

C.S.R.
DEPEND ON THE MARK
FOR EXCELLENCE
OHMA WATER
THE CEYLON CHEMICAL WORKS (Rgd.)

THE Hindu Organ.

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The **C.S.R.** Mark of
Quality
ASK FOR THESE THEY ARE THE BEST
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Independent Medical Practitioners' Association

SCIENCE OF MEDICINE VS. SCIENCE OF WAR

Dr. E. V. Ratnam's Presidential Address

Is humanity so bankrupt of spiritualism that it must hug to its heart scientific destruction? What has become of the teachings of Krishna, Buddha, Christ and more recently of Ghandijee? The Science of Medicine is actively striving to reduce infant mortality, but Science of War is equally active striving to destroy human beings. In such a state is there any hope of peace for humanity said Dr. E. V. Ratnam, delivering his presidential address at the 20th Annual General Meeting of the Independent Medical Practitioners' Association.

After referring to the Nursing Homes (Regulations) Bill and the method of recruiting overseas experts, the President continued.

It is now generally admitted that in order to render efficient medical service and provide medical facilities for the people of the country there should be at least over 3,000 qualified doctors. Allowing an average of 30 years as the working life-time of a doctor, this means there should be passing out from our Medical Schools 100 doctors every year. It is a notorious fact that the University of Ceylon is at present not sending into the country anything like this number of doctors. It is of course realised that there is no accommodation in Colombo to turn out more than 50 to 60 doctors a year without endangering the present high standard of Medical education and clinical instruction. It is not known when the proposal to have a second medical school in Kandy will reach fruition. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that immediate steps should be taken to provide such teaching facilities as will enable the country to have the doctors it sorely needs.

Registration of Practitioners

You are aware that steps are being taken to introduce legislation to register Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani practitioners. No one can find fault with these systems of medicine, but it is a matter for serious consideration whether all those who practice it are worthy of recognition by the State. The danger of licencing quacks by the State cannot be too strongly stressed. If ultimately it is decided that practitioners of indigenous medicine should be registered on their fulfilling certain conditions of qualification, experience and skill, it must be insisted that like Western medical practitioners they should be subject to some standard of professional ethics. In particular, they must not advertise themselves or their skill either directly or indirectly. In this connection I must invite your attention to some articles which have appeared in a local periodical about the excellence, public and professional, of some doctors in Government Service. Is it not time that some action is taken either by the Doctors concerned or by the Medical Council to put a stop to what may rightly be regarded as involving professional advertise-

ment? I will say no more, but leaves it to the good sense of all concerned. But the Minister should take early action to reform the Constitution of the Medical Council and secure that the Government Members of the Medical Council do not commit breach of Medical ethics as it is in at present.

Need of Pharmaceutical Laboratory

There is one serious matter to which Ceylon has not given sufficient attention. During the last war all Medical men especially private and medical practitioners could not get even the essential drugs to meet the requirements of their patients. We have to depend entirely on Foreign sources for our supplies. Most of our supplies come from the United Kingdom, but to this day they cannot give us all that we want, and in any case their rates are high. We are aware that increasing quantities of drugs are coming from other countries at cheaper rates but our dependence on such sources is fraught with danger. Ceylon must soon organise a Pharmaceutical Laboratory for the preparation and manufacture of drugs.

People the world over are thinking and talking openly in terms of World War III which they say is round the corner. With the world aligning itself into two hostile camps, animated by conflicting ideologies, one does not know when the guns will go off and the conflagration will start. With atomic bombs, cosmic rays, planes moving faster than sound itself, humanity is indeed on the edge of a terrible and undreamt of volcano. It is little consolation to think that already scientists are conferring to mitigate the horrors of the new war machine, but to what purpose. It is bad enough for us medical men to fight the diseases which nature brings on man, but it should be an impossible task to fight the diseases and the death which nature brings on man, but it should be an impossible task to fight the disease and death which man has created and is creating for man. If 40,000 can die instantaneously with just one atom bomb and double that number suffering lingering death from the radio activity which it lets loose among

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MOTTO FOR INDIAN UNION

Selection From Upanishad

THE Indian Union Government seems to have chosen the vedic quotation 'Satyam eva Jayate' in Devanagari script under the crest of the national emblem of Asoka Pillar. Some suggest 'jayanti' for 'jayate', the latter being grammatically wrong, or simply archaic or 'arsha' and less familiar in classical literature. But it has the merit of Upanishadic support for our State adoption. But one would like to suggest a better and more comprehensive quotation equally valid in sanctity and authority of a more commonly or repeatedly heard Upanishad viz., "Satyam Vada; Dharmam chara" for adoption as our State Motto. It has to be welcomed for many a reason or point of view, juristic, judicial, executive, political and humanitarian.

From practical experience we know how it is more often a lie to say that truth alone triumphs; for untruth half-truth, white lie and all such relatives succeed at the expense of dire truth. It is so in courts, in trade and commerce, in political and international intercourse, where what is adopted for successful enterprise is nothing but wantonly suppressed, twisted, or perverted truth. Truth does not pay immediately; it is attended with its own dangers; its high worth is taken advantage of in order to crush it under its rival's heels. Perhaps it would be more pertinent to say "Untruth alone triumphs or succeeds or pays". If, however, we should omit the functional characteristic of Truth as triumphant exclusively and simply incorporate "Satyam Vada" with "Dharmam chara" as our motto for our Union Government, we should be giving the directive to the people in general and to the various branches of Government, to speak Truth and to do dire duty and abide by law and higher conscience in all devotion to man and God.

