politburo of the Communist Party of India issued a policy statement on November 15, 1951, in the following terms. "Finally, it is necessary to clearly grasp the truth that the armed struggle has become the principal form of struggle in the present agrarian revolutionary stage that our national liberation movement has grown to".

Forms of Struggle

It was added that simultaneously they should "adopt and co-ordinate all other conceivable forms of struggle, such as economic and political strikes, demonstrations, agricultural labour and tenant struggles, signature collections for peace-pledge, election contests" and so on.

Mr. Rajagopalachari then quoted a special circular issued by the Central Committee of the Party in regard to Telangana.

The circular read: "The Central Committee notes that certain statements are being made, demanding the withdrawal of the heroic struggle of Telangana people led by the Communist Party against their age-long oppressors, with arms in hand for land liberty. The Central Committee wishes the party ranks to note that such statements will be disruptive of Telangana struggle, the harbinger of the people's democratic revolution in which the enemy is trying to drown in blood. The Central Committee stresses upon all party members and people to defend Telangana with all the means at their disposal".

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: An important foreign Communist who was invited to advise the Indian Communist Party gave the following opinion in December 1950: "It is the task of the Communist Party to skilfully utilize the stand of the Nehru Government on questions like Korea, atom bomb, etc. Regarding armed struggle, as we have stated in our letter, we do not deny that ultimately the revolution in India will and must take the form of armed struggle. It is hardly to be debated."

"It is thus clear", Mr. Rajagopalachari said, "that we cannot accept declarations and challenges but must await facts and whether crime reported from Telangana, Madras and Assam

TEACHER OF THE NEW ERA IN EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

subject matter: at the second stage, in terms of the subject, the child and the society in which the teacher and the child live. Most of the Western countries have reached the third stage. But Ceylon is still in the first stage. The colonial form of education has created,

"The bookish blockhead ignorant-ly read With loads of learned lumber in his head"—Pope.

Our educational system has failed to impart a sound sense of values, but has fostered dissatisfaction, discontent, and unhappiness.

Educational Stock-Taking

The latest administrative Report of the Director of Education admits that of the 35000 Teachers in Ceylon today, nearly 25000 need training. About 10,000 only seem to know something of Education, when the country needs about 55,000 teachers to handle the schools. In short, 2 are doing a work that should be handled by 11. If the State has any idea of planning the social life on a scientific basis, then surely all these 11 should be made efficient agents of society. It must train out 45,000 teachers to psychologize and socialise education.

The White-Paper envisages an excellent method of recruiting teachers. But this ideal cannot be realised immediately. But the state can tackle the situation, if it copies the method adopted by England to implement the Education Reform Bill of 1944. In about 5 years over 29000 were trained out to serve as teachers. Policemen, solicitors, civil-servants, journalists, domestic servants, clerks, nurses, shop assistants, actresses etc have become teachers whose quality has surpassed all expectation. Education Officer

The State should not stop with the training of new recruits. But the existing 10,000 suitable teachers should be helped to keep abreast the times, by providing them with intensive Refresher Courses at least once a year. Every Education officer should organise Study Circles, Educational Libraries and Reading rooms. These can be done by Teachers' Unions. But unfortunately these Unions in Ceylon are pawns in the hands of scheming individuals to achieve prominence, power or political significance. These Unions are a dead weight to the educational progress of the country. Hence every Education Officer must organise the intellectual life of the teachers in his province. The teachers must be made aware of the educational advancement in other countries.

Conclusion

If the state can bring about the necessary re-orientation in technique then the Education of the society can be integrated. The teacher can

Jaffna Mayor Elected

Opposition Abstain From Voting

At a meeting of the Jaffna Municipal Council held on Saturday last with Mr. K. Shanmugam, Municipal Commissioner, in the Chair, Mr. C. Ponnambalam was elected Mayor and Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham was elected Deputy Mayor.

All members of the Council except Messrs. S. A. Sabapathy and P. M. Jothi were present.