Ahimsa Paramo Dharmam

The simple double or couplet motto now suggested would warn the State Executive never to become corrupt by bribes, undue influence, coercion, etc. It would, if painted on the walls of Courts so as to arrest the eye of false or hesitating witnesses in the box, go to help them in getting at truth more easily. It will enhance the prestige of our political agents and ambassadors abroad by giving them a new lead in the comity of Nations as to our international outlook and ideals. It will remind our State not to embark on wars or acts of a non-dharmic kind. This will also incidentally remind us of Mahatma's life long principle of Ahimsa as the best of all Dharmas "Ahimsa paramo dharmam". If truth refers to words of man, dharmam refers to acts of man, whether subjects of India or others, in the interests of peace and happiness; and the couplet would go to improve mental culture. Nay, 'dharmam chara' goes a step further and includes humanitarian acts, charity, generosity, kindness, and self-sacrifice in furtherance of love, principles and ideals.

To-day the State is composed of units, not of families as of old, but of individual citizens; and the

Vedic injunction given by the Vedic preceptor to his pupils can now certainly emanate from the State to all its citizens and all public and private bodies or corporations. And the State has taken the duty to instruct them all as to what dharmam is or means and refers every citizen to various Acts of the Legislature as the ideals to follow even as Vedic elders' words and acts were asked to be followed. The old Gurukula type of education has gone out of vogue and the State has undertaken citizens' education, health, morals, employment, leisure, and even recreation besides other amenities

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Agriculture Research

Electro-Culture Methods for Paddy Cultivation

An experiment to increase paddy yield by the application of electro-culture methods is well underway in Madras.

It is being conducted at the Rice Research Station at Tirukkuppam, 70 miles from Madras city, where a paddy nursery under electro-culture treatment has been raised. Another nursery has been raised under the usual method for the purpose of comparative study.

It has been found that while the paddy plant raised in the usual method was emaciated, tip-dried and broken-leaved, the plant raised by electro-culture method was rich-green, well formed and virile and was found to be pest-proof.

The electro-culture method of cultivation was first tried a decade back in the United Provinces by the then Land Revenue Commissioner, Dr. S. S. Nehru. Subsequently certain owners of private orchards in the North Western Frontier Province introduced the method with good results.

If the present experiment at Tirukkuppam results in a substantial increase in paddy yield, Madras Government might draw up a three-year scheme to introduce electro-culture process on a wider basis.

Jaffna Oriental Studies Society

University Court Representatives Elected

New Vigour And Added Activities

Due to the untiring efforts of the ex-officio Secretary, Mr. A. Saravanamuttu, District Inspector of Schools, the Annual Meeting of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society which could not be held for the last two years owing to certain circumstances was held at the Vaidheswara Vidyalayam on Saturday with Mr. S. Natesan, in the chair, deputising for Mr. K. S. Arulnandy, Acting Director of Education who arrived late.

That treasure book of Tamil, the reputed Tholkapiam reveals in every one of its lines that the Author had a more profound knowledge of psychology than the best Professors of Psychology of today said Mr. Arulnandy in the course of his Presidential address and stressed the need for the inclusion of Psychology in the syllabus for the Pandit Examination.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, M. P. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, speaking next dwelt on the desirability of establishing a Tamil Academy in Jaffna. Mr. S. Natesan appealed to the members to keep up the new enthusiasm and work for the good of the Society.

Earlier the election of office bearers resulted as follows:-

President: Ex-officio- Mr. K. S. Arulnandy, Acting Director of Education.

Vice-Presidents: Messers. S. Natesan, B. A.; B. L. S. Swaminathan, B. A., and J. C. Amerasingham, B. A.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. Peethambaram.

Treasurer: Mr. V. Sivasubramanian.

Committee: Vidwan N. Subbiahpillai, Messers. M. Gnana-pragasam, R. N. Sivapirakasam, S. Ambikaipakan, M. Vaithilingam, Pandit S. R. Kandasamy and Pandit A. Joseph.

Auditor: Mr. K. Navaratnam.

Salary Scale of Vidwans and Pandits

A resolution requesting the Government to provide a salary scale for Vidwans and Pandits, similar to that for teachers of music and art was unanimously adopted.

That the Pandit allowance should be made payable to all Pandits irrespective of the fact that they work in Primary, Post-Primary or English Schools formed the subject of the second reso-

Tellippalai Mahajana College

Founder Remembered With Gratitude

Ag. Education Chief At Prize-Giving

"As a student I admired the late Mr. Thuraiappahpillai the founder of this Institution for his great love of the Tamil language. His dream for a National Institution for which he with great foresight made the initial preparations has now come true" said Mr. K. S. Arulnandy, M. Sc, Ag. Director of Education while presiding at the Founder's Day and Prize-giving at Tellippalai Mahajana College on Friday.

Apathy of Education Ministry

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagham, Advocate who was the Chief Speaker criticised the indifference of the Education Ministry with regard to the formulation of a Scheme of Education and added that the recommendations which the White Paper is supposed to contain do not dwell on so important a subject as Tamil and Sinhalese cultural learning which the Governor-General-designate Lord Soulbury has from far away London thought it necessary to include in his program of work for the Island.

Mr. T. Jayaratnam Principal, in his report detailed the events and circumstances that had marked the growth of the school and the great work the whole staff is doing to carry out the noble intentions of the illustrious founder namely, making the institution truly National (Mahajana).

A scene from Les Miserables in English and Krishna's dance were among the items that preceded the distribution of prizes by Mrs. K. S. Arulnandy.

Mr. C. Sinnadurai proposed a vote of thanks and the function ended at 10 p. m.

lution which was also unanimously passed by the meeting.

Election to University Court

Mr. S. Natesan, B. A.; B. L. and Mr. A. Saravanamuttu, District Inspector of Schools, ex-officio Secretary of the Society were unanimously elected to represent the Society in the University Court.

Miss. S. N. Saraswathy and party gave a music recital and the meeting terminated at 6 p. m.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1949

Treasure These Thoughts

"If the slayer think that he has slain, or if the slain think that he is slain, both of them know not that the soul can neither slay nor be slain."

—KATHA UPANISHAD.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

THE CHARGE THAT CEYLON is guilty of discriminatory legislation in the matter of Exchange Control against Indians in the Island has been made by the *Times of India*. The position has to be examined carefully and any anomalies if detected should be removed. It has been pointed out that Europeans resident are free to make monthly remittances of £ 50 besides travelling allowances and that they do not have to go through the harassing formalities to which Indians are subjected. Most of the Indians in Ceylon work in Estates; some of them have resided in the Island for generations; others have dependents in India and have to send money to India for the maintenance of their dependents. Under the present regulations one person can send only Rs. 25 through the Post Office on production of his rice ration book provided he has remitted money on no less than three occasions after November 1948; it is expected even this facility will be removed and it will become impossible to remit any money to India without a permit from the Controller who has to be satisfied with satisfactory answers to a number of questions regarding the remitters, employment, earning capacity, impecuniosity of the person in India to whom the money is remitted etc before a permit would be issued. The conditions imposed are difficult and ought to be revised.

Exchange Control was introduced as a measure to prevent Ceylon being impoverished by remittances to India and other countries. It should be conceded that the Europeans resident in the Island are not many in number and hold generally high appointments; the same cannot be said of the Indians who are roughly about nine hundred thousand in number; most of them (Indians) work in the plantations. The same yardstick cannot be applied to both. It will be however necessary to remove from the minds of Indian statesmen that Ceylon is guilty of discriminatory legislation against Indians.

After the introduction of Exchange Control one person was allowed to take Rs. 140 when he left Ceylon for India; under the present regulations the amount allowed is

only Rs. 75. We urged in these columns that while India allowed Rs. 270 per head Ceylon should allow the same amount; it cannot be understood why the amount of Rs. 140 has been reduced to Rs. 75; under the guise of helping Ceylon to maintain her economic stability nothing should be done which will make India think that Ceylon's Exchange Control policy is anti-Indian in nature or that it imposes any undue hardships on Indians.

PLIGHT OF PANDIT TEACHERS

It is an anomaly of circumstances that in Sri Lanka where no political leader makes an utterance without fervently pleading for the revival of national culture and the re-enthronement of the national languages, the plight of those who have spent the flower of their youth in the highest study of Tamil and Sinhalese and who depend on that knowledge for their only means of livelihood, should be deplorably pitiable. No less anomalous is the fact that in this country salary scales of the different branches and various grades of the Public Service do not obey any scientific or rational test; but the disparity in the scales of salary of Pandit teachers and those applicable to non-pandit teachers is not only incomprehensible but utterly ridiculous.

A Pandit as that term well connotes is one who has acquired a profound knowledge of his language in its various branches and has by virtue of that fact elevated himself to the front rank in scholastic attainments. And it is not all who succeed in obtaining this much coveted academic title for it entails a long and arduous course of studies which includes all that is best in language and literature along with a wide syllabus on History, Geography, Logic and Prosody. The few who possess the capacity and patience to survive such an exacting course of studies, however, are in the end disappointed when they learn to their bitter chagrin that they are of an inferior make in the category of teachers. All the difference, the regulation-makers and law-givers attribute to what they describe with subtlety—the Art of Teaching, the finish that the Training College is supposed to give to the raw recruit.

The agitation for a place in the sun for the national languages has been going on for several decades but no true nationalist has ever appeared in the political horizon to demand the recognition in administrative practice that higher studies in the national languages deserve. If the voter and the citizen begins to suspect the bona-fides of those fire-eaters who parade the electorates during election time and paint a dismal picture of the place of the national languages in the state and then heroically declare and pledge that they would not rest

until they have made the Government give pride of place to the study of Tamil and Sinhalese, and later exhibit the hollowness of their vain platitudes, it is no wonder.

This is a situation which no longer can be tolerated by any society or individual whose concern is for the development of the National Languages. The Jaffna Oriental Studies Society which has been recently aroused from its stupor, in one of its resolutions, deals on this subject. The invidious distinction that has been drawn between Pandit teachers and Non-Pandit teachers is one which should be done away with immediately if the Government is really sincere in its periodical declarations of the State Policy with regard to the National Languages. We would urge on all Tamil and Sinhalese scholars and societies to join together in the agitation for the recognition of Oriental Studies and to make every effort to secure a speedy relief for the just grievances of Tamil and Sinhalese Pandit teachers who are at present paying an unjust penalty for having turned their attention to the higher study of the national languages, by being placed on the lowest rung of the scale of salaries for teachers.

Merger Of French Chandernagore

"Partners In Disciplined Liberty"

—Nehru

Prime Minister Nehru has expressed satisfaction at the "decision of the overwhelming majority of the people of Chandernagore, freely expressed by the democratic method of referendum to join the Indian Union".

In a message to the President of the Council of Administration, Chandernagore, on June 20, Nehru says: "We welcome Chandernagore and its people to the Indian Union and to the Indian Republic to be as partners in the disciplined liberty of a great country and in the great tasks that confront us.

"It is particularly gratifying to me that the referendum should have passed off peacefully. The Government and the people of France for whom the Government and the people of India entertain feelings of sincere friendship should see in the result of the referendum in Chandernagore proof of the sentiment of the peoples of their settlements in India for reunion with their motherland and of India's desire that this process of change inevitable by reasons of history, geography, culture and the spirit of times should be voluntary and peaceful and should strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between India and France.

"I send my greetings to the people of Chandernagore and my good wishes for their future progress and prosperity. The form in which Chandernagore will join the Indian Union will be decided after a full consideration of all the issues involved, including more especially the wishes of the people.

Jaffna Hindu Ladies College

'Art Evening'

The 'Art Evening' function of the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College was held on Friday the 24th June 1949 at 5 p. m. at the College Compass. Mr. Kanagaratnam the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education honoured the function with his presence.

The dancing music and fancy dress competition were the chief items of the function. The judges of the competition were Mr. T. Muttusamipillai Acting District Judge, Mr. Srinivasan D. R. O., Mr. Shanmugaratnam Sangeetha Booshanam and Miss. S. N. Saraswathy. There were recitals of Devaram, Thirupukal, Varnam and Kirthanam all of which were appreciated by the audience. Then followed a fancy dress competition. The dances inclusive of Solo, Duet and Kummy were of high order. Miss. S. Kanagasabai welcomed the audience and appealed for co-operation and help of the parents and the public in the splendid work that the school was doing in the field of female education. She said that the school was developing in its multifarious activities to impart the right education to the girls of this country.