No Counter Proposals

Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham proposed and Mr. E. T. Hitchcock seconded that Mr. C. Ponnambalam be elected Mayor. There was no other name proposed and Mr. Ponnambalam was declared Mayor.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam proposed and Mr. A. M. Brodie seconded that Mr. S. R. Thalayasingham be elected Deputy Mayor. There being no other proposal Mr. Thalayasingham was declared Deputy Mayor.

Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, S. Visuvaningham, T. S. Thiruvajah and S. S. Navaratnam abstained from voting.

Mr. A. M. Brodie proposed that the quorum for any general or special meeting should be 5. Mr. J. Sebastianpillai seconded the proposal and it was adopted by the House.

Annual Social at J. H. C.

The Annual Social of the Jaffna Hindu College H. S. C. H. students Union was held on the 28th of Feb by the freshers. The chief guests of the day were Pandit Rev. G. Khemasandha, B. A. and Mr. P. S. Comarasamy B. A. The social was packed with merriment and laughter, songs and speeches.

The social was of a high standard and the tradition of the Union was well maintained. Masters A. Chelliah, M. Thillainathan and C. Somasundaram were in charge of the arrangements for the social.

The President in his address thanked the new members for their generous hospitality and pleaded for the co-operation of all members in the carrying out of the affairs of the Union. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mas. K. Varnasingam and was seconded by Mas. M. Thillainathan. The social came to an end with an instructive and enlightening lecture by Pandit Rev. G. Khemasandha.

be made to become more and more aware of his own work and of the claims of the society. He can reorganise his curricula and his schemes of work; his method of teaching; his set up of the social-life and activities of the school. When this is achieved then the White Paper proposals will find fruition to the glory of our brave, new Lanka.

STATE'S CARE OF THE ADOLESCENT

(Continued from page 1)

ties of employment throughout the country through the clearing system of the Ministry will also prove helpful in many cases. Though his task is no doubt difficult the success or failure of his mission will largely depend on his ability to secure the co-operation of varied elements like employers, youth clubs, educational authorities, etc.

As a rule, the Juvenile settles down in his first job but he may desire later a change for one reason or another. By this time he will probably have become an insured worker and will have to come to the Exchange. First it is necessary to find out why the job was terminated. Was it wrong guidance or was it failure on the part of the worker to act on his advice that mattered? In order to avoid mistakes in replacement the knowledge of these facts is essential.

The importance of getting the child into the right job and keeping in touch with him at this stage cannot be over-emphasised. In his early days the child is moving in a strange and sometimes not too friendly world. He may have difficulties worrying him, which are often soluble by one who has an understanding of his needs and problems. The Juvenile Employment Officer must be a person on whom he can rely for sympathetic bearing and authoritative advice. The child must be encouraged to come and report to him occasionally. It is usual to hold open evenings for the purpose. Generally they are held after working hours and the committee member also attends to help officers. The invitations to open evenings might be sent out on printed forms or by individual letters.

Problem Cases

In tackling problem cases the labour manager, the cadet and club leader or the minister of religion may be consulted to find a solution. "The effectiveness of Juvenile Employment Officer's help will depend mainly on his sympathy and also on the width of his contacts with many people and organisations interested in the welfare of boys and girls".

Further it is absolutely necessary for a Juvenile Employment Officer to have a thorough knowledge of different vocations and demands of works and capabilities of children. But more than that he must be familiar with conditions of work in particular firms. He must ensure that he places them in firms with good training schemes and future prospects and where the welfare of young workers is looked after. Periodical surveys of local industry will keep him well informed of the hour.

The Juvenile Employment Bureau is responsible for ad-

ministration of unemployment benefit in respect of workers under 18. On entering employment which is insurable the Juvenile must obtain an Unemployment Book. If after 16 he becomes unemployed he will receive benefit as long as he remains unemployed, under certain conditions. If his parents are unemployed he is entitled to increased benefit.

The Aid-of Law

The law protects young workers in various ways. In particular, the Factories Act, 1937 and the Shop Act, 1938, govern matters such as number and spread of hours of employment, periods of rest, etc. In certain manufacturing processes employment of juveniles is prohibited. The Juvenile Employment Officer is of course, in touch with various authorities responsible for administering these provisions of law.

The Juvenile Employment service is mainly concerned with boys and girls leaving elementary school at 15. They form 80 per cent of the whole.

Schools as Agency

It is the tradition for secondary schools to act as a placing agency for its boys and girls. The Ministry of Labour has devised various schemes for affording benefit of a machine of wider scope. The largest scheme is operated by two special committees—the Headmasters' and the Headmistresses Committee in London area are concerned with placing boys and girls in London but they maintain contact with schools throughout the country. Similarly, there is an organisation in Glasgow known as Glasgow Careers Council.

The Juvenile population in Britain is shrinking owing to falling birthrate. Then again, if the Government's proposals for educational reconstruction are carried out, boys and girls will not be available for employment until the age of fifteen and later on perhaps 16. If these developments take place in ten years' time the number of juveniles available for employment will be half the present number. The total number of young people between 14 and 18 at present is 2 1/2 millions. Each year, as a rule, between 500,000 to 600,000 children leave school which number will evidently drop down.

In conclusion I would like to quote a paragraph from a Government pamphlet on this subject. It says:—

"There is a marked trend towards more care of the adolescent by the State. The proposed county colleges will continue the education of young workers up to the age of 18. Already opportunities for recreational activities by young people have been developed through the services of youth schemes sponsored and

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 444.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Joseph (Chellappa) Gnanamuttu of Point Pedro

Deceased
Emily Ratnam Gnanamuttu of Thaddathoru, Point Pedro
Vs.
Petitioner
1 George Gnanamuttu Sathana-
th 2 Santhirarasi daughter of
Gnanamuttu, 3 Santhiranjitham
daughter of Gnanamuttu, 4 Saro-
jini evi daughter of Gnanamuttu,
5 Gnanamut u Sathianan, 6 Sathia-
poopathy daughter of Gnanamuttu,
7 Joseph Valliappan Ramalingam
all of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 16th day of February 1951 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajar in m Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the Affidavit of the Petitioner abovenamed dated 10th day of October 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the 7th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby declared appointed the Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th & 6th Respondents abovenamed and the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 16th day of March 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of February 1951
Sgd, P Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 129-9 & 13)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1266

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Vaithianathan Arasaratnam of Karampan Kayts Deceased

Vaithianathan Arumugam of Karampan, Kayts Petitioner

This matter coming on for final determination before S S J Goonesekere Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 17th day of January 1951 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 17th January 1951 and that of the attesting notary and witnesses to the last will dated 12th and 10th January 1951 filed of record having been read;

It is ordered that the last will and testament of the late Vaithianathan Arasaratnam the deceased dated 7th November 1949 and attested by K. Ramalingam Notary Public under No. 5502 and now deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that probate of the said last will and testament be issued to the petitioner who is the executor named in the said last will and testament accordingly
This 17th day of January 1951
Sgd. T. Muttusami Pillai
District Judge Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Kanagasabai
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O 133 13 & 16)

assisted by the Ministry of Education. The services which help boys and girls to choose a suitable career and to find the right job and which watch over their interests as workers are only other contributions towards solving the one problem which is to give the adolescent the best chance to grow into a happy and useful man or woman."

Between Communalism And Communism

(Continued from page 2)
and elsewhere shows substantial decrease.

Communalism is not Nationalism

Referring to the Hindu Mahasabha the Home Minister said: The attention of Government was also drawn to a statement on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, dated February 18, 1951. It is gratifying to read in it that the Sabha's policy of communalism does not include violence. But there is the basic fact that the policies have an inherent tendency to rouse strong passions between communities and generate violence. Their line of thought and propaganda and therefore of action are inconsistent with the basic principle of our Constitution. What is communalism to us is nationalism to them. All the same we can tolerate anything if deception and violence be truly shed. The Hindu Mahasabha claims that it is a battle of culture. There could be no difficulty if the Hindu code of conduct were truly respected and followed. In the pattern of behaviour known as Hindu culture, there is no room for violence or hatred. If the Hindu Sabhas reached and practised Hinduism as our sages understood and taught they would indeed be ideal citizens and the most honoured places in the State including Parliament could undoubtedly be filed by them.