Mr. Kanagaratnam in his address recalled to the public the progress of education in this country and the spade work to be done by the government in shaping the educational policy of

U. N. O. Security Council

Ceylon Still Kept Awaiting

Soviet "Horse-Trading" Policy

The Security Council again failed to take any action on the application for admission into the U. N. O. of 12 nations.

The Ukrainian Foreign Minister, Dr. Dimitri Manuilsky repeated Soviet charges that the U. S. and Britain were deliberately "blocking the admission of Mongolia, Albania, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary for political reasons.

Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) had said earlier that his delegation was still not satisfied that some of the Soviet-sponsored states were "peace loving" and able to fulfil the obligations of the Charter.

He also deplored the Soviet attempt at "horse-trading" in offering to admit other States in return for the admission of its proteges.

The other nations, which have received majority support in the Council, but have been blocked by the Soviet veto are: Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Jordan, Austria, Finland and Ceylon.

The meeting was adjourned until next month.

this country.

Miss. P. Aiyadurai proposed a vote of thanks to those who were present. The function came to a close with the singing of Devaram by a group of girls.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

First Report Under New Constitution

"Its Position not altogether satisfactory"

As a result of eleven months experience under the present Constitution, the Commission has come to the conclusion that the position of the Public Service Commission is not altogether satisfactory. In the first place, the Commission's responsibility for recruitment to the Public Service has not been defined in the Constitution and Independence Order in Council. Where the power of appointment has not been delegated to Heads of Departments, the Commission, in accordance with the Prime Minister's directions, prepared to take over during the coming year the detailed work of advertising for candidates which has hitherto been done departmentally. But so long as the responsibility for fixing salaries remains a Treasury function, the Commission feels that it should not be held responsible if, after due advertisement, posts remain unfilled.

Commission Vs Executive

In the second place, the division of responsibility between the Commission and the Executive for the posting of members of the Civil Service is narrow and artificial. Transfers not involving an increase in salary are excluded from the purview of the Public Service Commission. But if the transfer is to a post in a higher grade or class than that in which the officer is serving, or in the case of an officer of the Civil Service, it amounts to an appointment and must be made by the Commission. The result is that when an appointment of a Class II. officer in the Civil Service to fill a Class I. post has to be made, the choice of officers to fill the post is restricted as the Ministry is in a position to say that it requires an eligible officer for

transfer to some other post. The Commission has come to the conclusion that there should be only one authority for the posting or transfer of all Civil Servants.

A third defect is that no express rule-making power has been conferred upon the Commission by the (Constitution) Order in Council. All that the Commission is expressly authorized to do is to impose conditions subject to which powers delegated by the Commission to a public officer are to be exercised. But there are matters which call for rules which fall outside the scope of delegated authority. An example is the Commission's own procedure in the conduct of its business.

Appeals From Decisions

Another defect which has appeared is referred to in paragraph 18 (*supra*). Under Section 61 of the Constitution Order in Council all appeals against an order made by an officer holding powers delegated by the Commission must come direct to the Commission. There is no appeal to an intermediate authority, whether the Head of Department or the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry. True, the Commission may impose such conditions as it thinks fit when delegating its powers, but in view of the advice which the Commission has received that a condition conferring a right of appeal to an intermediate authority should be imposed only in exceptional cases, it would have been more satisfactory if an intermediate appeal had been expressly provided.

The above matters could be rectified by minor amendments to Sections 60 and 61 of the (Constitution) Order in Council.

Radio (Tamil) Program.

Prof. Srinivasan's Report

Main Recommendations

1. Unlike in India the standard of achievement in violin is higher than the standard in vocal music thereby indicating that there is real music instinct waiting for proper facilities and opportunities.

2. The standard of veena and vocal combined group was not so satisfactory

3. 127 out of 140 artistes turned up for the audition and 3 of them one each in vocal, violin and veena reached a very high standard comparable to that in India. Of the remaining 20 have reached 1st class, 41, 2nd class and 33, 3rd class. The remaining 30 are not suitable for broadcasting. Vocal artistes should pay special attention to shruti which is an essential element in music and they are advised to practise breath control and not suppress the free flow of breath by such mannerisms as closing the mouth.

Monotony in Programs

4. Monotony should be avoided in music programmes and it is not necessary that all artistes should sing swaras for kritis. Only an expert can do the raga alpama and swara singing and that too only for a few items, so that beginners should not indulge in swaras.

5. It is observed that some of the artistes had crammed swaras as taught to them by their tutors and repeated their parrot-like before the mike. Juniors are therefore advised to avoid swara singing until they are able to do it themselves with ease and grace.

6. Exploration of the possibility of starting a central institute of music staffed by top rank artistes to give training in music and award diploma certificates, etc., is recommended.

7. That the music school at Wellawatte which he inaugurated in 1945 has not been utilised by artistes for raising their standard in music is to be deplored.

8. It is hoped that the output of music of the new station will be commensurate with the excellence and high standard of equipment in the new studios.

Less of Recorded Music

9. Too much of recorded music should be avoided as most of the recent releases are anything but high class.

10. In addition to usual music concerns radio dramas, dialects dealing with tropical subjects, devotional readings etc., are recommended and in concerts two types of music—one high class classified type and the other light music.

11. The establishment of a listener research branch with a listener research officer to keep contact with and feel correctly the pulse of the listeners and to know their reactions to the programmes broadcast is recommended.

12. The formation of a station orchestra with station artistes and musical instruments, as this will go a long way to economize expenditure and provide for better type of broadcast, is recommended.