WANTED

Wanted a clerk with knowledge of accounts and typewriting. Must have passed the English J. S. C. or equivalent examination. Age 25 to 40. Salary rupees 75 rising up to 125 per month. Allowances as prescribed by Union. Apply with two recent testimonials before 27.3.51 to The Secretary, Vaikuntham West Co-operative Union Changanai.
(M. 232, 13 & 16)

NOTICE

This is to inform our customers and others that Mr. M. Kanagasabai, Manager of this company, is no more under our employ and that our company will not be responsible for any transactions done by him in future.
The Malayan Trading Company
K. A. Ratnasingham
Proprietor.
(M 233 13)

Train Tragedy At Chunnakam

Head Guard Killed While Shunting

Mr. F. Joseph Head Guard of a Goods Train met with his end in tragic circumstances yesterday while he was on duty at the Chunnakam Railway Station. It was crossing time for two trains and the Goods train was just steaming into the loop line when the tragedy took place.

The injured man was immediately taken by the Goods Train to Jaffra from where he was rushed to the Civil Hospital in an Ambulance Car. He died shortly afterwards.

Northern Assizes

Acquittal In Paththaivany Murder Case

Maniccan Arumayan (son) and Pandary Maniccan (father) both of Achevely who stood their trial at the Assize Court the 1st on a charge of murder of Kandan Muttan of Paththaivany by stabbing him and the 2nd on a charge of aiding and abetting the 1st accused were both acquitted and discharged by Mr Justice H. A. de Silva.

A unanimous verdict of not guilty against both the accused was brought in by the jury.

Mr. M. Balasundaram instructed by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam appeared for the 1st accused and Mr. J. Rajaratnam instructed by Mr. G. V. Balasingam defended the 2nd accused.

WANTED

Wanted for Co-operative Hospital, Moolai, Chulipuram, a LADY Doctor: Salary Rs 4800-360-8400 with D. A. of 7 1/2% of Salary. In fixing starting salary, consideration will be given for past services in any recognized institution. Please apply to Secretary, Co-operative Hospital Society Ltd., Moolai, Chulipuram on or before 15-4-1951.
(M. 229 13)

QUEEN

BRAND

AVAILABLE IN
13 1/2 inches and 14 inches
Manufactured by the Calcut Tiles Co., Feroke

Government Buildings and palatial bungalows both in India and Ceylon use this famous QUEEN BRAND TILES. If you want your house insured against leakage then your choice must be QUEEN BRAND.

Try Once
Proprietor:
Segaram & Sons.
74/4 HOSPITAL ROAD,
JAFFNA.

This 6th day of December 1950
S. S. J. Goonesekere,
District Judge, Jaffna.

Drawn by
A. Kanagasabai
Proctor for Petitioner
9-1-51
Time to show cause is extended
to 18-4-51.
Sgd. T. Muttusami Pillai
D. J.
(O 134 13 & 16)

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1232

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Aiyampillai Sivam of Analaivitu Deceased.

Setupillai widow of Aiyampillai Sivam of Analaivitu Vs. Petitioner.

1 Aiyampillai Vaithianathan, Perungadu Pungudutty; 2 Namasivayam Manikkavasagar and wife; 3 Sinnachchi of Analaivitu; 4 Suppar Velupillai and wife; 5 Raththai of P. W. D. Worthop Segamat Johore in Malay Union; 6 Vallipuram Sinnathurai and wife; 7 Ponnammah of Analaivitu; 8 Arumugam Kandiah and wife; 9 Nagamuttu of do; 10 S. Velupillai Muttucumar and wife; 11 Thillaiammah of 198/11 Panchigawatte Road Colombo; 12 Kanapathipillai Vaithilingam of P W D Workshop Segamat Johore in Malay Union; 13 Kanapathipillai Palani of Analaivitu; 14 Kanapathipillai Suppiramaniam of do; Minor 15 Kanapathipillai Tharumalingam of do; 16 Murugappan Suppiramaniam of do; 17 Murugappan Sabapathy of do; 18 Suppar Kandiah and wife; 19 Parupathipillai of do; 20 Velauther Suppiramaniam of do and 21 wife Visaladchchy of do; 22 Namasivayam Ponnampalam and wife 23 Sinnachchi of do; 24 Vaithilingam Kanapathipillai and wife 25 Selammah of do; 26 Vaithilingam Suppiramaniam and wife 27 Kamalaw of do; 28 Muthiah Kumaraswamy of 198/11 Panchigawatte Road Colombo; Minor 29 Muthiah Thirunavukkarasu of Messrs Sivagurunathan and Sons; Yatiyan-tota; Minor 30 Thilagawathy daughter of Muthiah & 31 Vinasi-thamby Muthiah of Analaivitu. 32 Nagammah wife of K. Palani (13th respondent) of do; 33 Visuwanathar Nadarajah of 198/11 Panchigawatte Road Colombo

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before S S J. Goonesekere Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of December 1950 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner dated 5th December 1950 having been read;

It is ordered that the last will and testament dated 1st August 1943 and attested by A. Kanagasabai Notary Public under No. 8776 left behind by the deceased be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 7th day of February 1951 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said 15th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 15th respondent; that the said 31st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 29th and 30th respondents and that the said 20th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 33rd respondent and that the said Setupillai widow of Aiyampillai Sivam the petitioner is the executrix named in the said last will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 7th day of February 1951 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 13th respondent do produce the minor 15th respondent; that the 31st respondent do produce the minors the 29th and 30th respondents and that the 20th respondent do produce the minor the 33rd respondent in court on the said date

NALLUR KANDASAMY TEMPLE

(Continued from page 1)

Vaikasi Visakam, Sangabishekam, and on Car festival day.

On the evening of the 22nd day of the High Festival, Theerdayutapanay gets out to give His Dharsas to the devotees. Thus it would be seen, at some date or other, the Deities installed in the temple go out round the temple in all their glory giving Dharsas to all. It is said that Saints have honoured only two Temples in Ceylon—Konesar Temple at Trincomalee and Thiruketheeswaram at Mantote—with their classic songs of praise and love. It is however believed that Arunagiri Nathar, a Saint and other poets and devotees had composed and sung innumerable songs about the glory of this Temple at Nallur.

14 Police Arrangements During—Festivals

During the High Festival days, the Police close all the roads leading to the vicinity of this temple to vehicular traffic and thereby avoid accidents, traffic blocks add thus ease the flow of pedestrian traffic around the temple. They establish a temporary Police Station adjoining the Temple and patrol the roads round it, in uniform and muffi. This measure prevents even confirmed criminals from trying their pranks. Unlike the previous years, the fact that there was not a single case of theft or disorderly conduct, in 1950, is due mostly to the supervisory eye of the Superintendent of Police and the vigilance of his rank and file. That the roads had been made safe for the bejewelled women and children to move about without any fear or concern, unchaperoned and unattended, redounds to the credit of the Jaffna Police.

15 Municipality's Contribution

Our infant Municipality fails not to play its rightful part during festivals. It keeps the vicinity of this temple, so clean and tidy that distinguished visitors and impartial critics have been struck by it, so much so, that they have had occasion to give public expression of their appreciation. They have remarked that the Municipal Authorities were doing the right thing in the right direction to spread the Gospel of Health in a practical way by impressing on the people that "Cleanliness was next to Godliness". The preservation of the public roads, latrines and the market in a spotlessly clean condition was due, no doubt, to the ever vigilant eye of the Mayor, who believes in prompt action, rather than in words. His ever-smiling M. O. H. Dr. P. Rajasingham and his active Sanitary Inspectors, with a pose of labourers, unostentatiously move about and maintain the place spic and span.

An alert Sanitary Inspector with Revenue Inspectors patrol the roads and tactfully keep at bay, intruding petty traders, hawkers, betel and gram-sellers beyond the demarcated limits. This tends to keep the roads free of obstruction and eases the free flow of pedestrian traffic.