Prof. Srinivasan finally sees a great possibility for the development of music in Ceylon. Only proper facilities are lacking at present. He suggests that pending the formation of a college of music the local artistes should do well to join together to enable them to enlist the services of experts from India occasionally for summer classes, refresher courses etc. Radio is a very effective instrument, though in an indirect way, in setting correct standards for art among other things and Professor Srinivasan is very optimistic about the future of music in Ceylon.

FEDERATION GROUP ACTIVITIES

Meetings at Madduvil and Chavakachcheri

On Sunday morning the second of the meetings in the Chavakachcheri Constituency was held at Pandthalaiachi Amman Temple at Madduvil North with Mr. V. Cumaraswamy F. M. S. Pensioner in the Chair.

Mr. V. Kanagasabai Proctor said that as one who had worked for the T. C. candidate during the last election at Thenmarachi he would remind them that on many a platform in that area they had promised that the men returned by the T. C. would stand by the Indians resident in Ceylon. But Mr. Ponnambalam along with Messrs. Kanagaretnam and Ramalingam voted for the Indian Citizenship Bill. They did not know where their representative (Mr. V. Cumaraswamy) stood on that question. Mr. Chelvanayagam, Mr. Vanniasingham and Mr. Sivapalan be it said to their credit stood by the promises they made and that it was the duty of the people to stand by those who had honoured their promises.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham touching on the National Languages said that it had been brought to his notice that the Survey Department had printed big maps of Ceylon with names in Sinhalese and English Languages only. What was Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam doing in that matter? The rise and fall of the Tamils did not depend on a Tamil or too being given portfolios.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam said that they should always bear in mind that leaders might have changed but the people had not changed.

Senator Dr. Naganathan Messrs. K. Ramalingam, A. Amirthalingam and V. Thiaga-

rajah and M. Subramaniam also spoke.

Mr. N. Arunachalam, Teacher of St. Patrick's College at a meeting of Federationists at Chavakachcheri explained the present political situation with special reference to the split in the ranks of the Tamil Congress and appealed for unity.

In Ceylon politics, Mr. Chelvanayagam said the two words... 'Communalism and co-operation have acquired a perverse usage. If a Tamil gives expression to the just aspirations of the people he is called a communalist. If a Tamil betrays his past and surrenders his future he is named a co-operator. In short a Tamil walking on two legs is a communalist; if he moves on all fours he is a co-operator.

Senator Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan emphasised that they wanted to co-operate with the Sinhalese in the right way.

Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, K. C. M. P. next explained the history of the Tamils in Ceylon. The fifty fifty demand led by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was a device they suggested as a safeguard for the minorities. Even when this failed the verdict of the Tamil electorates at the last elections was to continue the struggle for the freedom of the Tamil peoples in Ceylon. The next logical step - consistent with the verdict at the election was to struggle for an autonomous Tamil state or for a separation. The present campaign was for the last drastic remedy.

The other speakers included Messrs. C. Vanniasingham M. P. and A. Amirthalingam.

Exchange Control & the Ceylon Indian

Modification by Indian Govt.

The Government of India have directed the Indian High Commissioner in Ceylon to convey their concern to the Ceylon Government over the harassing regulations governing the system of remittance by Indians to their dependents in India, it is authoritatively learnt.

It is suggested that the distinction between estate and non-estate labour should be dropped and all Indians should be allowed to send reasonable amounts to their dependents in India under a simplified procedure.

The Indian High Commissioner has further drawn the attention of the Ceylon Government to the discriminating treatment according to Indian nationals vis-a-vis, the nationals of sterling area countries who are allowed to remit freely upto £50 per month.

Admitting that exchange control may be justified to prevent capital transfers under the guise of remittances, the Government of India are understood to have informed the Ceylon Government that it should not be used as a

means to oust Indian nationals from Ceylon.

Ban on Free Remittances

The upper limit for the remittance by Indians other than estate labourers has recently been reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 per month. But, the latest regulations ban all free remittances Indians in Ceylon desiring to remit money to India should now apply to the Exchange Controller in the prescribed form which contains "elaborate, vexatious and almost impossible stipulations to be complied with".

The most objectionable clauses in the form are said to be those relating to the production of certificates from District Magistrates in India in proof of the payees being solely dependent on the remitters and production of income-tax assessment notice in the case of persons who pay Indian income tax. In the case of persons not paying such tax, a certificate is required to be produced from the Income-Tax Officer in India to that effect.

It is stated that this elaborate procedure has been incomprehensible to the majority of Indian wage earners in Ceylon and is also impossible of compliance. Indian labourers on estates are allowed, under a separate scheme of remittance to send up to Rs. 60 per quarter, through the Superintendent of the Estates.

Science Of Medicine Vs. Science Of War

(Continued from Page 1)

its victims, then indeed the humane toil to relieve human suffering becomes futile.

Health Assistance—Their Privilege

In concluding I wish to take this opportunity to impress on and urge members to take an incessant interest in the work of this Association as in the conditions now obtaining in Ceylon—in her new-won freedom, it becomes the duty and obligation of this Association to advise the Government not merely on matters of medical opinion and progress but in all matters affecting the general policy of a free country. The freedom of a country is a great trust. A trust can only be discharged if there is proper co-operation between recognised professional bodies and the Central Government. It becomes the exclusive privilege of the Medical Profession to see that the entire population of the country is well served in health assistance and relief. To that extent we must shoulder the responsibility with the Central Government. We are now the Nation's advisers. Hence we have to give our advice and support to our Minister of Health, The Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, in matters of medical policy and to our Prime Minister, the Hon. D. S. Senanayake, in his progressive efforts to secure the benefits of freedom to all citizens alike and to the full measure.

Jaffna School of Dancing

Noteworthy Contribution To Cultural Rival

"The few minutes I spent today at this Institution amidst the staff and pupils filled me with joy of feasting my eyes and ears with an excellent expression of our art of dancing by children including tiny tots of four and five years and the hope of the dawn of a revival of an important aspect of an cultural heritage in Jaffna. Mr. Rasanayagam, the Director of the School, who was one of my students is definitely making a noteworthy contribution of our cultural revival" said Mr. K. S. Arulnandy, Actg. Director of Education when he visited the Jaffna School of dancing and saw the demonstration by the different classes.