Labourers, basket in hand, move about picking scraps of paper or pieces of rubbish that may be dropped inadvertently by pedestrians. Barrels partly filled with sand are placed at frequent intervals on the roadside to receive the spit or sputum of passersby; a trained orderly, with the necessary disinfecting para-

phernelia, goes about spraying these barrels, nooks and corners with disinfectants. As the sun sets, the voice of Mr. P. Nadesan, the Municipality's propagandist, rings through the mike, calling the anxious crowd to attention. His interesting talks on Health, Sanitation, Hygiene, prevention of diseases and allied subjects are spiced with sweet music and religious songs and bajanais by radio artistes and local amateurs and Bhaktars.

Thus the atmosphere gets charged with material and spiritual purity to such an extent that devotees appear to be transported to a state of ecstasy inexperienced anywhere else. They see not, but seem to feel the touch of the Divinity inside and outside the Temple—thanks to our Municipality & S. I. Santharajah.

16. Critics And Their Views

Educated and intelligent people know, that there are always two sides to any matter and even in the affairs of this temple it is so. Critics have here and there dropped a few pebbles.

To them the Municipality seems to be a party to a sectarian affair and that it appears to lend its mike to create more or less a carnival atmosphere. This is perhaps a controversial matter; arguments for and against it could be adduced. It all depends on the colour of the lens one uses. Then the target of criticism is the bejewelled women who go there, it is alleged, under the pretext of worship, to exhibit their costly sarees and costlier jewels. Our women perhaps do not realise that unwittingly they offer considerable temptations to the professional thieves and pick-pockets. Educated and public-spirited ladies and gentlemen, could with advantage, do some propaganda to discourage this weakness of women. Temple worship could be done with the minimum of jewellery and decoration, which may be reserved for public functions, and picture palaces, weddings etc.

The other charge levelled is against men and boys for their stampede along roads. Should they try to observe the rule of the road, always keeping to the left as they approach the temple or go round it, they would avoid pushing pedestrians about—the main inconvenience if not nuisance, now experienced by people going to this temple.

17. The Deity—a Dynamo

Devotees including educated & intelligent men of high position remark that they experience some Unseen Force inexplicably attracting them here. Some even say that they feel irresistibly drawn to this temple as if towards a powerful Magnet.

On days of high festivals, the Vel—the mystic symbol of Subramania, the Divine weapon for the annihilation of vice and the upholding of virtue—with the two consorts, Deivayanai and Valli, is invariably taken out to go round the temple in procession preceded by music and followed by Bhaktars—the perfect picture of pious magnificence.

On the Car-festival day, in place of this Vel, the Deity, Arumugaswamy, a beautiful shining bronze image with 6 heads & 12 arms, is taken out. Thousands gather then here to catch a glimpse of the magnificent sight, as this Deity majestically mounts

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00
SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.
DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.
INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(T's) Shroff.

SUMMONS TO DEFENDANT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 664/D

Maheswary wife of Ponnampalam Vinayagamoorthy of Moolai Plaintiff

Vs
Ponnampalam Vinayagamoorthy of Moolai. Defendant.

To the above-named—Defendant

Whereas the above-named Plaintiff has instituted an action against you in this Court for divorce 'a vinculo matrimonii' and for the custody of the child and to recover costs of suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court either in person or by proctor on the 20th day of March 1951 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon to answer the above-named Plaintiff. And you are here by required to take notice that, in default of your so appearing the action will be proceeded with and heard and determined, in your absence. And you will bring with you or send by your Proctor any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

This 28th day of January 1951

Sgd., C. ARUMUGAM,
Chief Clerk.

Note 1.—Should you apprehend that your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document you have a right to call on any witness to produce by applying to the Court at any reasonable time before trial and depositing the necessary subsistence money.

Note 2.—If you admit the demand, you should pay the money in to Court with the costs of the action to avoid the summary execution of the decree which may be made against your person or property, or both if necessary.
(O 132 9 & 13)

the car drawn by countless worshippers, bhaktars etc.

The truly pious see not a bronze image on the car, but a golden baby pulsating, as it were, with life; the virtuous devotees seem to see a mass of effulgent ethereal light radiating a million watt current from it. Blessed are those who can see visions like these with their mental eye! Perhaps 'Maya' blinds the eyes of the less virtuous. Let these, by prayer and piety reform themselves and like their more fortunate brethren benefit themselves to experience the same glorious Vision!!