The Three Graces

On arrival the Actg. Director was garlanded by Mr. V. Rasanayagam the Director of the School.

Mr. A. Sambandhan, Advocate welcomed the Education Chief on behalf of the parents. He said that the three graces were essential for the development of human personality—the bodily grace, human brains and God's grace. Dancing was an important part of education which contributed bodily grace.

Mr. Arulnandy after making observations quoted above assured the Director of the School of whatever assistance he could give to promote the progress of that Institute.

MALAYAN NEWS

Retiring Ceylonese Feted

Services in Malaya

A large gathering of Saivite friends of Mr. A. Shivagurunathan of the Chief Accountant's Office, Malayan Railway entertained him to a tea-party on Monday the 30th May, 1949, at the Vivekananda Tamil School, Kuala Lumpur, on the eve of his departure on retirement to Ceylon.

Mr. R. Thampipillai, I. S. M., J. P., presided.

Messrs. S. Sinnadurai, M.B.E., T. Mailvaganam, High School, Kajang, M. Sittampalam, V. Saravanamuthu, S. Kandiah, K. Sinathambay and S. Appudurai spoke eulogising the Guest of Honour's love for Tamil and the religious mode of life which he has imbibed from his Master S. Sivapathasundaram, B. A. Hailing from a distinguished family of Scholars among whom late Sabapathy Navalar was an outstanding personage, Mr. Shivagurunathan published several books and pamphlets - Cultural, religious, educational-written by Sabapathy Navalar and in particular to the "Thiravida Pirakasikai", a publication of 1889, the second edition of which was published in 1927 through the great zeal and sacrifice of Mr. Shivagurunathan.

His valuable services to the Tamil language and the "Saiva Samayam" throughout his long stay in Malaya was exemplary. He spent all his spare time in issuing pamphlets and booklets on the significance of Hindu rites and festivals for the benefit of all saivites in Malaya. He also gave a discourse on the fundamentals of the "Siva Sidhthantham" in the Convention of Religions, on the occasion of the Sree Ramakrishna Paramahansa Centenary Celebrations.

Mr. Shivagurunathan said in reply that what little he had done for his community was actuated by his belief that it was the duty of every Saivite to be of service to his fellow beings and thanked his friends who were there and those who were not there for the kind thoughts they entertained towards him.

In conclusion he explained to those who were present the significance of an appeal that will be launched shortly in support of a movement in Ceylon for the restoration of the oldest Hindu Temple there. He pointed out that this temple, the Thiruketheeswaram was many centuries old and could properly be styled "The Temple of Ceylon."

Thiruketheeswaram Restoration Society

The following celebrations will take place at Thiruketheeswaram on the dates mentioned below.

Tuesday 12th July 1949—Annual Sangabhishekam (சங்கபிசேகம்)

Monday 25th July 1949—Adi Amavasai.

Monday 1st August 1949—Gurupoojadh of Saint Sundaramurthi Swamigal.

Letter to the Editor

Siddha Graduates And Registration

Sir, I have for some time past well nigh followed closely the foot steps of some of the Siddha Graduates and their activities both here and at Colombo. They seem rather bent upon destructive criticisms of the Government or the Public as time suits them. Not long ago, there was an incident of one of them, a Secretary of an Association, trying to force its hands to pass a unanimous resolution revoking an act of the Government and to change its decision with regard to appointing a lecturer in the College of Indigenous Medicine and substitute another, for no reason. A short while after, an Association of the above Graduates crops up with a name, and writes to the Press various things for propaganda sake.

2. Now, its latest stunt is to try to undo what the Government has done with regard to Registration. These behind-the-scenes manoeuvres and backdoor tactics take the Government by surprise, disturbs it progress, misleads the Press and belies the Public.

3. I for one cannot find any reason why things in India should be out-rightly copied here. India is not Ceylon and one man's food is another man's poison. To say that 'conditions prevalent here are identical with those of India' is both wrong and mis-leading. Pandit G. Srinivasamoorthy, Lawyer-Doctor, due to whose incessant efforts that unique Institution came into existence at Madras, wrought two classifications as best suited to the curriculum of studies and training imparted in that College. There, I mean that side of Dhanuskodi, L. I. Ms. do major operations, grant wound and sick certificates to Government Servants, practise instrumental midwifery, run surgical nursing homes and are rightly classified under 'A Group' whose qualifications denote at least a minimum standard of professional training for undertaking medical, surgical (including obstetrical and medico legal work). The specialists, other hereditary physicians, etc come under 'B Group' and are allowed to practise Medicine only and never Surgery. Now what do we have here? The British Medical Association and the Ceylon Medical Council here, even to this day fight out the Government not to teach western subjects to the College of indigenous Medicine Students.

4. What happens to cases pronounced incurable and inoperable, fractures not set by Doctors by their modern scientific methods and knowledge? Most of these are finally cured or set right by the so called charlatans and quacks in the form of Vederalas, Audurus and Vaidyas and not by Siddha Graduates alone who practice anything but Siddha Vaidyam. I cannot but pity the Siddha Graduates who write to the Press about inoperable and incurable Cancer and of 'Charlatans, quacks' etc both inimical to them and be satisfied, I shall deal with Siddha Graduates and their Siddha Vaidyam at length another time.