NOTICE

An application has been made by Rasammah widow of Sithamparapillai Ponnampalam of Vannarponnai, Jaffna for duplicate certificates as she has lost the Share Certificates Nos. 109 and 110 held by the late Sithamparapillai Ponnampalam, her husband, in this Company. Unless objection is received within 14 days from now a duplicate will be issued.

S. Coomaraswamy,
Secretary,
The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., Jaffna.
(M 227 9 & 13)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No 1260/T

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Annam wife of Mutiah Ratnagopal of Saravanai Deceased

Mutiah Ratnagopal of Saravanai Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Rohini daughter of Ratnagopal and
2. Kumaru Kulandaivelu both of Saravanai Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusampillai Esquire Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 19th day of December 1950 in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting her interests and representing her in this action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 14th day of March 1951 and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minor do appear in Court on the said date.

The 19th day of December 1950.

Sgd. T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI,
Acting District Judge.

Drawn by
K. V. Rasiah,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 130. 9 & 13.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1261

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Thambirajah of Velanai West. Deceased

Nagalagan Kunaratnam of Naranthani. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thambirajah Gnananathanpillai of Velanai West presently of Colombo Street Kandy.

2. Thambirajah Sivasubramaniam

Minors. 3. Thambirajah Sivalingam

" 4. Thambirajah Sanmugalingam

" 5. Thambirajah Mahalingam

" 6. Thambirajah Kanagasundaram

" 7. Thavamany daughter of Thambirajah

8. Annammah widow of Thambirajah all of Velanai West. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before T. Muttusampillai, Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of December, 1950, in the presence of Mr. K. V. Rasiah, Proctor for the petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the above named 8th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 3rd to 7th respondents above-named for the purpose of protecting their interests and representing them in this action and that letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the petitioner as the creditor of the deceased unless the respondents or any other person appear before this Court on the 14th day of March, 1951, and state objections to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minor respondents do appear in court on the said date of the 14th March, 1951.

The 19th day of December, 1950.

Sgd. S. S. J. COONESEKERA,
District Judge
O. 131 9 & 13.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 446.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Mankayakarasi wife of Mailvaganam Tharmaratnam of Alvai North. Deceased

Mailvaganam Tharmaratnam of Alvai North. Petitioner.

Vs, Petitioner,

1. Thaya Niithi daughter of M. Tharmaratnam,

2. Thaya Rathi daughter of M. Tharmaratnam,

3. Thasa Jokhi daughter of M. Tharmaratnam, all minors all of do appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem,

4. Meenadchippillai widow of Arumugam of Alvai North Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge of Point Pedro on the 28th day of February 1951 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner above-named and the affidavit of the petitioner above-named dated the 22nd day of November 1950 having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent above-named be and he is hereby declared appointed the Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents above-named and the Petitioner above-named be and he is hereby declared entitled as the widower of the deceased above-named to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents above-named or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 21st day of March 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of February 1951

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by

N. A. Rajaratnam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 128 9 & 13)

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

Authorised Capital	—	Rs. 7,500,000/-
Issued Capital	—	Rs. 4,500,000/-
Paid Up Capital	—	Rs. 4,500,000/-
Permanent Reserve Fund	—	Rs. 3,000,000/-

Head Office
Bristol Street,
COLOMBO.
London Branch: 4-6-8 LUDGATE HILL,
LONDON. E. C. 4.

BRANCHES—PETTAR (COLOMBO), KANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALIE, PANADURA, KURENEGALA, BADULLA, BATTICALOA, AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE

242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers

Current Accounts Cheques payable in all principal towns in Ceylon (except Trincomalee, Badulla and Batticaloa), collected free of charge.

Savings Deposits Maximum Rs. 10,000/- Interest 2% per annum. Withdrawals on demand.

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

Foreign Exchange Our Foreign Department is specially equipped to undertake all classes of foreign exchange business. Agencies established all over the world.

H. L. D. Selvaratnam
Agent

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Tuesday, March 13, 1951.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: T. Muttusampillai.