5. There are many among the educated and the enlightened public who have implicit faith in the 'Charlatans and quacks' and would lay down their body at their feet to be cured but would not go to a western Doctor to consult him. According to the version of the Siddha Graduates, those people must be put under 'B Group'; whereas they them-

New Sites For Jaffna Courts

Many complaints had been made regarding inadequacy of accommodation and suitability of the buildings of the Courts and Land Registry at Jaffna. Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, the Minister of Justice visited Jaffna some months ago and after meeting in conference the judicial officers and members of the Bar, decided to demolish the present District Court buildings and put up a two storeyed structure for the Supreme Court to hold assizes and for the District Court. On further representations being made by the Magistrate and Registrar of Lands the Minister accompanied by the Permanent Secretary Mr. V. Sivasubramanian visited Jaffna on 27-6-49. A conference was held in the District Judge's chambers at 10.45 a.m. Those present were the District Judge, the Addl. District Judge and the Magistrate of Jaffna, delegates from the Jaffna Lawyers Association, Mr. R. M. Davies the Registrar General of Ceylon, Mr. H. P. Billimoria Architect, Mr. C. Rasiah, Supt. Engineer N. P. and Mr. P. J. Hudson G. A. N. P. The Minister discussed the site for the proposed Court buildings and office of the Registrar of Lands. Three different sites were discussed viz the lawn opposite the Pannai causeway that part of the Central College playground adjoining the road on the north by the side of the Clock Tower and the site where the District Court Building now stands. All the three different sites were inspected by the Minister and others and site No. 1 was considered best provided it was available.

It is expected that the new buildings which are to be put up will house the Supreme Court, the District Court, and the Addl. District Court; the Magistrate Court and the Law Library and Land Registry.

The Jaffna Oriental Studies Society Examinations—1948

PASS LIST

TAMIL

- PANDIT—IIIrd Division. Thambaiyah Subramaniam, Chittankerni, Vaddukkodai.
- Ponniak Kanthayanar, Thirunelveli Training College, Jaffna. *Referred*
- Kanagasabai Sivaguru, Punnalaikadduvan, Chunnakan.
- BALAPUNDIT—IIIrd Division. Ponnampalam Nagalingam Nandarajah, Velanai East, Velanai. Veluppillai Sithamperapillai, 37, Bar Road, Thamarakerni, Batticaloa.
- Admission Examination—None.

Selves want to be classified in the 'A Group' to show they are made of better stuff, whom anybody can challenge whether they have a better practice than any of the above, whether they do only Siddha Vaidyam and nothing else, whether they prepare their own medicines themselves. What about the criticism levelled at them by the Indigenous Medical people on the hand and the western Doctors on the other that they are neither here nor there, practice neither this nor that properly, understand the therapeutics of this nor that medicine and that they spoil or aggravate cases by resorting to western drugs of which they have a little learning only. If at all there are any successful Graduate Physicians, they will undoubtedly be found to be hereditary ones.

Sgd. S. A. RASAIYA
L. I. M. (Madras),
Vice-President,
All Ceylon Siddha Ayurvedic Medical Association, Jaffna.

STREET SANITATION.

Ancient Hindu Civic Laws

They Were Very Salutory

THE street sweeper's work is made more unpleasant by the lack of a civic sense of responsibility of many a citizen, be he of the rural area or of the Urban surroundings.

The following extracts from the writings of the most illustrious of the Hindu sages, Manu, Brihaspati and Vishnu are interesting.

"If a person, except under abnormal circumstances, throws unclean things on the public road, he should pay a fine of two Karshapans and clean the road at once." "If it is done by a person in distress, or by one who is very old, or by a pregnant woman or by a child, he shall be reprimanded and made to clean the same."—Manu Samhita, Chapter IX, Verses 282 and 283.

"If one intentionally obstructs roads and paths, by making a pit or planting trees or voiding excreta, he shall pay a Masaka as fine."—Brihaspati.

"If one defiles the highway or a garden or a tank, he shall be fined a hundred Panas and he must remove the filth."—Vishnu Samhita, Chapter V, Verse 106.

These Would Suit Modern Times

Would not these laws made about two thousand years ago serve our days and quite well? It is interesting that the delinquent, even if he is spared the punishment on the ground of age or infirmity, must remove the nuisance at once. If it were practicable for us to enforce this salutary rule, our streets would bear a different look altogether. A maximum penalty of ten rupees, a mere trifle in these days, is no deterrent. But no law can make people decent and we seem to be incorrigible. In the race that now goes on daily before our eyes between the sweeper and the defiler, the former has no chance.

TENDER NOTICE

The Assistant Government Agent (E), Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 5th July 1949, for the supply of four thousand (4000) heaped bushels of slaked lime for the Colony buildings at D-10 Kilinochchi.

2. Tenders should be made on Forms obtainable on application from the Asst. Government Agent (E), Jaffna, from whom all the particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday 2nd July, 1949, only on production of a receipt for Rs. 25/- (Rupees Twenty Five) deposited for each form at the Kachcheri, Jaffna.

(G. 34, 28-6-49).

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on Monday, July 11, 1949 for the supply of drinking water to labourers &c employed at Vellaparavai Lewaya from about 30th July to 30th November, 1949.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

3. Tender forms will be issued only on production of a Kachcheri receipt for a good faith deposit of Rs. 10/-.

4. Further particulars will be supplied on application.

S. A. Supramaniam
for Govt. Agent, N. P.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, June 21, 1949.

(G 37, 28)

Motto For Indian Union

(Continued from page 1)

of life. The State has rightly earned the privilege to direct all the citizens to speak truth and do duty.

Abide by Law

One may ask "What is Dharma?" It is law pure and simple known to all types of men or Law more complex, composite or complicated as understood in our well-known proverb "Dharmasya Sukhma Gathih", meaning law to be intricate. It is either one single all-embracing law or a bundle of sum total of laws in force. The motto's second part "Dharmam chara" thus simply means "abide by law", "live the life of law", or "live a lawful life". Pre-Vedic equivalent to post-Vedic "Dharma" was "Rita". And we find it daily used at a Dwija's dinner both morning and evening in "Satyam twardena parishinchami" and "Ritam tva satyena parishinchami". The two expressions mean "I circumscribe truth by rita" and "circumscribe rita by truth". In other words, Truth and Dharma are interdependent and each limits the other's extremes, involving danger-zone. We know we cannot strictly and pedagogically prade or adhere to truth when higher social considerations are at stake. It was Manu or Vasishtha who said that untruth is no sin if a life is saved thereby of a Brahmin or a Refugee, or a happy marriage is effected. The State is a practical institution and no ideal one. It must employ practical precepts and no airy or ethereal or simply high-sounding principles to follow as in the case of Religion or morality.

Hence we must allow that either part without the other simply limps or halts; and would prove hopelessly Utopian.

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on Monday, July 11, 1949 for collection of salt at Karanavai and Vellaparavai Lewaya and weighing, transporting, heaping &c of the salt at the Tondamanar Salt Store during the period 20th July to 30th November, 1949. Quotations should be made per 100 hundredweights.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

3. Tender forms will be issued only on production of a Kachcheri receipt for a good faith deposit of Rs. 50/-.

4. Further particulars will be supplied on application.

S. A. Supramaniam
for Govt. Agent, N. P.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, June 21, 1949.

(G 36 28)

NOTICE

Revocation of Power of Attorney

I, John Arudpragasam Ponniah, Conductor Georgia Estate, presently of Terentang Estate, both in Seremban do hereby inform the public that I have revoked and cancelled the Power of Attorney dated 26th March 192 granted by me to my wife Harriet Thangammah daughter of Vellaparavai Lewaya from about 30th July to 30th November, 1949.

A. PONNIAH
(M. 87, 21, 24 & 28).

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1048

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Dr Chinnappah Kanagaratnam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Deceased.
1. Sivanyagi and her husband
2. Thamy Sivarajah both of Vannarponnai West Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Dr. Kanagaratnam Sivagnaretnam of Vannarponnai West presently of Matale
2. Kanagaratnam Kandamasy of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioners praying for Probate to the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased Dr. Chinnappah Kanagaratnam coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esq. Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of May 1949 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners and the attesting witnesses and the Notary to the Last Will and Testament No. 1117 dated the 3rd day of May 1947 and attested by M. P. Karalasingham N. P. having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will of Dr C Kanagaratnam dated 3rd May 1947 and attested by M R Karalasingham under No. 1117 be declared proved and that Probate with copy of Will annexed be issued, to the 1st Petitioner as the Executrix named in the said will to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall on or before the 4th day of July 1949 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 10th day of May 1949
S. S. J. Goonesekera,
District Judge.

(O. 30, 24 & 28)

NOTICE

I, John Arudpragasam Ponniah, Conductor Terentang Estate Sungeigat, Seremban, do hereby inform the public that my wife Harriet Thangammah daughter of Vellaparavai Lewaya of Urumpiray in the District of Jaffna is not entitled to pledge my credit and that I shall not be liable for any contracts entered into by her for necessities supplied to her.

A. PONNIAH
(M. 56, 21, 24 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1055

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Murugesar Sinnathurai of Colombuthurai

Deceased.
Mankayatkary widow of Murugesar Sinnathurai of Colombuthurai, Jaffna Petitioner

Vs.

1. Sinnatmy Segarajasingam and wife
2. Pathmawathie of Station Road, Tellippalai
3. Paramanathar Veerasingam and wife
4. Manickavally of Colombuthurai
5. Pathmakomathy alias Ruby of do
6. Thangaratnam daughter of Sinnathurai
7. Sinnathurai Somanathan and
8. Sinnathurai Sethurajah all of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the 1st respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 6th to 8th respondents, that the Last Will dated 9th March 1946 and attested by C. T. Kumarasamy Notary Public under No 7823 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that the petitioner be an Executrix named therein declared entitled to probate, coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of June, 1949 in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumarasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the petitioner having been read, and the respondents being present in court.

It is ordered that the 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 6th to 8th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case, that the Last Will filed of record be declared proved and that the petitioner be as Executrix named therein declared entitled to probate, unless the abovenamed respondents shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary on the 13th day of July 1949 at 10 a. m.

This 8th day of June, 1949
Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera
District Judge.
Sgd. C. T. Kumarasamy
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 31 24 & 28)

NOTICE

College of Indigenous Medicine, Cotta Road, Colombo

Application for admission to the College of Indigenous Medicine for the year 1949-50, should be sent to the Registrar, College of Indigenous Medicine on or before 15th July 1949

Applications should be sent on prescribed forms which are available in the College Office.

Preliminary qualifications for admission of New Students to the College as follows:—

1. *Ayurvedic Section*
(a) S. S. C. Singhalese
(b) S.S.C. English with Singhalese
(c) London Matriculation with Singhalese
(d) Intermediate or Final Examinations conducted by the Vidyodaya and Vidyalanakara Irivenas
(e) Pracheena Prarambha or Higher Examinations of Oriental Studies Society.

2. *Siddha Section*

(a) S. S. C. Tamil
(b) S. S. C. English with Tamil

WANTED

Wanted an Assistant Editor, with a good knowledge of Tamil and English for the Inthasatham. Applicants should have passed at least S. S. C. (English and Tamil). Please apply enclosing testimonial and stating salary required before 30 6-49 to the Manager, Saivaprakasa Press, Jaffna.

(M. 52, 14-28)

(c) London Matriculation with Tamil
(d) Examination conducted by the Oriental Studies Society for Frevea Pandit, Bala Pandit or Pandit.

3. *Unani Section*
(a) J. S. C. English (for Muslims only)

(b) S. S. C. English London Matriculation or any other Highr. Examinations in English

J. E. P. Wickremasinghe
Acting Principal
College of Indigenous

Medicine.
Colombo;
3-6-1949.

G 29, 21 & 28)

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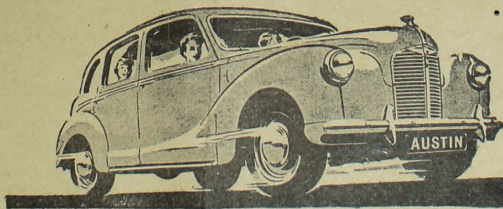
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Chief Editor T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI.